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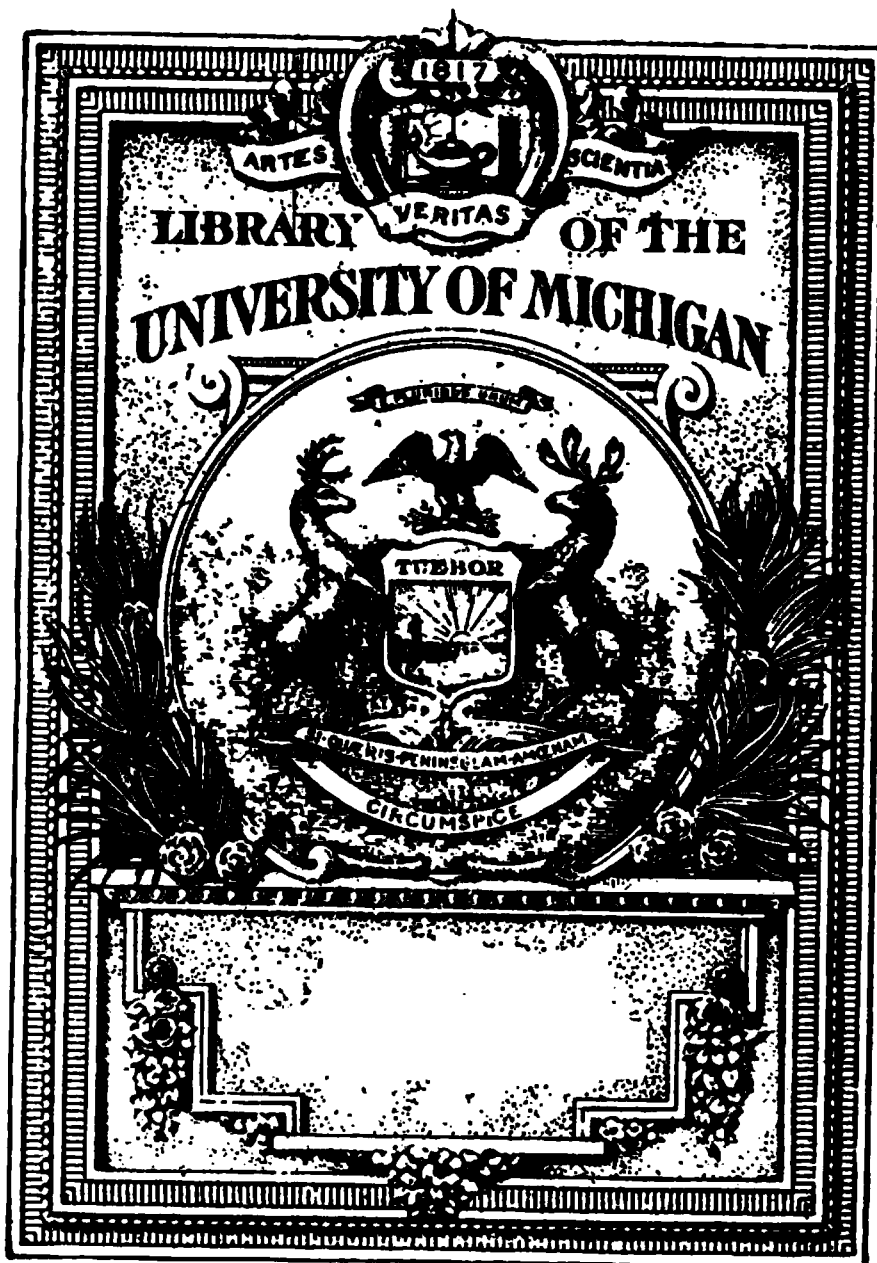
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A
GRAMMAR
OF THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE,
WITH
PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

BY N. WANOSTROCHT, LL. D.

SIXTH AMERICAN FROM THE FIFTEENTH LONDON EDITION.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A VERY COMPREHENSIVE TABLE OF CONTENTS,
AND AN ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE
IRREGULAR VERBS,
WITH REFERENCE TO THE PLACES WHERE THEY ARE CONJUGATED.

With considerable Additions and Improvements.

AND A
TREATISE ON FRENCH VERSIFICATION.

BY M. DE WAILLY,
Member of the National Institute of France, &c. &c.

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1821

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This work is now introduced into some of the first literary institutions in the country, and particularly into the University at Cambridge, and St. Mary's College in Baltimore.

Boston, November, 1821.

PREFACE.

THAT "a great book is a great evil" is generally a great truth, for the discovery of which we moderns must hold ourselves indebted to the sages of antiquity. In the following sheets, I have endeavoured to improve upon the ancient maxim, and bring the two ends of the book as near together as I possibly could. On this frugal plan, the preface might have been spared, but custom must be complied with: some part of our time must be spent on superfluities; and what is rendered venerable by age must not too hastily be rejected. To enter abruptly upon the main subject is generally considered as a breach of politeness. What is useful must sometimes give place to what is convenient, and what rigorous justice cannot defend, may yet enjoy the security of prescription. In compliance, therefore, with universal custom, with the general practice of the ancients, and, what is still more forcible, the urgent solicitation of the booksellers, I proceed to lay before the Reader the general Plan of the Work.

The idea of the PRACTICAL GRAMMAR was first suggested to the Author in the course of his private teaching. He found daily the inconvenience of referring from book to book, and determined to supply the defect in the best manner he could. Whatever was necessary to furnish a tolerable acquaintance with the elements of the language, and point out the nature of its construction, he proposed to admit; and reject every thing that was not essentially connected with his principal design. His first object was to comprise, in as little room as possible, every thing that was really useful in the grammar, the exercise-book, and the book of dialogues. To this plan he has strictly adhered in the composition, and has brought the whole together in a much smaller compass than, at first, could reasonably have been expected.

The several parts of speech are arranged in the usual order, and each part is discussed under a separate section.

Each rule is followed by a familiar exercise, which the master may use in the place of a dialogue.

The advantages resulting from the scholars learning and then repeating their own translations by heart must, in the opinion of impartial and disinterested minds, materially tend to their improvement;

by these means, the pupils, uniting practice to theory, not only become imperceptibly acquainted with the French phraseology, which in many instances differs so much from the English construction, but immediately know what is the English word that corresponds with the French, and *vice versâ*, which cannot absolutely be done, in a dialogue where the French is ready made for them. Therefore, in order the more fully to answer the Author's intention, he has, instead of fine sentences, extracted from the most elegant writers, and often above the comprehension of young people, preferred, and made use, throughout all the exercises, of plain and easy sentences, which, at the same time they are within the reach of the young learners' faculties, will soon enable them to speak the French language with propriety and elegance. What more can be expected from an elementary book?

At the close of every section, a recapitulatory exercise is given upon all the preceding rules.

When there is any difference in the order of arrangement, the French construction is pointed out by the small figures placed against the top of the words in the English sentence.

Some of the most remarkable French idioms are noticed, and exemplified by various instances. Many others might have been adduced, perhaps, to very little profit. The idiomatical expressions are daily giving way to a regular syntactical form, and growing into disuse with the best masters.

A few general rules for pronunciation only have been given. From all the attempts that have hitherto been made, it does not appear that any adequate idea of it can be conveyed in writing. The ear cannot be properly formed without the assistance of a good speaker.

Throughout the whole composition, the Author's chief aim has been to unite ease and simplicity with accuracy and precision. That he has sometimes said too little where more was required, and sometimes too much where less would have been sufficient, he does not take upon himself to assert. That he has sometimes failed through negligence, and many times through ignorance, he has also great reason to fear. His daily avocations left him but little time for study, and his want of a better acquaintance with the English language may have subjected him to many inaccuracies in his style, and sometimes, perhaps, to palpable improprieties.

The author cheerfully embraces this opportunity of making his most grateful acknowledgments to the Public, for the favourable reception given to the former editions of this Grammar, and, in general,

to all his other works : while he is perfectly sensible of the obligation, he is also sensible that much indulgence was required to justify the favours he has already received, either as a **TEACHER** or as an **AUTHOR**. That generous indulgence he again solicits for their acceptance in this new edition, and begs to assure them, that, in every situation of life, it will be his constant care, as well as his highest ambition, to deserve the flattering encouragement he has met with in this country, and never forget the obligations already conferred.

In this edition the errors in the former publications are carefully corrected, the several expressions which did not so well please in the course of practice, have been altered, and every improvement added, that could tend to facilitate the attainment of the French language. It having been suggested, by some gentlemen, to whose judgment the Author pays the greatest deference, that the irregular verbs, being arranged in alphabetical order, in the body of the book, would be a considerable improvement to the work, and facilitate the progress of the scholar, this is done in the present edition. The primitives of the irregular verbs are conjugated at length, and at the end of each are given their several compounds, with large exercises, both upon the primitives and compounds.

Alfred-House Academy, Camberwell.

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AN
ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT

OF:

IRREGULAR VERBS,

WITH REFERENCES TO THE PLACES IN WHICH THEY, OR SIMILAR
VERBS, ARE CONJUGATED IN THIS GRAMMAR;

WITH REMARKS.

			A.		Conjugated like	Page.
			English.	French.		
To Acquire	Acquérir					230
Avoid, ¹ or Shun	Fuir ²					238
Abstain	S'Abstenir	} Tenir				246
Attain to	Parvenir à					
Anticipate	Prévenir					
Assault	Assaillir				Tressaillir	247
be Able	Pouvoir ³					259
Absolve	Absoudre					271
Abate	Rabattre				Battre	272
Acknowledge, or know again	} Reconnoître	} Connoître				278
Accrue	Accroître					
Appear	Parôître					
Appear, to give evidence	} Comparôître					

¹ *Eviter*, to avoid, and *assister*, to assist, are regular verbs of the First Conjugation.

² See Pret. p. 305, and Imperfect of Subjunct. p. 306.

³ See p. 259 and 260.

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Conjugated like</i>	<i>Page</i>
To Ask too much . .	Surfaire . .	Faire . .	290
Admit	Admettre . .	Mettre . .	294
Anoint	Oindre ¹ . .	Craindre	284
Apprehend, or un- derstand	Comprendre .	Prendre .	305
Abstract	Abstraire . .	Traire . .	309
Assist ²	Secourir . .	Courir . .	232
Agree	Consentir . .	Mentir . .	239
be Acquainted with	Connoître . .		278
be Afraid	Craindre . .		284
fall Asleep . . .	S'Endormir .	Dormir .	234
fall Asleep again	Se Rendormir		

B.

To Boil	Bouillir . .	Bouillir ³ .	231
Boil again . . .	Rebouillir .		
Belie	Démentir . .	Mentir . .	239
Belong	Appartenir .	Tenir . .	246
Become of . . .	Devenir ⁴ . .		
Become, fit, &c.	Convenir . .		
Befall	Survenir . .		
Beat	Battre . . .	Battre . .	272
Beat again . . .	Rebattre . .		
Beat down (abate)	Rabattre . .		
Bray	Braire ⁵ . .		274
Believe	Croire . . .		285
Bake, or Boil, of- ten Englished to do	Cuire . . .	Conduire	276
Bake again, do again	Recuire . .		
Bring to, or Re- duce to	Réduire . .		
Build ⁶ , or Con- struct	Construire .		

¹ See Remark, p. 303.² See Note 1 in preceding page.³ See p. 232.⁴ See Note * p. 249.⁵ See p. 274 and 275.⁶ *Bâtir*, to build, and *Bannir*, to banish, are regulars of the Second Conjugation.

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Conjugated like</i>	<i>Page</i>
To Banish ¹ . . .	Proscrire . . .	Ecrire . . .	289
be Born . . .	Naître . . .	Naître . . .	302
be Born again . . .	Renaître . . .		

C.

To Conquer . . .	Conquérir . . .	Acquérir . . .	230
Concur . . .	Concourir . . .	Courir . . .	232
Contradict, or be- lie . . .	Démentir . . .	Mentir . . .	239
Consent . . .	Consentir . . .		
Cover . . .	Couvrir . . .	Offrir . . .	241
Cover again . . .	Recouvrir . . .		
Contain . . .	Contenir . . .	Tenir . . .	246
Come . . .	Venir ² . . .		
Come back . . .	Revenir . . .		
Clothe . . .	Vêtir . . .		
Come to, Befall . . .	Survenir . . .		
Clear a table . . .	Desservir . . .	Servir . . .	245
Conclude . . .	Conclure . . .	. . . . .	275
Conduct, Lead, or Carry . . .	Conduire . . .	Conduire . . .	276
Construct, Build . . .	Construire . . .		
Circumcise . . .	Circoncire ³ . . .	Confire . . .	277
Chance, or Fall out . . .	échoir ⁴ . . .	Déchoir . . .	257
Contradict . . .	Contredire ⁵ . . .	Dire . . .	286
Curse . . .	Maudire . . .		
Constrain . . .	Contraindre . . .	Craindre . . .	284
Compel . . .			
Complain . . .	Se Plaindre . . .	Mettre . . .	294
Come to life, as from an egg, &c. . .	éclore ⁶ . . .		
Counterfeit . . .	Contrefaire . . .		
Compromise . . .	Compromettre . . .		
Commit . . .	Commettre . . .		
Chide . . .	Reprendre . . .	Prendre . . .	305

¹ See Note 6 in preceding page.² See Remark, p. 249.³ See Participle Pass. p. 275.⁴ See Participle Act. & Pass. p. 257.⁵ See Note, p. 287.⁶ See p. 288.

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Conjugated like</i>	<i>Page</i>
Conquer . . .	Vaincre ¹ . . .	} Vaincre .	311
Convince . . .	Convaincre . . .		
D.			
To Discourse. . .	Discourir . . .	Courir . .	232
Die . . .	Mourir . . .	} Mourir . .	240
be Dying . . .	Se Mourir . . .		
Detain . . .	Détenir . . .	} Tenir . .	246
Disagree . . .	Disconvenir . . .		
Discover . . .	Découvrir . . .	Offrir . .	241
Distribute . . .	Départir . . .	Mentir . .	239
Dissolve . . .	Dissoudre ² . . .	Absoudre	271
Drink . . .	Boire ³ . . .	. . . . .	273
Debate . . .	Débattre . . .	Battre . .	272
Decay . . .	Déchoir . . .	. . . . .	257
Do an ill office . . .	Desservir . . .	Servir . .	245
Deduct . . .	Déduire . . .	} Conduire	276
Destroy . . .	Détruire . . .		
Do over, with mortar, &c. . .	Enduire . . .		
Decrease . . .	Décroître . . .	} Connoître	278
Disappear . . .	Disparoître . . .		
Describe . . .	Décrire . . .	Ecrire . .	289
Do . . .	Faire . . .	} Faire . .	290
Do again . . .	Refaire . . .		
Defeat . . .	Défaire . . .		
Dissemble . . .	Feindre . . .	} Craindre .	284
Dye . . .	Teindre . . .		
Draw, Design . . .	Peindre . . .		
Defer, Put off, or	} Remettre . . .	Mettre . .	294
Deliver up . . .			
Displease . . .	Déplaître . . .	Plaître . .	304
Distract . . .	Distraire . . .	Traire . .	309
E.			
To Entertain . . .	Entretenir . . .	Tenir . .	246
Exclude . . .	Exclure ⁴ . . .	Conclure	275

¹ See Note, p. 311.² See p. 272.³ See N. B. p. 274.⁴ See p. 290.

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Conjugated like</i>	<i>Page</i>
To Exact	Surfaire	Faire	290
Enjoin	Enjoindre	Craindre	284
Enclose	Enceindre		
Encompass			
Elect	Elire	Lire	292
Extract	Extraire	Traire	309

F.

To Fetch	Quérir ¹	Acquérir	230
Flee, or Fly	Fuir ²		238
Feel	Sentir	Mentir	239
Foresee, or have a foresight of	Pressentir		
Foresee	Prévoir ³	Voir	263
Fit ⁴ , or fit well	Seoir ⁵	Asseoir	254
Fight	Combattre	Battre	272
Fear	Craindre	Craindre	284
Force	Contraindre		
Feign	Feindre		
Forbid	Interdire	Dire ⁶	286
Foretell	Prédire		
Fall out, or Hap- pen	échoir ⁷	Déchoir	257
Fry	Frire ⁸		292
Feed, or Graze	Paître	Connoître	278
Follow	Suivre	Suivre	308
Follow from	S'Ensuivre		
Fine-draw	Rentraire	Traire	309

G.

To Go	Aller	Aller	227
Go away	S'en Aller		
Gather	Cueillir	Cueillir	233
Gather together	Recueillir		
Go out	Sortir	Mentir	239

¹ See p. 231.² See p. 233, 239.³ See p. 264.⁴ See the verb To Become, &c.⁵ See p. 255.⁶ See Note, p. 287. ⁷ See p. 257.⁸ See p. 292.

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Conjugated like</i> <i>Page</i>
To Grow	Croître	} Connoître 278
Grow less	Décroître	
Grow again	Recroître	
Graze	Paître	
Glitter	Reluire ¹	Conduire 276
Glimpse, or to have a glimpse of }	Entrevoir	Voir . . 263
Grind	Moudre	} Moudre . 295
Grind again	Remoudre	
Give other clothes	Revêtir . . . .	. . . . 250
Gird	Ceindre	Craindre 284

H.

To Hold	Tenir	} Tenir . . 246
Happen unex- pectedly . . . }	Survenir	
Hear	Oùir ² . . . .	. . . . 242
Hatch	Eclorre ³ . . . .	. . . . 288
Hurt	Nuire ⁴	Conduire 276
Humour	Complaire	} Plaire . . 304
Hold one's tongue	Se Taire	
Hear of	{ Apprendre des nouvelles	} Prendre . 305

I.

To Incur	Encourir	Courir . 232
Impart	Départir	Mentir . 239
Infringe	Contrevenir à }	} Tenir . . 246
Intervene	Intervenir	
Invest	Revêtir . . . .	. . . . 250
Interdict	Interdire ⁵	Dire . . 286
Inscribe	Inscrire	Ecrire . 289
Induce	Induire	} Conduire . 276
Instruct	Instruire	
Introduce	Introduire	
Include	Comprendre	Prendre . 305

¹ See p. 293.² See p. 242.³ See p. 238.⁴ See p. 303.⁵ See Note, p. 287,

J.

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Conjugated like</i> Page
To Jut, Jet out, a term in Architecture only	Saillir ¹	Tressaillir 247
Join	Joindre	Craindre 284

K.

To Keep	Tenir	246
Know somebody .	Connoître . . .	} Connoître 278
Know again . . .	Reconnoître . .	
Know something	Savoir ²	260

L.

To Lie	Mentir	} Mentir . 239
give one the Lie	Démentir . . .	
Lead	Conduire	} Conduire 276
Lead again . . .	Reconduire . . .	
Learn	Apprendre . . .	Prendre . 305
Leap for	Tressaillir . . .	247
Laugh	Rire	307
Live	Vivre	312

M.

To Maintain . . .	Maintenir . . .	} Tenir . 246
	Soutenir	
Move	Mouvoir	} Mouvoir . 258
Move, or Stir up	émouvoir . . .	
Mistake, or be de- ceived	Méconnoître, or Se Méprendre	Connoître 278 Prendre . 305
Make	Faire	} Faire . 290
Make up again .	Refaire	
Mimic	Contrefaire . .	
Milk	Traire	309

N.

To make a great Noise	Bruire ³	275
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¹ See p. 248, and N. B. p. 249.² See Notes, p. 261.³ See p. 275.

O.

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Conjugated like</i>	<i>Page</i>
To Overtake	Atteindre	Craindre	284
Offer	Offrir	} Offrir	241
Open	Ouvrir		
Obtain	Obtenir	Tenir	246
do an ill office	Desservir	Servir	245
Open as an oyster	éclore ¹ . . . .	. . . .	288
Outlaw	Proscrire	Ecrire	289
Omit	Omettre	Mettre	294
Outlive	Survivre	Vivre	312
Oblige	Astreindre ²	Craindre	284

P.

To Prevent	Prévenir	} Tenir . . 246
Proceed	Provenir	
Prescribe	Prescrire	} Ecrire . . 289
Proscribe	Proscrire	
Prevail	Prévaloir ³	Valoir . . 261
Provide	Pourvoir ⁴	Voir . . 263
Pull down	Abattre	Battre . . 272
Preserve	Confire . . . .	. . . . 277
Put out	éteindre	} Craindre 284
Pretend	Feindre	
Paint	Peindre	
Pity	Plaindre	} Faire . . 290
Part with	Se Défaire	
Put	Mettre ⁵	} Mettre . . 294
Permit	Permettre	
Promise	Promettre ⁶	
Put back again	} Remettre	
Put off		
Prejudice	} Prévenir	} Tenir . . 246
Prepossess		
Produce	Produire	Conduire 276
Pursue	Poursuivre	Suivre . . 308
Please	Plaire . . . .	. . . . 304

¹ See p. 288.² Grows obsolete, p. 272..³ See p. 262.⁴ See p. 264.⁵ See Note, p. 294.⁶ See Note, p. 295.

<i>English.</i>	<i>R.</i> <i>French.</i>	<i>Conjugated like</i> <i>Page</i>
To Require	Requérir	Acquérir . 230
get Rid of	Se Défaire	Faire . . 290
Run	Courir	} Courir . . 232
Run to	Accourir	
Run over	Parcourir	
have Recourse to	Recourir	
Run away	Fuir ¹	238
Retain	Retenir	} Tenir . . 246
Return	Revenir	
Remember, or . .	} Se Souvenir ² . .	
Remind		
Recollect	Se Ressouvenir	} Mentir . 239
Relieve	Subvenir	
Resent	Ressentir	
Reply	Repartir	
Repent	Se Repentir . .	
Roar	Bruire ³	275
Resolve	Résoudre ⁴ . . .	Absoudre 271
Retract	} Se Dédire ⁵ . .	Dire . . . 286
Recant		
Read	Lire	} Lire . . . 292
Read again	Relire	
Remove	Démettre	} Mettre . 294
Resign	Se Démettre	
Rise } as { Naître	} Renaître	} Naître . . 302
Revive } flowers. {		
Rebuke	Reprendre	Prendre . 305
Reduce	Réduire	Conduire 276
Restrain	Restraindre . .	} Craindre 284
Reach	Atteindre	
Revive	} Revivre	Vivre . . 312
Recover		
S.		
To Succour	Secourir	Courir . . 232
Sleep	Dormir	} Dormir . 234
make Sleep	Endormir	

¹ See p. 238, 239, Pret. and Imp.
See p. 275. ⁴ See p. 272.

² See Note †, p. 249.
⁵ See Note *, p. 287.

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Conjugated like</i>	<i>Page</i>
To Shun	Fuir		238
Suffer	Souffrir	Offrir	241
Serve	Servir		245
Support	Soutenir	} Tenir	246
Suit	Convenir		
Start, Startle	Tressaillir		247
Stir up	émouvoir	Mouvoir	258
See	Voir	} Voir	263
See again	Revoir		
Solve	Soudre¹	Absoudre	271
Sew	} Coudre	} Coudre	280
Stitch			
Sew again	Recoudre		
Sharpen	Emoudre	Moudre	295
Set out	Partir	} Mentir	239
Set out again	Repartir		
be Sensible of	Ressentir		
Smell	Sentir		
Struggle	Se Débattre	Battre	272
Sit down	Asseoir²	} Asseoir	254
Sit down again	Se Rasseoir		
Supersede	Surseoir³		256
Say	Dire	} Dire	286
Say again	Redire		
Slander	} Médire⁴		
Speak ill of			
Shut, or close	Clorre	} Eclorre	288
Shut, or Surround with walls, &c.	} Enclorre⁵		
Subscribe	Souscrire	Ecrire	289
Satisfy	Satisfaire	Faire	290
Shine	Luire⁶	Conduire	276
Submit	Soumettre	Mettre	294
Surprise	Surprendre	Prendre	305
Smile	Sourire	Rire	307

¹ See p. 271.⁴ See Note, p. 287.² See p. 255.⁵ See p. 288.³ See p. 256.⁶ See p. 293.

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Conjugated like</i>	<i>Page</i>
To Seduce	Séduire	Conduire	276
Suffice, or be Sufficient . . .	} Suffire ¹	Confire . .	277
Seen		Connoître	278
Subtract	Soustraire . . .	Traire . .	309

T.

To Tell	Dire	} Dire . . .	286
Tell again	Redire		
Transcribe	Transcrire . . .	Ecrire . .	289
Turn out	Démettre	} Mettre . .	294
Transmit	Transmettre		
Take	Prendre	} Prendre . .	305
Take again	Reprendre . . .		
Translate	Traduire	Conduire	276
Throw down	Abattre	Battre . .	272

U.

To Unsew	Découdre	Coudre . .	280
Use, or make use of	Se Servir	Servir . .	245
Uncover	Découvrir	Offrir . .	241
Unsay	Se Dédire ² . . .	Dire . . .	286
Undo	Défaire	} Faire . . .	290
Undo again	Redéfaire		
Understand	Comprendre . . .	} Prendre . .	305
Unlearn	Désapprendre		
Undertake	Entreprendre		

V.


To Vanquish	Vaincre ³		311
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W.

To Welcome	Accueillir	Cueillir . .	233
be Worth	Valoir		261
Wish, or be Willing	Vouloir ⁴		264
Write	écrire	} Ecrire . .	280
Write again	Récrire		
Whet	Emoudre	Moudre . .	295

¹ See p. 308.³ See Note *, p. 311.² See Note *, p. 287.⁴ See p. 265, 266.

**AN EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS MADE USE OF IN
THE FOLLOWING WORK.**

m.	Noun masculine.
f.	Noun feminine.
pl.	Plural.
adj.	Noun adjective.
pro.	Pronoun.
v.	Verb.
p. act.	Participle active.
p. p.	Participle passive.
p.	Preposition.
adv.	Adverb.
c.	Conjunction.
int.	Interjection.
	The English word that has this mark underneath, is not to be expressed in French.

The figures, ¹, ², ³, &c. direct to the arrangement of the words in the French sentence.

Two words having the same figure are expressed by the French word placed under one of them.

Two or three words between parentheses (), are expressed by the French under them.

THE SOUNDS

OF THE

FRENCH TONGUE;

OR

A FRENCH SPELLING BOOK.

THE ALPHABET.

Roman Letters.		Italic Letters.		Old Pro.	New Pro.
A	a	<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	ah	ah
B	b	<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	bay	be†
C	c	<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	say	ke and co
D	d	<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	day	de
E	e	<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>	a	a
F	f	<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>	eff	fe
G	g	<i>G</i>	<i>g</i>	jay*	ghe and ge
H	h	<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>	ask	he
I	i	<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>	ee	ee
J	j	<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>	jee*	je*
K	k	<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>	kah	kah
L	l	<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>	ell	le
M	m	<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>	emm	me
N	n	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	enn	ne
O	o	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	o	o
P	p	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	pay	pe
Q	q	<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>	kut	ke
R	r	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>	airr	re
S	s	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>	ess	se
T	t	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>	tay	te
U	u	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>	ut	ut
V	v	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>	vay	ve
X	x	<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>	eeks	ke-se
Y	y	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	ee graik	ee graik
Z	z	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>	zaid	ze

* The two consonants *g* and *j* are sounded in the Alphabet like *s* in *pleasure* or *s* in *azure*.

† *U* has no similar sound in English, and must be learned from the master.

‡ In the new pronunciation *e* after each consonant is sounded as in the English word *barber*, without sounding the *r*.

A PRACTICAL FRENCH GRAMMAR.

SECT. I.

GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing in any language with propriety; or, it is the art of rightly expressing our thoughts by words.

Grammar is of two kinds, general and particular. Universal grammar considers language in itself, explains the principles which are alike common to every tongue, and distinguishes, with precision, between those particulars which are essential and those which are only accidental. Particular grammar applies these common principles to a particular language, and furnishes certain rules and observations which are, either mediately or immediately, deducible from its common principles.

A grammar of the French tongue must be formed agreeably to the established usage, and those particular modes of expression, to which custom has given its sanction. It has therefore for its object, in common with all other grammars, the consideration of letters, syllables, words, sentences, &c.

ALPHABET;—is composed of twenty-five letters, of which words are formed; five of them, *a, e, i, o, u*, are distinguished by the name of vowels, which form a perfect sound of themselves. The twenty other letters *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, y, z*, are called consonants, and cannot be pronounced but when joined with vowels, except *y*, which has often the sound of double *i*, and of which some make a sixth vowel.

VOWELS, three sorts ;—**SIMPLE**, *a, e, i, o, u*, which are subdivided into short and long, whose sound is more prolonged and deeper.

COMPOUND, of two or three simple vowels, as *ai, ei, oi, ui, au, eu, ou, æ, œu* : *ai* has the sound of *e* mute in *faisant*, and the sound of *é* close in *je lirai*, as well as in all the verbs in the first person singular of the future.

NASAL, when they are joined to *m* or *n*, and when they form only one sound, as *an, am, en, em, in, im, ain, ein*.

DIPHTHONG ;—Is the union of several vowels, the pronunciation of which causes two sounds to be heard by a single impulse of the voice. *Dieu, yeux, niais, pion, ouie, mien*, are diphthongs ; yet *Caen, eau, paon, craie* are not so, because they are pronounced *Can, ô, pan, cré*.

ACCENTS, three sorts ;—The acute *'*, the grave *`*, and the circumflex *^*, serve to modify the sound of the vowels ; the office of the latter is to render long the vowels which are affected by it ; thus pronounce *â, ê, î, ô, û*, by a greater opening of the mouth, almost as if it were *aa, ee, ii, oo, uu*. It is thus we write *âge*, instead of *aage* ; this is also the reason why it is placed over the vowels that were formerly followed by an *s*, which has been dropped, since it is no longer pronounced ; as in *asne, beste*, in which the suppression of the *s*, requires that we should write *âne, bête*, in order to shew that *â* and *ê* are long.

KINDS of E, five ;—**TWO KINDS**, *Mute* : 1st.—One whose dull sound is almost null in *brave, encore*, which are pronounced no otherwise than *brar, encor*.

2d.—The other, whose sound, although obscure, can be prolonged, nearly as the sound of *eu*, in *je, me, le, revenir, redemander*.

3d.—**CLOSE**, by the accent *Acute*, in *bonté* ; also *ez* is equivalent to *é*, as in *voyez, lisez, touchez, &c.*

4th.—OPEN, by the accent Grave, in *accès, succès, nêfle*, which is suppressed in *greffe, sans cesse, abbesse*.

5th.—VERY OPEN, by the accent Circumflex, in *être, tête, tempête*, which were formerly pronounced and written *estre, teste, &c.*

MIDDLING, followed by a double consonant, and whose sound is between that of *é* close and *è* open, in *maisonnelle, musette, poulette*.

The DIÆRESIS, (¨)—Which is placed over the vowels *ë, ï, ü*, and causes them to be pronounced separately from the preceding vowel as in *poëte, aïeul, Saül*, and may be ranked among the accents.

The CEDILLA, (,)—A little dash, which is put under the *c*, is also a sort of accent, since it serves to modify the hard pronunciation which it would otherwise have before the vowels *a, o, u*, and to change it into that of *S*; it is thus we pronounce it in *françois, façon, reçu*.

The APOSTROPHE, (') ;—Is only a comma put over the place which the vowel *e* or *a* ought to occupy, which is suppressed when the word following begins with a vowel or an *h* not aspirate;* thus, instead of *le esprit*,

* AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

of such French Words as have their initial *h* mute.

HABILE,	CLEVER	harmonic,	harmony
habilement,	cleverly	hebdomadaire,	weekly
habileté,	cleverness	Hébraïque,	Hebraick
habiller,	to clothe	Hébreu,	Hebrew
habillement,	dress	hécatombe,	an hecatomb
habit,	a coat	hégire,	hegira
habiter,	to inhabit	hélas !	alas !
habitable,	inhabitable	Hélicon,	Helicon
habitant,	inhabitant	héliotrope,	turn-sol
habitude,	custom	hémisphère,	hemisphere
habituel,	habitual	hémistiché,	hemistich
habituer,	to use	hémorrhagie,	bloody-flux
haleine,	breath	hémorrhoides,	piles
hameçon,	a fishing hook	hépatique,	hepatic

la ambition, and le homme, we must pronounce and write l'esprit, l'ambition, l'homme. But when the h is

herbage,	<i>herbage, pasture</i>	hôpital,	<i>hospital</i>
herbe,	<i>herb or grass</i>	horizon,	<i>horizon</i>
herboriste,	<i>herbalist</i>	horloge,	<i>a clock</i>
héréditaire,	<i>hereditary</i>	horloger,	<i>watch-maker</i>
hérésie,	<i>heresy</i>	hormis,	<i>except</i>
hérétique,	<i>heretic</i>	horoscope,	<i>horoscope</i>
héritage,	<i>inheritance</i>	horreur,	<i>horror</i>
hériter,	<i>to inherit</i>	horrible,	<i>horrid</i>
héritier,	<i>an heir</i>	horriblement,	<i>horribly</i>
heritière,	<i>an heiress</i>	hospitalier,	<i>hospitable</i>
hermine,	<i>ermine</i>	hospitalité,	<i>hospitality</i>
hermite,	<i>an hermit</i>	hostie,	<i>host or victim</i>
hermitage,	<i>hermitage</i>	hostilité,	<i>hostility</i>
héroïne,*	<i>an heroine</i>	hôte,	<i>landlord</i>
héroïque,	<i>heroical</i>	hôtesse,	<i>landlady</i>
héroïsme,	<i>heroism</i>	hôtel,	<i>a great house</i>
hésiter,	<i>to hesitate</i>	hôtelier,	<i>inn-keeper</i>
hésitation,	<i>hesitation</i>	hôtellerie,	<i>an inn</i>
heur,	<i>luck</i>	huile,	<i>oil</i>
heure,	<i>hour</i>	huilier,	<i>oil-cruet</i>
heureux,	<i>happy</i>	huissier,	<i>usher or tip staff</i>
heureusement,	<i>happily</i>	hûtre,	<i>oyster</i>
hexagone,	<i>an hexagon</i>	humain,	<i>humane</i>
hexamètre,	<i>hexameter</i>	humainement,	<i>humanely</i>
hiatus,	<i>hiatus, a gap</i>	humaniser,	<i>to civilise</i>
hier,	<i>yesterday</i>	humanité,	<i>humanity</i>
hiéroglyphe,	<i>hieroglyphic</i>	humble,	<i>humble</i>
hirondelle,	<i>a swallow</i>	humblement,	<i>humbly</i>
histoire,	<i>history</i>	humectation,	<i>moistening</i>
historien,	<i>historian</i>	humecter,	<i>to moisten</i>
historique,	<i>historical</i>	humeur,	<i>humour</i>
histrion,	<i>a buffoon</i>	humide,	<i>damp, moist</i>
biver,	<i>winter</i>	humidité,	<i>humidity</i>
hiverner,	<i>to winter</i>	humilitan,	<i>mortifying</i>
holocauste,	<i>burnt sacrifice</i>	humiliation,	<i>humiliation</i>
ombre, (jeu)	<i>ombre</i>	humilier,	<i>to humble</i>
homélie,	<i>an homily</i>	humilité,	<i>humility</i>
homicide,	<i>an homicide</i>	hyacinthe,	<i>hyacinth</i>
hommage,	<i>homage</i>	hydre,	<i>hydra</i>
homme,	<i>man</i>	hydromel,	<i>mead</i>
honnête,	<i>honest</i>	hydropique,	<i>hydropic</i>
honnêtement,	<i>honestly</i>	hydropisie,	<i>dropsy</i>
honnêteté,	<i>honesty</i>	hymen,	<i>hymen</i>
honneur,	<i>honour</i>	hymne,	<i>hymn</i>
honorable,	<i>honorable</i>	hyperbole,	<i>hyperbole</i>
honnaire,	<i>honorary</i>	hypocondre,	<i>hypocondriac</i>
honorer,	<i>to honour</i>	hypocrisie,	<i>hypocrisy</i>

* But the h is aspirated in héros,

aspirate, the article remains entire; we must not say *Phéros*, but pronounce *le héros*, *du héros*, *au héros*.

VARIATION IN THE PRONUNCIATION OF CONSONANTS;—*C* is pronounced hard like *k* before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, in *cocarde*, *cube*; like *s* before *e*, *i*, in *cécité*. There are even some words in which it is pronounced like *g*, as in *second*, &c. *G* is pronounced hard before *a*, *o*, *u*; like *j*, before *e*, *i*; when we wish to modify its pronunciation before *a*, *o*, *u*, an *e* is placed after it, as in, *il gagea*, *nàgeoire*; when on the contrary we wish to have it pronounced hard before *e*, *i*, an *u* is placed after it, as in *guérir*, *guide*. *H* is of two sorts, aspirate as in *haïr*, *envahir*; then the consonants by which it is preceded are not sounded; it is called mute, when it is not pronounced at all, as in *homme*, *héroïne*. The *h* of *héros* is aspirate, that of its derivatives is not so. *Q* when not the last letter of a word, as in *cing*, is never used without being followed by *u*, which gives it the pronunciation of *k*, as in *qui*, *quelconque*; yet in several words *u* has retained its ancient sound of *ou*, and then *qu* is pronounced like *kou*, as in *aquatique*, *equation*. *S* is pronounced hard in *salut*, *sénat*; but between two vowels, it takes the pronunciation of *z*, as in *viser*, *raison*, &c. *T* followed by *i* and another vowel, is pronounced like *c*, as in *partial*, *partiel*, *portion*; but if *ti* is preceded by *s* or *x*, or if it is at the beginning of a word, it is pronounced hard, as in *tirer*, *question*, *mixture*. *X* is pronounced like *cs* in *fixer*, *taxer*; like *gz* in *examen*, *ex-*

hypocrite,	<i>hypocrite</i>	hypothèse,	<i>hypothesis</i>
hypothèque,	<i>mortgage</i>	hysope,	<i>hysop</i>
hypothéquer,	<i>to mortgage</i>	hystérique,	<i>hysteric</i>

In a familiar discourse, the letter *h* is not aspirated in the following words, viz. *Hanovre*, *Hollande*, and *Hongrie*, when either of them is preceded by the particle *de*; for though we always say *le Hanovre*, *la Hollande* and *la Hongrie*, yet it is usual to say and write *l'Electorat d'Hanovre*, *la Reine d'Hongrie*, *la toile d'Hollande*, and the like. As to other national and proper names, the initial *h* is aspirated in most of them; as in *Hainaut*, *Hambourgh*, *Havanne*, *Henri*, &c. but in *Hamilton*, *Harcourt*, *Hector*, *Hélène*, *Hercule*, *Hérode*, *Homère*, *Horace*, and *Hyppolite*, it is mute.

ample; and like *s* in *six*, *dix*, *soixante*. *Ch* is generally pronounced like *sh*, as in *chat*; yet it is pronounced often like *k*: *Christ*, *orchestre*, *bacchante*, are examples. *Rh*, *th*, *ph*, are pronounced like *r*, *t*, *f*, in *rhume*, *thème*, *philosophe*, which are pronounced *rume*, *tème*, *filosofe*.

A SYLLABLE, whether composed of one or more letters, requires, in the pronunciation, no more than a single impulse of the voice: ex. *ba*, *me*, *moi*, &c.

A WORD may consist of one syllable, or of many compacted into one meaning; for, a word is the smallest part of speech which is in itself significant: ex. *mon*, *my*; *livre*, *book*, &c.

A SENTENCE, OR PHRASE, is an assemblage of words arranged in their proper order, forming a sense either more or less complete: ex.

<i>Je suis votre ami,</i>	I am your friend.
<i>J'écrivis hier à votre tante,</i>	I yesterday wrote to your aunt.

A PERIOD may consist of two or three sentences joined together, so that they depend on one another to form a complete sense. Each of the sentences forming part of a period is called a member of the period: ex.

<i>Les grands hommes sont rares;</i>	Great men are scarce; we
<i>on doit les respecter, et l'on</i>	ought to respect them,
<i>devroit toujours travailler à</i>	and constantly endeavour
<i>se rendre semblable à eux.</i>	our to resemble them.

A DISCOURSE, OR SPEECH, is an assemblage of sentences (or phrases) and periods, joined together, and arranged according to the rules of the language.

, KINDS OF WORDS.

There are, in the French tongue, nine different sorts of words, which are generally called the nine parts of speech, viz.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. L'ARTICLE, | ARTICLE. |
| 2. LE NOM ET ADJECTIF, | NOUN AND ADJECTIVE. |
| 3. LE PRONOM, | PRONOUN. |
| 4. LE VERBE, | VERB. |

5. LE PARTICIPE,	PARTICIPLE.
6. L'ADVERBE,	ADVERB.
7. LA PREPOSITION,	PREPOSITION.
8. LA CONJONCTION,	CONJUNCTION.
9. L'INTERJECTION,	INTERJECTION.

Five of them are declinable; that is to say, the radical part of the word remaining the same, the other parts, but especially the termination, will admit of several variations. These declinable words are, the article, noun and adjective, pronoun, verb, and participle.

The four last, as they never vary their terminations, are therefore called indeclinable.

GENERAL EXPLANATION.

The ARTICLES are certain minute words, which, joined to nouns, determine the extent of their signification, and which, in French, denote their gender, number, and case, corresponding to the English words, *the, of the, from the, and to the*. These in French, are

<i>Le, la, les,</i>	The.
<i>De, du, de la, des,</i>	Of or from the.
<i>A, au, à la, aux.</i>	To the.

The NOUN, in general, is a word which is used to name or qualify every thing which is the object of discourse: ex.

<i>Papier,</i>	Paper.	<i>Bon,</i>	Good.
<i>Plume,</i>	Pen.	<i>Petit,</i>	Little.
<i>Pain,</i>	Bread.	<i>Mauvais,</i>	Bad, &c.

The PRONOUN is a word commonly substituted in the place of the noun, to avoid its too frequent repetition: ex.

J'ai vu M. votre père, et lui ai parlé, I saw your father, and spoke to him.

In this instance the word *lui*, to him, is put to avoid the repetition of the word *père*, father.

The VERB is a word which either expresses the state of the subject, or an action done by the subject, or the action received or suffered by the subject: ex.

<i>Mon frère est malade,</i>	My brother is ill.
<i>Ma sœur écrit une lettre,</i>	My sister writes a letter.
<i>Votre cousine est punie,</i>	Your cousin is punished.

The verb is varied by moods, tenses, persons, and numbers.

The **PARTICIPLE** partakes both of the nature of the verb and the adjective noun : ex.

<i>Ayant,</i>	Having.	|	<i>Aimé,</i>	Loved.
<i>Donnant,</i>	Giving.	|	<i>Puni,</i>	Punished, &c.

The **ADVERB** is sometimes joined to the noun, but more frequently to the verb, whence it derives its name. The use of the adverb is, to determine the signification of the noun or verb, or express some particular modification or circumstance of the action or quality : ex.

<i>Je vous aime sincèrement,</i>	I love you sincerely.
<i>Venez demain,</i>	Come to-morrow.

In these instances the words *sincerely* and *to-morrow* are adverbs.

The **PREPOSITION** is a word which is put before the noun or pronoun, and it always governs the word before which it is placed : ex.

<i>Chez mon ami,</i>	At my friend's house.
<i>Devant moi,</i>	Before me, &c.

The **CONJUNCTION** serves to connect the several parts of a discourse : ex. *et*, and ; *car*, for ; *mais*, but, &c.

The **INTERJECTION** is a word which expresses the different affections or passions of the soul : ex.

<i>Hélas ! mon Dieu !</i>	Oh ! my God ! &c.
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A more particular delineation of these nine parts of speech, and their use in the composition of a sentence, or period, will be the subject of the following sections.

SECT. II.

OF NOUNS.

NOUNS are divided into substantives and adjectives. A **NOUN SUBSTANTIVE** expresses a thing subsisting by itself,

and can make a complete sense independent of any other word: ex. *Dieu*, God; *roi*, king; *maison*, house, &c.

A NOUN SUBSTANTIVE is either common, collective, or proper.

A COMMON NOUN is applicable to all beings or things of the same kind: ex. *homme*, man; *roi*, king; *ville*, town; *table*, table, &c.

A COLLECTIVE NOUN is expressive of many particulars; yet, as these particulars are all united in the mind, and comprehended under one general idea, they may therefore be conceived as one individual, and, without any impropriety, expressed in the singular number: ex. *peuple*, people; *forêt*, forest; *armée*, army, &c.

A PROPER NOUN is applicable to one person or thing only: ex. *Pierre*, Peter; *Londres*, London, &c.

N. B. A noun is always a substantive when we cannot, with propriety, add to it the word *personne*, person, or the word *chose*, thing.

A NOUN ADJECTIVE is used to express the quality, colour, form or quantity, of the substance to which it belongs; and is so called because its meaning cannot be ascertained without being joined to its proper substantive, with which it must also agree in gender, number, and case: ex. *bon*, good; *aimable*, lovely; *rouge*, red; *jaune*, yellow; *rond*, round; *quarré*, square; *un*, one; *deux*, two; *trois*, three, &c.

N. B. The noun is always adjective when we can add to it the word *personne* or *chose*, person or thing.

In NOUNS, four things must be considered, viz.

<i>Les Articles,</i>	The Articles.
<i>Les Genres,</i>	The Genders.
<i>Les Nombres,</i>	The Numbers.
<i>Les Cas,</i>	The Cases.

ARTICLES.

There are three sorts of Articles, viz.

<i>L'Article défini,</i>	The Article definite.
<i>L'Article partitif,</i>	The Article partitive.
<i>L'Article indéfini,</i>	The Article indefinite.

The Article must always agree with the noun in gender and number.

The DEFINITE ARTICLE is so called, because it means the whole of the object to which it is applied.

SINGULAR.

Le, for the masculine, before nouns beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated : ex. *le roi*, the king; *le héros*, the hero, &c.

La, for the feminine : ex. *la reine*, the queen, &c.

L', with an elision, for both genders, before nouns singular beginning with a vowel or *h* not aspirated : ex. *l'enfant*, the child; *l'homme*, the man, &c.

PLURAL.

Les, for both genders, whether the noun begin with a consonant or a vowel : ex. *les rois*, the kings; *les reines*, the queens; *les enfans*, the children, &c.

The PARTITIVE ARTICLE means only a part of the object, the English word *SOME* being always expressed or implied.

SINGULAR.

<p><i>Du</i>, for the masc. <i>De la</i>, for the fem.</p>	}	<p>These two articles are used before nouns beginning with a consonant or <i>h</i> aspirated : ex. <i>du pain</i>, some bread; <i>de la viande</i>, some meat.</p>
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De l', for both genders, beginning with a vowel or an *h* not aspirated : ex. *de l'encre*, some ink.

PLURAL.

Des, for both genders : ex. *des amis*, some friends.

The INDEFINITE ARTICLE is *de* or *d'*, of, from, and *à*, to.

This article is used, without distinction, before nouns masculine and feminine in both numbers. Proper names, and the greater part of the pronouns, are declined with it.

Some grammarians admit of a fourth article, viz. *un* for the masculine, and *une* for the feminine, in English *a* or *an*; but it may be observed, that it is always declined

with the indefinite article, and therefore takes the nature of a noun adjective.

GENDERS AND NUMBERS.

There are two GENDERS, viz. the masculine and feminine. A noun is masculine when there is before it *le* or *un*, as *le* or *un livre*, the or a book. A noun is feminine when it is preceded by *la* or *une*, as *la* or *une plume*, the or a pen.

There are two NUMBERS, the singular and plural. The singular number speaks of one thing only, as *une table*, a table: the plural speaks of more than one, as, *des tables*, tables. There are some nouns that are never used but in the singular number: as,

1. The names of metals: ex. *or*, gold; *argent*, silver; *cuivre*, brass; *plomb*, lead, &c.
2. The names of virtues and vices: ex. *avarice*, avarice; *charité*, charity; *foi*, faith; *haine*, hatred; *orgueil*, pride; *prodigalité*, prodigality, &c.
3. The names by which the five senses are denoted: ex. *la vue*, the sight; *le goût*, the taste; *l'odorat*, the smell; *le toucher*, feeling; *l'ouïe*, hearing.
4. Proper names, except when they are used metaphorically.
5. To the foregoing may be added the following, which are not reducible to any general rules:

<i>Artillerie</i> ,	artillery.	<i>Faim</i> ,	hunger.
<i>Attirail</i> ,	implements.	<i>Fumée</i> ,	smoke.
<i>Bonheur</i> ,	happiness.	<i>Fuite</i> ,	flight.
<i>Colère</i> ,	anger.	<i>Gloire</i> ,	glory.
<i>Courroux</i> ,	wrath.	<i>Honte</i> ,	shame.
<i>Enfance</i> ,	infancy.	<i>Jeunesse</i> ,	youth.
<i>Lait</i> ,	milk.	<i>Salut</i> ,	safety.
<i>Miel</i> ,	honey.	<i>Soif</i> ,	thirst.
<i>Noblesse</i> ,	nobility.	<i>Sommeil</i> ,	sleep.
<i>Pauvreté</i> ,	poverty.	<i>Vieillesse</i> ,	old age.
<i>Sang</i> ,	blood.		

There are others which are never used but in the plural number only; such as,

<i>Ancêtres,</i>	ancestors.
<i>Ayeux,</i>	forefathers.
<i>Funérailles,</i>	a funeral.
<i>Frais,</i>	expense.
<i>Délices,</i>	delight.
<i>Dépens,</i>	cost.
<i>Entrailles,</i>	entrails.
<i>Epousailles,</i>	espousals.
<i>Fonts,</i>	font.

<i>Atours,</i>	apparel.
<i>Ciseaux,</i>	scissars.
<i>Hardes,</i>	clothes.
<i>Limites,</i>	limits.
<i>Mœurs,</i>	manners.
<i>Mouchettes,</i>	snuffers.
<i>Ténèbres,</i>	darkness.
<i>Vivres,</i>	victuals.

And, in general, those which, in English, admit of no singular.

In general the plural number is formed by adding an *s* to the singular: ex.

<i>Le père,</i> the father;	<i>les pères,</i> the fathers,
<i>La mère,</i> the mother;	<i>les mères,</i> the mothers, &c.

All nouns, having their singular ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*, admit of no variation in the plural: ex.

<i>Le fils,</i> the son;	<i>les fils,</i> the sons.
<i>Une noix,</i> a walnut;	<i>des noix,</i> walnuts.
<i>Le nez,</i> the nose;	<i>les nez,</i> the noses.

EXCEPTIONS.

Nouns ending in *au*, *eau*, *eu*, *œu*, *ieu*, or *ou*, form their plural by *x*, instead of *s*: ex.

<i>Un chapeau,</i> a hat;	<i>des chapeaux,</i> hats.
<i>Un manteau,</i> a cloak;	<i>des manteaux,</i> cloaks.
<i>Un lieu,</i> a place;	<i>des lieux,</i> places.
<i>Un chou,</i> a cabbage;	<i>des choux,</i> cabbages.

The following differ from this rule, and their plural terminates in *s*:

<i>Matou,</i> a great cat;	<i>matous,</i> great cats.
<i>Sou,</i> a cent;	<i>sous,</i> cents.
<i>Trou,</i> a hole;	<i>trous,</i> holes.

Nouns ending in *al* and *ail* have their plural in *aux*: ex.

<i>Animal,</i> a living creature;	<i>animaux,</i> living creatures.
<i>Cheval,</i> a horse;	<i>chevaux,</i> horses.
<i>Travail,</i> work;	<i>travaux,</i> works.

These only are excepted :

<i>Bal</i> , a ball,	<i>Gouvernail</i> , the helm,
<i>Détail</i> , account, retail,	<i>Sérail</i> , a seraglio,
<i>Eventail</i> , a fan,	<i>Portail</i> , gateway,

Which form their plural in *s*.

Nouns of more than one syllable (polysyllables) ending in *nt*, most generally form their plural by changing the *t* into *s* : as,

<i>Enfant</i> , a child ;	<i>enfants</i> , children.
<i>Commandement</i> , command ;	<i>commandemens</i> , commands.

But nouns of one syllable only (monosyllables) preserve the *t*, and form their plural by adding *s* : as,

<i>Dent</i> , tooth ;	<i>dents</i> , teeth.
<i>Pont</i> , bridge ;	<i>ponts</i> , bridges.

Tout, adj. all, makes *tous*, in its plural masculine, *toute* in the feminine gender sing. and *toutes* in the plural.

The following are not conformable to any established rule.

<i>Ayeul</i> , a grandfather ;	<i>ayeux</i> , grandfathers.
<i>Bétail</i> , cattle ;	<i>bestiaux</i> , cattle.
<i>Ciel</i> , heaven ;	<i>cieux</i> , heavens.
<i>Œil</i> , the eye ;	<i>yeux</i> , eyes.

Except	{ <i>des ciels de lit</i> ,* testers of a bed,
	{ <i>des œils de bœuf</i> , ovals.

There are in French several compound words like the last two, which require some attention from the learner, in the formation of their plural, the difficulty of which may soon be removed by means of reflection ; for example :

A noun being composed of a substantive and an adjective, united by a hyphen, both admit of the plural formation : as,

<i>Un gentil-homme</i> , a noble-	<i>des gentils-hommes</i> , noble-
man ;	men.

A noun compounded of two substantives and a preposition, united by hyphens, the first only in French,

* This term is growing obsolete : it is better to say, *un fond de lit*.

which is generally the last in English, admits of the plural formation : as,

Un arc-en-ciel, a rainbow ; *des arcs-en-ciel*, rainbows.
Un chef-d'œuvre, a master-piece. *des chefs-d'œuvre*, master-pieces.

N. B. Some of these French compound words are, sometimes rendered in English by one word, in which case the formation of the plural in the French is still the same : as,

Un cul-de-sac, an alley (with- *des culs-de-sac*, alleys.
 out egress) ;

Nouns composed of a verb or a preposition and a substantive, the substantive only admits of the plural formation : as,

<i>Un avant-toit</i> , eaves.	<i>des avant-toits</i> , eaves.
<i>Un casse-noisette</i> , a nut-cracker ;	<i>des casse-noisettes</i> , nut-crackers.
<i>Un garde-fou</i> , a rail ;	<i>des garde-foux</i> , rails, &c.
<i>Monseigneur</i> , my lord	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <i>make in the plural</i> } </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>Messeigneurs</i>, my lords. <i>Messieurs</i>, gentlemen. <i>Mesdames</i>, ladies. <i>Mesdemoiselles</i>, misses. </div>
<i>Monsieur</i> , Mr. or gent.	
<i>Madame</i> , Mrs. or madam	
<i>Mademoiselle</i> , miss	

CASES.

There are six cases, viz.

1. <i>Le Nominatif</i>	Nominative.
2. <i>Le Génitif</i> ,	Genitive.
3. <i>Le Datif</i> ,	Dative.
4. <i>L'Accusatif</i> ,	Accusative.
5. <i>Le Vocatif</i> ,	Vocative.
6. <i>L'Ablatif</i> ,	Ablative.

The NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE cases have exactly the same form, and are always declined with the same article ; the only difference between them arises from their different positions in the sentence.

In the natural construction, the nominative always precedes the verb, and the accusative follows it. The

nominative is the *subject* of the sentence, and the accusative is the *object* to which it refers : ex.

Le roi aime le peuple, The king loves the people.

In order to know the nominative from the accusative, I ask, Who loves the people? THE KING (which is the answer) is the subject, and consequently the nominative. Whom or what does the King love? The answer is THE PEOPLE, which is the object, and therefore the accusative.

The GENITIVE and ABLATIVE are declined with the same article, but the first is always preceded by another word on which it depends : as,

La porte de la chambre, The chamber door, that is,
the door of the chamber.

La maison de mon père, My father's house, &c.

Or it is governed by a preposition, as,

Près du feu, Near the fire, &c.

The last is always put after nouns or verbs expressing division, partition, or separation ; and after some prepositions. The genitive is known by the articles *de, du, de la, des,* of or of the. Sometimes the article is not expressed in English, as may be seen in the sentences before mentioned. The ablative is known by the articles *de, du, de la, des,* from or from the.

The DATIVE shows to whom the thing spoken of, is given, or to what it is attributed : as,

Donnez cette pomme à mon Give that apple to my bro-
frère, ther.

This case is known by the articles *à, au, à la, aux,* to or to the.

The VOCATIVE is used only for calling or naming the person to whom the speech is addressed : as,

Ami, qui êtes-vous ? Friend, who are you?

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS.

All changes in nouns are formed by numbers and cases. To decline a noun, therefore, is to express its

several variations ; and, under these variations, to point out its different significations.

Some short examples are added to the nouns, that learners may more easily understand what has been said respecting the cases.

Declension of the Article Definite Le (the), before Nouns masculine beginning with a Consonant.

SINGULAR.

Nom. <i>Le Prince,</i>	The prince.
<i>Le prince est généreux,</i>	The prince is generous.
Gen. <i>Du prince,</i>	Of the prince.
<i>Les vertus du prince,</i>	The virtues of the prince ; or, the prince's virtues.
Dat. <i>Au prince,</i>	To the prince.
<i>Parler au prince,</i>	To speak to the prince.
Acc. <i>Le prince,</i>	The prince.
<i>Aimer le prince,</i>	To love the prince.
Voc. <i>O prince,</i>	O prince.
Abl. <i>Du prince,</i>	From the prince.
<i>Recevoir des lettres du prince,</i>	To receive letters from the prince.

Declension of the Article Definite La (the), before Nouns feminine beginning with a Consonant.

SINGULAR.

Nom. <i>La princesse,</i>	The princess.
<i>La princesse est aimable,</i>	The princess is amiable.
Gen. <i>De la princesse,</i>	Of the princess.
<i>Les regards de la princesse,</i>	The looks of the princess ; or, the princess's looks.
Dat. <i>A la princesse,</i>	To the princess.
<i>Donner à la princesse,</i>	To give to the princess.
Acc. <i>La princesse,</i>	The princess.
<i>Imitez la princesse,</i>	Imitate the princess.
Voc. <i>O princesse,</i>	O princess.
Abl. <i>De la princesse,</i>	From the princess.
<i>Etre séparé de la princesse,</i>	To be separated from the princess.

Declension of the Article Definite L' (the), for both Genders, before Nouns beginning with a Vowel, or an H not aspirated.

SINGULAR.

Nom. <i>L'enfant,</i>	The child.
<i>L'enfant est timide,</i>	The child is fearful.
Gen. <i>De l'enfant,</i>	Of the child.
<i>Le tempérament de l'enfant,</i>	The child's temper; or, the temper of the child.
Dat. <i>A l'enfant,</i>	To the child.
<i>Attribuer à l'enfant,</i>	To attribute to the child.
Acc. <i>L'enfant,</i>	The child.
<i>Admirer l'enfant,</i>	To admire the child.
Voc. <i>O enfant,</i>	O child.
Abl. <i>De l'enfant,</i>	From the child.
<i>S'éloigner de l'enfant,</i>	To go away from the child.

The plural of these nouns, whether they begin with a consonant or a vowel, is declined, in both genders, by the article *les* (the).

Nom. <i>Les rois,</i>	The kings.
<i>Les rois commandent,</i>	The kings command.
Gen. <i>Des rois,</i>	Of the kings.
<i>L'ordre des rois,</i>	The order of the kings: or, the kings' order.
Dat. <i>Aux rois,</i>	To the kings.
<i>Envoyer aux rois,</i>	To send to the kings.
Acc. <i>Les rois,</i>	The kings.
<i>Respectez les rois,</i>	Honour the kings.
Voc. <i>O rois,</i>	O kings.
Abl. <i>Des rois,</i>	From the kings.
<i>Etre loin des rois,</i>	To be far from the kings.

RECAPITULATION OF THE ARTICLE DEFINITE.

SINGULAR.

Mas. Fem. Mas. & Fem.

Le, la, l' ;
Du, de la, de l' ;
Au, à la, à l' ;

3*

PLURAL.

Mas. & Fem.

Les, the.
Des, of or from the.
Aux, to the.

The *definite article* must be placed, in French, before all nouns used in a *general sense*, or denoting a whole species of objects, though the English admit of no article in this case: ex.

<i>L'homme est mortel,</i>	Man is mortal.
<i>Le Danemarc, la Suède, et</i>	Denmark, Sweden, and
<i>l'Angleterre, sont les trois</i>	England, are the three
<i>royaumes du nord,</i>	northern kingdoms.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

I	hate	idleness. - -	Virtue is	estimable. - -
<i>Je, pro.</i>	<i>hais, v.</i>	<i> paresse, f.</i>	<i>Vertu, f. est, v.</i>	<i>estimable, adj.</i>
Gold is	preferable	to silver. - - -	Do you ²	
<i>Or, m.</i>	<i>préférable, adj.</i>	<i>argent, m.</i>	<i>vous, pro.</i>	
prefer ¹	England	to France?	Corn	grows
<i>préférez, v.</i>	<i>Angleterre, f.</i>	<i>France, f.</i>	<i>Bled, m. croît, v.</i>	
for	men,	and	grass	for cattle. - - -
<i>pour, p.</i>	<i>homme, m.</i>	<i>et, c.</i>	<i>herbe, f.</i>	<i>bétail, m. Aimez, v.</i>
wisdom. - - -	Do ¹ not ³	neglect ²	study. - -	
<i>sagesse, f.</i>	<i>ne pas, adv.</i>	<i>négligez, v.</i>	<i>étude, f.</i>	
Avoid	leisure. - - -	She	comes from church. - -	
<i>Evitez, v.</i>	<i>loisir, m.</i>	<i>Elle, pro. vient, v.</i>	<i>église, f.</i>	
We	speak of	America,	and	not
<i>Nous, pro.</i>	<i>parlons, v.</i>	<i>Amérique, f.</i>	<i>non pas, adv.</i>	
of Poland. - - -	Grant	us	peace. - - -	
<i>Pologne, f.</i>	<i>Accordez, v.</i>	<i>nous, pro.</i>	<i>paix, f.</i>	
Honour is	due	to kings. - - -	They	
<i>Honneur, m.</i>	<i>dû, p. p.</i>	<i>roi, m.</i>	<i>Ils, pro.</i>	
come from	Africa. - - -	Pride	disgraces	man. - -
<i>viennent, v.</i>	<i>Afrique, f.</i>	<i>Orgueil, m.</i>	<i>dégrade, v.</i>	
Charity	patiently ²	bears ¹	injuries ³ .	
<i>Charité, f.</i>	<i>patiemment, adv.</i>	<i>souffre, v.</i>	<i>injure, f.</i>	

This article is also placed before nouns used in a *specific sense*, or denoting a particular object, in which case the article is likewise expressed in English: ex.

<i>L'homme que vous m'avez</i>	The man whom you re-
<i>recommandé est fort ha-</i>	commended to me is
<i>bile,</i>	very skilful.

Les poires de votre jardin *The pears of your garden*
sont excellentes, *are excellent.*

EXERCISE UPON THIS AND THE PRECEDING RULE.

Where is the master of the house? - - The
Où, adv. *maître, m.* *maison, f.*
 prince spoke to the king. - - To the third
prince, m. *parla, v.* *troisième, adj.*
 page of the book. - - The¹ lazy² do ³not⁴
page, f. *livre, m.* *paresseux, adj.* *en*
 love⁴ work⁵. - - - - Justice is the mistress and
aiment, v. *ouvrage, m.* *Justice, f.* *maîtresse, f.*
 queen of virtue. - - Send the child to school. - -
reine, f. *Envoyez, v.* *enfant, m.* *école, f.*
 Walk in the garden. - - Tranquillity
Promenez-vous, v. *dans, p.* *jardin, m.* *Tranquillité, f.*
 of soul is the height of felicity. - - Give the tooth
âme, f. *comble, m.* *félicité, f.* *Donnez, v.* *cure-*
 picks to the gentlemen. - - - - Education is to the
dent, m. *gentil-homme, m.* *Education, f.*
 mind, what cleanliness is to the body. - - The
esprit, m. *ce que, pro.* *propreté, f.* *corps, m.*
 life of man is short. - - The enemies were on
vie, f. *courte, adj.* *ennemi, m.* *étoient, v.* *sur, p.*
 the mountain. - - You admire the beauty of
montagne, f. *Vous, pro.* *admirez, v.* *beauté, f.*
 the ladies. - - To the thickness of the walls. - - We
dame, f. *épaisseur, f.* *muraille, f.*
 go to the park. - - - It is the will of the em-
allons, v. *parc, m.* *C'est, v.* *volonté, f.* *em-*
 peror. - - - The fate of nations is governed
pereur, m. *sort, m.* *nation, f.* *gouverné, p. p.*
 by Providence. - - You play with the boys.
par, p. *Providence, f.* *jouez, v.* *avec, p.* *garçon, m.*
 - - Revenge is the pleasure of a weak² mind¹. - -
Vengeance, f. *plaisir, m.* *un foible, adj.*
 Italy is the garden of Europe. - - The most noble
Italie, f. *Europe, f.* *plus, adv.* *noble, adj.*

of virtues is charity. - - Carry the grammar to the
Portez, v. grammair, f.
 boys, and the dictionary to the girls. - - - He
dictionnaire, m. fille, f. Il, pro.
 comes from the Indies. - - Give me the loaf.
vient, v. Inde, f. moi, pro. pain, m.

This article being declinable in French, and consequently admitting of different variations, ought to be repeated before all the *substantives* of a sentence, as well as before nouns adjective used as substantives, and agree with them in *gender* and *number* : ex.

<i>Le sel, la moutarde, et l'huile, sont sur les tables,</i>	The salt, mustard, and oil, are on the tables.
<i>Le blanc, le rouge, et le noir, sont trois différentes couleurs,</i>	White, red, and black, are three different colours.

EXERCISE UPON THIS AND THE PRECEDING RULES.

Prefer virtue to riches, friendship to
Préférez, v. richesses, f. pl. amitié, f.
 money, and utility to pleasure. - - The father, mother,
argent, m. utilité, f. père, m. mère, f.
 and children are dead. - - The men, women, and children of the village were all at the burial. - - -
sont, v. morts, p. p. femme, f. village, m. tous, adj. à, p. enterrement, m.
 Children generally² like¹ apples and pears. - -
ordinairement, adv. aiment, v. pomme, f. poire, f.
 I like yellow and grey. - - Peace and plenty
aime, v. jaune, m. gris, m. abondance, f.
 make men happy. - - - - Wheat and barley
rendent, v. heureux, adj. Froment, m. orge, f.
 are dear. - - - I hate milk, butter, and cheese. - -
chers, adj. lait, m. beurre, m. fromage, m.
 Bring the knives and forks. - - - Patience
Apportez, v. couteau, m. fourchette, f. Patience, f.
 and perseverance are necessary. - - - - The desire
persévérance, f. nécessaire, adj. désir, m.

of glory, riches, power, and pleasure, is a
gloire, f. pouvoir, m. une
 disease of the mind. - - - Have you passed
maladie, f. âme, f. Avez, v. passé, p. p.
 through Spain, Portugal, or Holland? - - Pre-
par, p. Espagne, f. Portugal, m. ou Hollande, f.
 fer always virtue, prudence, and good sense
toujours, adv. prudence, f. bon, adj. sens, m.
 to beauty. - - Put the wine, beer, and cider on
Mettez, v. vin, m. bière, f. cidre, m. sur, p.
 the table. - - (It is said) that America, France, and
table, f. On dit que
 Spain have made peace with England.
ont, v. fait, p. p.

On the contrary, this article, though expressed in English, must be omitted in French, before a noun followed by a name denoting a *degree of consanguinity or kindred*, or the name of a *particular place* to which it belongs; and when it precedes a noun in the nominative or accusative case, denoting *dignity, office, or business*: ex.

Alexandre, fils de Philippe, Alexander the son of Philip.

Mon ami demeure à Londres, ville capitale d'Angleterre, My friend lives in London, the capital city of England.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

The Jupiter of the heathens was the son of
payen, m. étoit, v. fils, m.
 Saturn, and the father of the gods. - - - Robert,
Saturne, m. dieu, m.
 duke of Normandy, the brother of Henry, king
duc, m. Normandie, f. frère, m. Henri, m.
 of England, was the son of William the con-
Guillaume, m. con-
 queror. - - - My sister lives at York, the cap-
quérant, m. Ma, pro. sœur, f. demeure, v. à, p.
 ital city of the county of the same name.
comté, m. même, adj. nom, m.

Mr. C***, the rector of the parish of St. James, and
 curé, m. *paroisse, f.* *Jâques*
 his brother, the dean of the cathedral, were
 son, pro. *doyen, m.* *cathédrale, f.*
 the sons of Mr. L***, the first lord of
 premier, adj. *seigneur*
 the admiralty.

In several instances, the definite article is neither expressed in English nor in French; and this generally happens when nouns common are not taken in the full extent of their signification, especially in narrations, and after the conjunction *ni*, neither, nor: ex.

<i>Conscience, honneur, intérêt,</i>	<i>Conscience, honour, inter-</i>
<i>tout est sacrifié; il n'a</i>	<i>est, every thing is sacri-</i>
<i>ni justice ni humanité,</i>	<i>ficed; he has neither</i>
	<i>justice nor humanity.</i>

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

The town was taken by storm: men,
 ville, f. *fut, v.* *prise, p.p.* *d'assaut, m.*
 women, children, old people, (every body) was
 vieillard, m. *tout, adj.*
 put to death. - - Palaces, temples, public² build-
 mis, p.p. *à mort, f.* *Palais,* *édi-*
 ings¹, private² houses (every thing) was
 fice, m. *particulière, adj.* *maison, f.* (*tout*)
 destroyed, and the enemies did² 'not³ leave² stone
détruit, p.p. *laissèrent, v.* *pierre, f.*
 upon stone. - - - His father will² spare² 'neither³
sur, p. Son, pro. *épargnera, v.* *ne* *ni*
 pains nor money. - - - He is a fatherless child,
peine, f. *C'est, v.* *orphelin, adj.* *or*
 he has neither parents nor friends.
 parent, m. *ami, m.*

When, in English, two or more substantives, signifying different things, come together in a sentence, having a dependence on each other, and having no stop between them, the last (in English) must be placed

EXERCISE UPON THIS ARTICLE.

Mr. Richard, brother to the Prince's steward,
intendant, m.
 has married Miss Prescott, niece to the Constable
a, v. épousé, p. p. nièce, f. connétable, m.
 of the Tower. --- I have spoken to the Marchioness
Tour, f. parlé, p. p. Marquise, f.
 of ***, sister to the queen's first Lady of honour. --
Dame, f.
 Mr. Henry, perfumer to the princess, has made
Henri, m. parfumeur, m. fait, p. p.
 a ²considerable ¹fortune. ---- The heir to the
considérable, adj. fortune, f. héritier, m.
 crown of Portugal is the Prince of Brasil. -- My
couronne, f. du Brésil, m.
 father was witness to that quarrel. ---
a été, p. p. témoin, m. cette, pro. querelle, f.
 I am a friend to ²diligent ¹scholars, and an
suis, v. ∞ diligent, adj. écolier, m. ∞
 enemy to idleness.
ennemi, m. paresse, f.

After the adverb *bien*, when placed before a substantive and signifying *much, a great deal, many*, the genitive of this article must always be used: ex.

<i>Bien du mérite,</i>	Much merit.
<i>Bien des amis,</i>	Many friends.
<i>Bien de l'argent,</i>	A great deal of money.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

The children make much noise. ---- This man
font, v. bruit, m. Cet, pro.
 has (a great deal) of money, but he has also many
aussi, adv.
 enemies. ---- They ²give ¹you much trouble
donnent, v. peine, f.
 now ; but they will ²give ¹you ¹afterward
à présent, adv. mais, c. donneront, v. ensuite, adv.
 much pleasure. ---- (There were) many ladies in
Il y avoit, v.

company (last night).---- Mr. R. has read
compagnie, f. hier au soir, adv. lu, p. p.
 many books, and he has acquired much know-
livre, m. acquis, p. p. connois-
 ledge.---- To teach youth (we must
sances, f. pl. Pour, p. enseigner, v. jeunesse, f. (il faut, v.
 have) a great deal of patience.
avoir, v.)

If the second substantive in French (which is the first in English) serve to denote some *particular commodity, use, quality, or liquor*, then it must be put in the dative: **ex.**

<i>Le pot au lait,</i>	The ¹ milk ² -pot ² .
<i>La femme aux pommes,</i>	The ¹ apple ³ -woman ² .
<i>Une cruche à l'eau,</i>	A water-jug.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

Tell the servant to bring²
Dites, v. au or à la domestique, m. & f. de apporter, v.
 me¹ the tea-cannister, sugar - dish, cream-
me, pro. thé, m. boîte, f. sucre, m. pot, m. crème, f.
 basin, and coffee-cups. -- Go to the wine-cellar
bassin, m. café, m. tasse, f. Allez, v. vin, m. cave, f.
 and bring² us¹ the vinegar-bottle. ---- (There is)
vinaigre, m. bouteille, f. Voilà
 the oyster-woman. --- I live in the hay-market,
huître, f. pl. foin, m. marché, m.
 my cousin in the fish-market, and my sister
mon, pro. poisson, m. ma, pro.
 in the poultry-market. ---- Give me the oil-
volaille, f. moi, pro. huile, f.
 bottle, pepper-box, and mustard-pot. ---- The
poivre, m. boîte, f. moutarde, f.
 butter-boy, the green-girl, the hot - rolls
beurre, m. légume, m. pl. chaud, adj. pl. pain, m. pl.
 man, and the gingerbread-woman, called here. --
pain d'épices, m. ont passé, p. p. ici, adv.
 We had cabbage-soup, a rice-pudding, a
eûmes, v. chou, m. pl. soupe, f. riz, m. pouding, m.

(leg of mutton) with caper - sauce, and ice-
gigot, m. capre, f. pl. sauce, f. glace, f.
 cream. - - We shall have pease porridge, a salt²
aurons, v. pois, m. soupe, f. salé, adj.
 cod¹ with egg-sauce, and a turbot with
morue, f. œuf, m. pl.
 lobster-sauce. - - I bought a plum - cake, an
homard, m. pl. ai acheté, raisins secs, m. gâteau, m.
 apple - tart, and two gooseberry and cherry
pomme, f. pl. tarte, f. groseille, f. pl. cerise, f. pl.
 pies.
tourte, f.

DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE PARTITIVE.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Nom. Acc. *du pain*, some bread.

Gen. Abl. *de pain*, of or from some bread.

Dat. *à du pain*, to some bread.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *de la viande*, some meat.

Gen. Abl. *de viande*, of or from some meat.

Dat. *à de la viande*, to some meat.

Masculine or Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *de l'argent*, some money.

Gen. Abl. *d'argent*, of or from some money.

Dat. *à de l'argent*, to some money.

The plural is the same for both genders.

N. Ac. *des livres*, some books, *des auteurs*, some authors.

G. Ab. *de livres*, of or from, &c. *d'auteurs*, of or from, &c.

Dat. *à des livres*, to, &c. *à des auteurs*, to, &c.

N. B. In asking a question, the English generally make use of *any*, which, in French, must be rendered by the same article: ex.

Y a-t-il du pain ici?

Is there *any* bread here?

Avez-vous de la viande?

Have you *any* meat?

This article must be used wherever the English word *some*, or *any*, is either expressed or understood, and ought to be repeated before every substantive in a sentence : ex.

<i>Du pain et de l'eau lui suffi-</i>	Bread and water are suffi-
<i>sent,</i>	cient for him.
<i>Apportez du vinaigre, de</i>	Bring some vinegar, mus-
<i>la moutarde, de l'huile, et</i>	tard, oil, and forks.
<i>des fourchettes,</i>	
<i>Avez-vous de l'argent à</i>	Have you any money to
<i>nous prêter ?</i>	lend us ?

EXERCISE UPON THIS ARTICLE.

Bread, meat, and water, are things necessary
sont, v. chose, f. nécessaire, adj.
 to man. - - I drink wine and water. - - She eats
bois, v. mange, v.
 cheese. - - - Bring me some mustard. - - - Have you
fromage, m.
 bought some paper, pens, and ink ? - - Send
acheté, p.p. papier, m. plume, f. encre, f.
 him some bread, meat, and potatoes. - - - - Do you²
pomme de terre, f. v.
 sell¹ fruit³ ? - - Buy some tea and sugar. - -
vendez, v. fruit, m. Achetez, v. thé, m.
 Will you eat some beef with turnips and
Voulez, v. manger, v. bœuf, m. navet, m.
 carrots ? - - Do you drink beer ? - - (Is there) any
carotte, f. buvez, v. bière, f. Y a-t-il
 wine in the cellar ? - - - - (Was there) any oil in the
Y avoit-il
 bottle ? - - I¹ have³ given⁴ him² bread, money,
donné, p.p. lui, pro.
 and clothes. - - She has modesty and prudence. - -
habit, m. modestie, f. prudence, f.
 He has bought some dishes and plates. - - - - Will
plat, m. assiette, f.
 you have some milk or cream ? - - I eat fish, eggs,
v. œuf, m.

greens, artichokes, and asparagus. - - - Bread, meat
artichau, m. asperge, f.
 fish and vegetables, often² make¹ a good
légume, m. souvent, adv. font, v.
 dinner.
diner, m.

If the substantive be preceded by an adjective, instead of *du, de la, des*, we must use *de* or *d'*: as,

	Masc.	Fem.	Masc. or Fem.
N. Ac. }	<i>De mauvais vin,</i>	<i>De bonne eau,</i>	<i>D'excellent pain,</i>
G. Abl. }	Bad wine,	Good water,	Excellent bread.
Dat.	<i>à de mauvais vin,</i>	<i>à de bonne eau,</i>	<i>à d'excellent pain,</i>
	To bad wine.	To good water.	To excellent bread.

PLURAL.

N. Ac. }	<i>De bons livres,</i>	<i>d'habiles gens,</i>
G. Ab. }	Good books.	Learned men.
Dat.	<i>à de bons livres,</i>	<i>à d'habiles gens,</i>
	To good books.	To learned men.

This last rule is not general; for there are some substantives, which, though preceded by an adjective, require the other article, instead of *de*. However, instances of this kind are very few: they never happen but when the adjective and substantive present to the mind one idea only: as, *Londres est le centre du bon goût, &c.* London is the centre of good taste, &c.

EXERCISE UPON THIS AND THE PRECEDING RULES.

You always² read¹ good books. - - 'Bad wine²
toujours, adv. lisez, v.
 is⁴ 'not³ worth⁴ good water. - - He speaks to learned
vaut, v. parle, v.
 men. - - I have heard good news. - - -
gens, f. appris, p.p. bonne, adj. nouvelle, f.*
 You have fine fruit. - - - She has worthy
avez, v. beau, adj. digne, adj.
 friends. - - Bring me good pens. - - Onions, celery,
Oignons, m. céleri, m.

* *Gens*, preceded by an adjective, is of the feminine gender; but when the adjective follows, it is put in the masculine.

leeks, chervil, and plenty of meat make
poireau, m. cerfeuil, m. beaucoup, adv. font, v.
 what the French call, good
ce que, pro. François, m.pl. appellent, v.
 broth. - - - - I prefer good water to bad cider. - - - -
bouillon, m. cidre, m.
 I have discoursed with learned people. - - My father
 conversé, p.p. gens, f.
 has in his garden good plums, fine peaches,
 son, pro. prune, f. belle, adj. pêche, f.
 and very large apricots. - - - - Miss
 très, adv. gros, adj. abricot, m. - - - Mademoiselle, f.
 Sharp has fine eyes.
 œil, m.

DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE INDEFINITE.

SINGULAR.—Masculine.

Nom. Acc. *Pierre, Peter.*
 Gen. Abl. *de Pierre, of Peter.*
 Dat. *à Pierre, to Peter.*

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *Marie, Maria.*
 Gen. Abl. *de Marie, of Maria.*
 Dat. *à Marie, to Maria.*

This article, before a noun beginning with a vowel or *h* not aspirated, is expressed as follows :

Nom. Acc. *Antoine, Antony.*
 Gen. Abl. *d'Antoine, of Antony.*
 Dat. *à Antoine, to Antony.*
 Nom. Acc. *Londres, London.*
 Gen. Abl. *de Londres, of London.*
 Dat. *à Londres, to London.*

N. B. It is necessary to observe, that the particle *To*, used after a word signifying coming, going, returning, or sending to, placed before the name of a *kingdom, republic, country, province, or county*, must be rendered in French by the preposition *en*, without any article: ex.

Mon frère est allé en Italie, My brother is gone to Italy.
Il doit bientôt retourner en He is soon to go back to
Amérique, America.

On the contrary, *to* must be rendered by *de*, when immediately preceded by the words *road*, or *path-way*: ex.

Le chemin de Londres, The road to London.
Le chemin de Paris, The way to Paris.

It must be observed that the *proper names* of most of the islands and other countries both in the East and West-Indies, and some few places in Europe, do not follow the above rule, but take the definite article, such as *l'Abyssinie*, Abyssinia; *le Brésil*, Brasil; *le Caire*, Cairo; *le Canada*, Canada; *la Guadeloupe*, Guadeloupe; *la Jamaïque*, Jamaica; *le Japon*, Japan; *la Martinique*, Martinico; *le Pérou*, Peru; *la Virginie*, Virginia; and a few others: ex.

<i>Venir</i>	{ <i>de l'Abyssinie,</i> <i>du Brésil,</i> <i>du Caire,</i>	<i>to come</i>	{ from Abyssinia, from Brasil, from Cairo.
<i>Aller</i>	{ <i>à la Chine,</i> <i>au Canada,</i> <i>au Japon,</i>	<i>to go</i>	{ to China, to Canada, to Japan.

EXERCISE UPON THESE RULES.

(Here is) John's brother. - - Speak to Martha. - -
Voici, adv. Jean, m. Parlez, v. Marthe, f.
 It is Peter's hat. - - - She goes to Richmond. - - -
C'est, v. chapeau, m. va, v.
 He comes from Paris. - - - You have Mr. - -
vient, v. Monsieur, m.
 Richard's sword. - - - When¹ will² - you³ go² to
épée, f. Quand, adv. irez, v.
 France? - - I know not, for my father says
sais, v. ne pas, adv. sur, c. dit, v.
 that he will² send² me¹ soon to Canada or
que, c. il, pro. enverra, v. bientôt, adv.
 Jamaica. - - Give me Laura's cap. - - - I (am going)
Laure, f. bonnet, m. vais, v.

to Croydon. - - - I have found Andrew's waistcoat.
 trouvé, p.p. André, m. veste, f.

She (shall come back) to England (next year)
 reviendra, v. l'année prochaine

to see her brother who is arrived from
 pour voir, v. qui, pro. est, v. arrivé, p.p.

Japan and China. - - Carry that to Stephen. - -
 Portez, v. cela, pro. Etienne, m.

(Here is) the road to Clapham. - - - My mother
 Ma, pro.

intends to send my sister to Portugal
 se propose de, v. envoyer, v. ma, pro.

or Spain, and thence to Rome, and my cousin (is to)
 de là doit, v.

go to Mexico or Cairo.
 aller, v. Mexique, m. ou, c.

The genitive of this article *de* is used after nouns and adverbs of quantity, whether expressed in English, or not; after the negation *pas* or *point*, no or not; the words *que*, what, *quelque chose*, something, *rien*, nothing; before names of countries, kingdoms and provinces, when preceded by a noun expressing a personal title, &c. or by a verb signifying coming, arriving, or returning from: ex.

Tant de pommes,

So many apples.

Tant d'argent,

So much money.

Point de repos,

No rest.

Quelque chose de bon,*

Something good.

Il arrive de France,

He arrives from France.

Rien de mauvais,

Nothing bad.

Le roi d'Angleterre,

The king of England.

Elle vient d'Amérique,

She comes from America.

EXERCISE UPON THIS ARTICLE.

I have bought six yards of cloth. - - - Bring
 acheté, p.p. six, aune, f. drap, m.

me three pounds of veal, and two pounds of
 trois, livre, f. veau, m. deux,

* It must be observed, that the word *chose*, standing by itself, is of the feminine gender; but, being joined to the word *quelque*, it is of the masculine.

mutton. - - - She has a great number of child-
mouton, m. un grand, adj. nombre, m.

ren. - - - He has (too much) vanity. - - - You have
trop, adv. vanité, f.

less merit, but more wisdom. - - What
moins, adv. mais, c. plus, adv. sagesse, f. Que

a noise you make. - - - Do 'not' give³ her²
un bruit, m. faites, v. ne pas, adv. lui, pro.

(too many) pears. - - I¹ have³ 'no' daughters.⁵ - -
trop, adv. ne point, adv.

So much pride does 'not' become³ him². - -
Tant, adv. orgueil, m. s'ed, v. lui, pro.

(There is) something noble in his physiognomy. - -
Il y a, v. sa, pro. physionomie, f.

We have (so many) grapes. - - - They have a little
raisin, m. un peu, adv.

money. - - I know the king of Prussia. - - Did you
connois, v. Prusse, f. Avez, v.

see the duke of Bavaria with the archbishop
vu, p.p. duc, m. Bavière, f. archevêque, m.

of York? - - He commanded an army of forty
commandoit, v. une armée, f. quarante

thousand men. - - - She¹ says³ 'nothing' true⁵. - - -
mille, dit, v. ne rien, adv. vrai, adj.

You speak of Alexander, king of Macedonia. - -
parlez, v. Alexandre, m. Macédoine, f.

Do you² come¹ from Italy? - - - No, I come
venez, v. Non, adv. viens, v.

from Africa.
Afrique.

De is likewise placed before nouns governed by another substantive, of which they express the character, cause, country, matter, nature, and quality; and after the adjectives of number, when they are followed by a participle passive: ex.

Une maison de brique,

Un bonnet de nuit,

Une cuiller d'argent,

Du poisson de rivière,

Du vin de Bourgogne,

Quatre de renvoyés,

A¹ brick³ house².

A night cap.

A silver spoon.

River fish.

Burgundy² wine¹.

Four sent away.

EXERCISE UPON THIS ARTICLE.

Your¹ sister² has³ a⁴ silk⁵ gown⁶ and a gold
Votre, pro. sœur, f. a, v. une soie, f. robe, f. un or, m.
 thimble. - - We drink Champagne wine. - - - It is a
dé, m. buvons, v. C'est, v.
 marble pillar. - - - They have a country
marbre, m. pillier, m. une campagne, f.
 house built with oak wood. - -
maison, f. construite, p.p. de, p. chêne, m. bois, m.
 Edinburgh is the capital city of the kingdom
Edinbourg, m. capitale, adj. ville, f. royaume, m.
 of Scotland. - - Shut the fore - door. - - A lady
Ecosse, f. Fermez, v. devant, m. porte, f. Une
 of wit is a jewel of worth. - - - He is a man
esprit, m. un joyau, m. prix, m. C'est, v.
 of honour. - - - She has bought silver buckles
argent, m. boucle, f.
 and diamond ear - rings. - - - Have you
diamant, m. pendans-d'oreille, m. Avez, v.
 spoken to the silk-merchant? - - - Give me the
parlé, p. p. marchand, m.
 upper - crust. - - Bring me my straw - hat and
dessus, m. croûte, f. mon, pro. paille, f. chapeau, m.
 my night - cap. - - Miss Brown's chamber - maid and
nuit, f. bonnet, m. chambre, f. fille, f.
 Mrs. Rose's house-keeper are two sis-
Madame, f. femme de charge, f. deux,
 ters. - - The rich make use of silver plate,
riche, m. pl. se servent, v. vaisselle, f.
 and the poor make use of iron forks
pauvre, m. pl. font, v. usage, m. fer, m.
 and pewter spoons. - - - The enemies had a
étain, m. cuiller, f. eurent, v. ∞
 hundred men killed, seventy wounded,
cent tué, p.p. soixante-dix, blessé, p.p.
 forty lost, and five hundred taken pri-
quarante perdu, p.p. cinq pris, p.p. pri-
 soners.
sonnier, m.

De is placed after the adjectives signifying dimension, as *épais*, thick; *gros*, big, large; *haut*, high, tall; *large*, wide, broad; *long*, long; and *profond*, deep; though there is no article expressed in English: ex.

Une table longue de dix pieds et large de huit, A table ten feet long and eight broad.

But there is a more elegant way, which is, to turn the adjective of dimension into the substantive; then the words of measure and those of dimension are preceded by *de*: ex.

Une table de dix pieds de longueur et de huit de largeur, A table ten feet long and eight broad.

In this last example it may be seen, that the French and English are parallel with each other; therefore, in the following exercise, the adjective and substantive are put down, that the learner may translate it both ways.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

I saw a tree eighteen feet large.
ai, v. vu, p.p. un arbre, m. dix-huit pied, m. gros-
 I have a box four inches thick,
seur, f. une boîte, f. quatre ponce, m. épais-seur, f.*
 ten feet long, and six broad. . . I know
dix pied, m. long-ueur, f. large-ur, f. connois, v.
 a man seven feet high. (It is) a ditch
un sept haut-eur, f. C'est, v. un fossé, m.
 nine feet six inches deep and five feet broad.
neuf profond-eur, f. cinq
 (There is) a room fifty paces long and
Voilà une chambre, f. cinquante pas, m.
 twenty broad. . . The walls of our garden
vingt muraille, f. notre, pro.
 are (have) thirty feet three inches high, and two
sont, v. ont, v. trente trois deux
 feet broad. . . I have a tree sixty feet high
un arbre, m. soixante
 and eighteen round.
dix-huit gros-seur, f.

* Read *gros*, adjective, *grosseur*, substantive, and so of the others. See the rules to form the feminine gender, (p. 50.)

If the learner translate this last sentence by the adjective of dimension, he must use the word *sont*, which is the proper word of the English *are*, and follows the preceding rule: but if he turn the adjective of dimension into its substantive, the word *être*, to be, is to be rendered into French by the verb *avoir*, to have, and *de* before the word of measure is suppressed. In this last case, the word *ont*, have, must be inserted instead of *sont*,

Example by the adjective :

*Notre chambre est longue
de vingt pieds et large de
douze.*

By the substantive :

<i>Notre chambre a vingt pieds de longueur et douze de largeur,</i>	Our room is twenty feet long and twelve broad.
---	---

When two substantives are joined together, both making a compound word in English, the first of which denotes the *form* or *use* of the second, the latter must be placed before the former in French, and followed by the particle *à* : ex.

*Un moulin à papier,
Une boîte à poudre,*

A paper^s mill^l.
A powder^s box^l.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

Gun - powder was invented by a monk.
Canon, m. poudre, f. fut, v. inventée, p.p. par, p. moine, m.
 The servant has lost the tinder-box, and cannot
perdu, p.p. fusil, m. ne sauroit, v.
 light the candle. - - - If you go to London
allumer, v. chandelle, f. Si, c. allez, v.
 to-morrow, bring me a toupee - iron. - - Have you
demain, adv. toupet, m. fer, m.
 seen the water-mill which my father has bought?
vu, p.p. que, pro.
 No, but I have seen the wind-mill which your
Non, adv. vent, m.

brother has built at Greenwich. . . . I have
fait bâtir, v. à
 found your sister's work - bag, in the eating-
ouvrage, m. sac, m. manger, m.
 room. . . . William the Conqueror forbade the
chambre, f. défendit, v. aux
 English to have any fire - arms.
Anglois, m. de aucune, pro. feu, m. arme, f.

DECLENSION of UN, m. UNE, f. A or AN.

SINGULAR.—Masculine.

Nom. Acc. *un livre*, a book.
 Gen. Abl. *d'un livre*, of or from a book.
 Dat. *à un livre*, to a book.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *une plume*, a pen.
 Gen. Abl. *d'une plume*, of or from a pen.
 Dat. *à une plume*, to a pen.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

I have a hat and a sword. . . . She speaks
chapeau, m. épée, f. parle, v.
 of an officer. - - He¹ has³ given⁴ it² to⁵ a
officier, m. donné, p.p. le, pro.
 sailor. - - (There are) a bird and a cage. - -
matelot, m. Voilà oiseau, m. cage, f.
 An ungrateful man is a monster in the eyes of a
ingrat, m. monstre, m. aux, œil, m.
 sensible² man¹. - - Alexander was a great warrior,
sensé, adj. Alexandre, m. étoit, v. guerrier, m.
 and a very learned philosopher. - - A fine
très, adv. savant, adj. philosophe, m. belle, adj.
 flower in a garden is an ornament.
fleur, f. ornement, m.

It must be observed, that the English article *a* or *an*, before nouns of measure, weight, and number, must be rendered in French by the definite article, *le, la, les*; and by the preposition *par*, used for *time* and *space* in the sense of *each, every*, or *per*: ex.

<i>Deux chelins le cent,</i>	Two shillings a hundred.
<i>Un écu le boisseau,</i>	A crown a bushel.
<i>Cinq chelins par semaine,</i>	Five shillings a week.
<i>Une guinée par mois,</i>	One guinea a month.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

Barley	sells	for three shillings	a bushel.	- - -
Orge, f.	se vend, v.			
That	ale	(is worth)	six pence	a pint. - - -
Cette, pro.	aile, f.	vaut, v.	son, m.	pinte, f.
Beef	costs	eight	pence	a pound. - - -
Bœuf, m.	coûte, v.	huit, adj.		livre, f.
This	lace	cost	a crown	an ell. - - He
Cette, pro.	dentelle, f.	coûta, v.	écu, m.	aune, f.
sells	his	best	cloth	a guinea a yard. -
vend, v.	son, pro.	meilleur, adj.	drap, m.	verge, f.
Burgundy wine	(is sold)	nine	shillings	a bottle. - -
	se vend, v.	neuf, adj.		
My	shoemaker	sold ²	me ¹ two pair	of
Mon, pro.	cordonnier, m.	a vendu, p.p.		paire, f.
shoes	(at the	rate) of ² half ¹ a	guinea a pair.	- - My
soulier, m.	à raison	demi		
master comes	twice	a week.	- -	My uncle goes
	vient, v.	deux fois, adv.		va, v.
to France	thrice	a year.	- -	She gives three
	trois fois, adv.	an, m.		donne, v.
shillings a day	and ten	pence a mile.		
	jour, m.		mille, m.	

N. B. *A* or *an* is not to be expressed when it immediately precedes a noun in the nominative or accusative case, denoting *title, dignity, office, business, or words* which point out the kind or species of things; and lastly, after the verb *être*, to be, unless this verb be preceded by *ce* in the third person singular, or the above nouns be followed by an adjective or any other modification, one of the relative pronouns, *who, whom, which, &c.* or by an adjective in the superlative degree: ex.

M. D. membre de la chambre des communes, *M. D. a member of the house of commons.*

Etes-vous Anglois ?

Are you an Englishman?

*Non, Monsieur, je suis
François,*

**No, sir, I am a French-
man.**

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

I saw the Duke of C*, a prince of the blood,**
duc, m. sang, m.

who (was speaking) to Mr. F., a member of
qui, pro. *parloit, v.*

parliament. - - His cousin is a surgeon, and his
varlement, m. Son chirurgien, m.

brother is a physician. - - **My sister is a milliner,**
médecin, m. *marchande de modes, f.*

my brother is a tailor, **and I am a carpenter.** - - -
 tailleur, m. *charpentier, m.*

I have read **Castor and Pollux**, a 'French 'opera. - - -
opéra, m.

Bristol, a sea - port, passes now
mer, f. port, m. passe, v. à présent, adv.

for the second city of the kingdom of Eng-
pour, p.

land. - - - The king made² him¹ a bishop. - - -
fit, v. le, pro. évêque, m.

Is she a duchess, or a marchioness? - - - No,
Est, v. *duchesse, f.* *marquise, f.*

she is a countess.
comtesse, f.

OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives form their plural as the substantives.

RULE to form their FEMININE GENDER.

Many adjectives in *al* have no plural for their masculine ; as *conjugal*, conjugal ; *fatal*, fatal ; *filial*, filial ; *natal*, natal ; *naval*, naval ; *total*, total ; and some few others, with which a little practice will soon acquaint the learner.

Adjectives ending in e mute are of both genders: ex.

*Un jeune homme,
Une jeune femme,*

A young man.
A young woman.

Adjectives ending with one of the following letters, *d, e, i, l, n, r, s, t*, and *u*, form their feminine by adding an *e* mute : ex.

Masc.	<i>Grand,</i>	Fem.	<i>grande,*</i>	great, tall, large.
	<i>Poli,</i>		<i>polie,</i>	polite.
	<i>Aimé,</i>		<i>aimée,</i>	loved.
	<i>Civil,</i>		<i>civile,</i>	civil.
	<i>Demi,</i>		<i>demie,</i>	half.
	<i>Nu,</i>		<i>nue,</i>	naked.

The last two adjectives are indeclinable when they precede a substantive, but are declinable when they follow it : ex.

<i>Une demi-livre,</i>		A half-pound.
<i>Une livre et demie,</i>		A pound and a half.
<i>Nu tête,</i>	bare head, }	<i>la tête nue.</i>
<i>Nu pieds,</i>	bare feet, }	<i>les pieds nus.</i>

There are a few ending in *an, as, el, il, eil, ien, in, es, et, is, on, os, ol*, and *ul*, that double the final letter, before an *e*, mute, for the feminine : ex.

Masc.	<i>Gras,</i>	Fem.	<i>grasse,</i>	fat.
	<i>Gentil,</i>		<i>gentille,</i>	genteel.
	<i>Eternel,</i>		<i>éternelle,</i>	eternal.
	<i>Pareil,</i>		<i>pareille,</i>	alike.
	<i>Chrétien,</i>		<i>chrétienne,</i>	christian.
	<i>Epais,</i>		<i>épaisse,</i>	thick.
	<i>Bon,</i>		<i>bonne,</i>	good.

* When that adjective precedes a substantive singular of the feminine gender, beginning with a consonant, we often suppress, in French, both in the pronunciation and writing the *e*, which is supplied by an apostrophe as in the following instances.

<i>A grand' peine,</i>	with hard labour.
<i>Avoir</i> { <i>grand' faim,</i>	{ very hungry.
{ <i>grand' soif,</i>	{ very thirsty.
{ <i>grand' peur,</i>	{ very much frightened.
<i>Faire grand' chère,</i>	to live well, to fare sumptuously.
<i>La grand' mère,</i>	the grand mother.
<i>La grand' messe,</i>	the high mass.
<i>La grand' chambre,</i>	the high court.

Should however the word *grande* be preceded by *très, fort, very, une, one, or la plus, the most*, then the final *e* must be added ; as,

<i>Une fort grande salle,</i>	A very large room.
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Masc. <i>Gros,</i> <i>Sot,</i>	Fem. <i>grosse,</i> <i>sotte,</i>	big. foolish, simple.
--	---	--

The following are very irregular, and cannot be comprised under any rule, viz.

Masc. <i>Beau, bel,*</i>	Fem. <i>belle,</i>	handsome, fine.
<i>Bénin,</i>	<i>bénigne,</i>	benign.
<i>Favori,</i>	<i>favorite,</i>	favourite.
<i>Fou, fol,*</i>	<i>folle,</i>	foolish, crazy.
<i>Frais,</i>	<i>fraîche,</i>	fresh.
<i>Long,</i>	<i>longue,</i>	long.
<i>Malin,</i>	<i>maligne,</i>	malicious.
<i>Mou, mol,*</i>	<i>molle,</i>	soft.
<i>Nouveau, nouvel,*</i>	<i>nouvelle,</i>	new, novel.
<i>Vieux, vieil,*</i>	<i>vieille,</i>	old.

Adjectives ending in *c* add *he* to the *c* for their feminine: ex.

Masc. <i>Blanc,</i>	Fem. <i>blanche,</i>	white.
<i>Franc,</i>	<i>franche,</i>	sincere.
<i>Sec,</i>	<i>sèche,</i>	dry, &c.

The four following are excepted.

Masc. <i>Caduc,</i>	Fem. <i>caduque,</i>	in decay.
<i>Grec,</i>	<i>Grecque,</i>	Greek.
<i>Public,</i>	<i>publique,</i>	public.
<i>Turc,</i>	<i>Turque,</i>	Turkish.

Those ending in *f* change *f* into *ve* for the feminine: ex.

Masc. <i>Bref,</i>	Fem. <i>brève,</i>	short.
<i>Naïf,</i>	<i>naïve,</i>	plain, ingenuous.
<i>Neuf,</i>	<i>neuve,</i>	new, not old.
<i>Veuf,</i>	<i>veuve,</i>	widowed.
<i>Vif,</i>	<i>vive,</i>	quick.

Adjectives ending in *x*, change *x* into *se*: ex.

Masc. <i>Douloureux,</i>	Fem. <i>douloureuse,</i>	painful, dolorous.
<i>Heureux,</i>	<i>heureuse,</i>	happy, &c.
<i>Jaloux,</i>	<i>jalouse,</i>	jealous.

* These adjectives are used before substantives beginning with a vowel or *h* not aspirated.

The following are excepted:

Masc.	<i>Doux,</i>	Fem.	<i>douce,</i>	sweet.
	<i>Faux,</i>		<i>fausse,</i>	false.
	<i>Perplex,</i>		<i>perplexe,</i>	perplexed.
	<i>Préfix,</i>		<i>préfixe,</i>	prefixed.
	<i>Roux,</i>		<i>rousse,</i>	reddish.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

French adjectives must agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case: ex.

SINGULAR.—Masculine.

Nom. Acc.	<i>Le bon livre,</i>	the good book.
Gen. Abl.	<i>Du bon livre,</i>	of or from, &c.
Dat.	<i>Au bon livre,</i>	to the good book.

PLURAL.

Nom. Acc.	<i>Les bons livres,</i>	the good books.
Gen. Abl.	<i>des bons livres,</i>	of or from, &c.
Dat.	<i>aux bons livres,</i>	to the good books.

SINGULAR.—Feminine.

Nom. Acc.	<i>La bonne plume,</i>	the good pen.
Gen. Abl.	<i>de la bonne plume,</i>	of or from, &c.
Dat.	<i>à la bonne plume,</i>	to the good pen.

PLURAL.

Nom. Acc.	<i>Les bonnes plumes,</i>	the good pens.
Gen. Abl.	<i>des bonnes plumes,</i>	of or from, &c.
Dat.	<i>aux bonnes plumes,</i>	to the good pens.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

The tall man, the little woman, and the
petit, adj.

pretty children, whom I met yesterday
joli, adj. que, pro. ai rencontré, p.p. hier, adv.
 with their grandmother (were going) to London:
alloient, v.

they were all very hungry and thirsty. - - The polite^s
avoient, v.

inhabitants¹ of that fine city treat all the
habitant, m. cette, pro. traitent, v.
 strangers in a civil² and frank³ manner.¹ - -
étranger, m. de une manière, f.
 Lean² sheep¹ grow fat in good
Maigre, adj. brebis, f. pl. deviennent, v. dans, p.
 pastures. - - - Constant² study¹ joined to a great
pâturage, m. étude, f. joint, p.p.
 application makes men learned. - - - The new
application, f. rend, v. savant, adj.
 coat, which you ²gave ¹me, is
habit, m. que, pro. avez donné, p.p.
 better than the old great-coat which my
meilleur, adj. que, c. redingote, f.
 father had bought at his tailor's. - - We went
chez, p. allâmes, v.
 yesterday to the high court where we found all
trouvâmes, v.
 the judges already met.
déjà, ad. assemblé, p. p.

As two or more substantives in the singular are equivalent to a plural, the verb and adjective, or participle past, not immediately following them, must be put in the plural, when they refer to two or more substantives in the singular, and that adjective or participle is to be put in the masculine, if these substantives be of different genders: ex.

Le frère, la sœur, le neveu, The brother, sister, ne-
et la nièce, sont tous phew, and niece are all
morts, dead.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

The book, paper, pencil, and penknife, which
papier, m. crayon, m. canif, m.
 you lent² me¹, are excellent. - - - The
avez prêté, p.p. me, pro. excellent, adj.
 pen, ruler, inkhorn and grammar which my bro-
règle, f. écriture, f.

ther has bought, are very good. - - - The king,
très, adv.
 queen, prince, and princesses were gone. - - - The
étaient, v. sorti, p.p.
 corn, wheat, rye, pease and beans, in a word, all
seigle, m. fève, f. en mot, m.
 the grains which were on the ground,
grain, m. qui, pro. étoient, v. sur, p. terre, f.
 were frozen. - - - My father's house, and my uncle's
furent, v. gelé, p.p.
 (country-seat) are (very much) alike.
château, m. bien, adv. semblable, adj.

When two or more substantives of different genders
 are immediately followed by an adjective or participle,
 the French language requires that adjective or parti-
 ciple to agree in gender and number with the last sub-
 stantive, except those adjectives or participles implying
 union or collection, such as *joint, uni, réuni, &c.* which
 follow the foregoing rule: ex.

Il gouverne avec un pou- He governs with an abso-
voir et une autorité ab- lute power and autho-
solue, rity.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

He studies with an incredible application and
étudie, v. incroyable, adj.
 courage. - - - He who has for his guides
courage, m. Celui, pro. qui, pro. guide, m.
 consummate³ zeal¹ and prudence² deserves
consummé, adj. zèle, m. prudence, f. mérite, v.
 the general esteem and applause of his
estime, f. applaudissement, m. ses, pro.
 fellow-citizens. - - - She left the trunk, the
concitoyen, m. laissa, v. coffre, m.
 closet, and the room open. - - - I found
cabinet, m. chambre, f. ouvert, p.p. ai trouvé, p.p.
 the doors, the windows, and the shutters, shut. - - -
porte, f. fenêtre, f. volets, m. fermé, p.p.

We saw the children, father, and mother, well
vîmes, v.
 united. - - - When we arrived on the fron-
réuni, p.p. Quand, c. arrivâmes, v. fron-
 tiers, we found the soldiers, the officers,
tière, f. trouvâmes, v. soldat, m. officier, m.
 and the general in chief, assembled, and
en chef, m. assemblé, p.p.
 (drawn up) in (battle array.)
rangé, p.p. en, p. bataille, f.

THE PLACE OF THE ADJECTIVE IN A SENTENCE.

Some adjectives are always placed before their substantives, and others after them; but there is a kind of adjectives, which may either precede or follow their substantives, as the euphony of the sentence requires.

The following must be placed before.

Beau, handsome, fine,
Bon, good.
Brave, brave.
Cher, dear.
Chétif, vile, poor, mean.
Galant, well bred.
Grand, great, tall.
Gros, big, large.
Honnête, honest, civil.
Jeune, young.

Joli, pretty.
Méchant, wicked.
Mauvais, bad.
Meilleur, better.
Moindre, less.
Petit, little, small,
Saint, holy.
Tout, all.
Vieux, old.
Vrai, true.

EXERCISE ON THE FOREGOING ADJECTIVES.

I have seen a handsome lady, who (was
vu, p.p. dame, f. qui, pro.
 speaking) to an old gentleman. - - - He had
parloit, v. gentil-homme, m. Il, pro. avoit, v.
 a fine hat and a pretty sword. - - Your little
chapeau, m. Votre, pro.

sister deserved a better fate. - - I know a young
méritoit, v. destin, m. connois, v.
 man who has a good horse, but a bad stable. - -
cheval, m. écurie, f.
 He¹ has³ lent⁴ it² to an honest man. - - The
prêté, p.p. le, pro.
 apostle Paul was a holy man. - - - My brother has
apôtre, m.
 bought a good watch. - - - Your father was a
acheté, p.p. montre, f. étoit, v.
 brave general, and a well-bred man. - - - You have
avez, v.
 lost all your money. - - - Vile creature, I have
perdu, p.p. créature, f.
 heard your wicked conversation.
entendu, p.p. conversation, f.

Some adjectives have different meanings according as they are placed before or after their substantive, as, *une femme sage*, a wise woman: *une sage femme*, a midwife; and *une grosse femme*, a big woman; *une femme grosse*, a pregnant woman; *un homme honnête*, a civil man; *un honnête homme*, an honest man; a little practice will soon remove any of these apparent difficulties.

The following adjectives must be placed after their substantives.

1. All participles used as adjectives; as,

Une personne reconnoissante, A grateful person.
Du bœuf rôti, Roast beef.

2. All adjectives expressing the *shape* or *form*; as,

Une table ronde, A round table.
Une chambre carrée, A square room.

3. All adjectives expressing the *colour* or *taste*; as,

Un chapeau noir, A black hat.
Un habit rouge, A red coat.
Une pomme douce, A sweet apple.
Une liqueur amère, A bitter liquor.

4. All adjectives expressing the *matter* of which a thing is composed ; as,

Des parties sulfureuses,
Un corps aérien,

Sulphurous parts.
An ariel body.

5. All adjectives expressing the quality of *hearing* and *touching* ; as,

Un instrument sonore,
Une voix harmonieuse,
Un bois dur,
Un corps mou,

A sonorous instrument.
An harmonious voice.
A hard wood.
A soft body.

6. All adjectives expressing the name of nations ; as,

L'empire Romain,
La poésie Angloise,

The Roman empire.
The English poetry.

7. All adjectives, which, when used by themselves, convey the meaning of a substantive, as *rich*, *blind*, &c.

Un homme riche,
Une femme aveugle,

A rich man.
A blind woman.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

An ignorant young man is despised by (every
body.) - - - You have an English hat, and she has a
méprisé, p.p. de, p. tout le
monde, m. Anglois, adj.
French gown. - He reads an Italian proverb. - -
François, adj. robe, f. lit, v. Italien, adj. proverbe, m.
I like (very much) the German tongue and
aime, v. beaucoup, adv. Allemand, adj. langue, f.
the Spanish dress. - - - - (It is) a square place.
Espagnol, adj. habillement, m. C'est, v. carré, adj. place, f.
She likes sweet wine. - - Your sister has an har-
aime, v. doux, adj. vin, m.
monious voice. - - - - I have bought a white gown
voix, f. blanc, adj.
and a black cloak. - - - You have a faithful
noir, adj. mantelet, m. fidèle, adj.

servant. - - - - I eat green pease, with
domestique, m. et, f. mange, v. vert, adj.
 boiled mutton. - Bring me a pound and a half
bouilli, p.p. mouton, m. demi, adj.
 of cherries, and half a pound of currants. - We had a
cérise, f. groseille, f. eûmes, v.
 kind reception, and we played at a di-
favorable, adj. accueil, m. jouâmes, v. à, p. di-
 verting game. - He lives in a cold country.
vertissant, adj. jeu, m. demeure, v. froid, adj. pays, m.
 - - You have left the windows and the door
laissé, p.p. fenêtre, f. porte, f.
 open. - - Will you have a bit of roast
morceau, m. rôti, p.p.
 chicken? - - Do you² read¹ the Punic war? - -
poulet, m. lisez, v. Punique, adj. guerre, f.
 He has made a rash vow. - - Your sister
fait, p.p. téméraire, adj. vœu, m.
 is an agreeable lady. - - I like a grey stuff. - -
agréable, adj. gris, adj. étoffe, f.
 (It was) really a tragical history.
C'étoit, v. réellement, adv. tragique, adj. histoire, f.

When two or more adjectives belong to one substan-
 tive, the surest way is to place them after it, with the
 conjunction *et*, and, before the last; and if an adjec-
 tive be used in a sentence without a substantive, this
 adjective must always be rendered in French by the
 masculine gender.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

We have a just, wise, and bountiful king. - -
juste, adj. sage, adj. bienfaisant, adj.
 Mr. Brown's daughter is with a sincere and
Monsieur, m. sincère, adj.
 generous lady. - - I have a scholar of a solid,
généreux, adj. écolier, m. solide, adj.
 bright, and lively genius. - - The wicked
brillant, adj. vif, adj. esprit, m. méchant, adj. pl.
 shall be punished. - - Miss Preston is a
seront, v. puni, p.p. Mademoiselle, f.

young, handsome, and well-shaped lady. - - She has
bien-fait, adj.

married a sober, virtuous, and amiable
épousé, p.p. *sobre*, adj. *vertueux*, adj. *aimable*, adj.

man.—The good shall be praised.—The diligent
loué, p.p. *diligent*, adj. pl.

shall be rewarded.

récompensé, p.p.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Adjectives and adverbs are the only kind of words that will admit of different degrees of *more* or *less* in the several qualities of persons or things.

There are two degrees of comparison :

1. *Le comparatif*, the comparative.
2. *Le superlatif*, the superlative.

Some grammarians admit of another degree, which they call *positive* : but this is merely an adjective used in its simple signification, without expressing any increase or diminution : ex. *joli*, pretty ; *aimable*, lovely.

The *comparative* refers to some other person or thing, and shows its *equality*, *excess*, or *defect* : it is therefore of three sorts :

1. *Le comparatif d'égalité*, The comparative by equality.
2. *Le comparatif d'excès*, The comparative by excess.
3. *Le comparatif de défaut*, The comparative by defect.

The comparative by *equality* is formed by placing the adverbs *autant*, as much, as many ; *aussi*, so, or as, before an adjective ; and *que*, as, after it : ex.

Votre oncle a autant d'argent, et autant d'amis que mon père, Your uncle has as much money, and as many friends as my father.

Ma sœur est aussi ambitieuse que vous, My sister is as ambitious as you.

Mon frère est aussi savant que le vôtre, My brother is as learned as yours.

N. B.—From the preceding examples and the following, it will be easily seen that when the adverbs, *tant*, so much, so many; *autant*, as much, as many; *plus*, more, and *moins*, less, are immediately followed by a substantive, that substantive must be preceded by *de*. The learner will also observe that *si* and *aussi*, so, as; generally precede adjectives, when a comparison is made by either; whereas *tant* and *autant* are always followed by a noun or verb, the French conjunction *que*, Englished by either *as*, *than*, or *that*, being the term of the comparison; *plus* or *moins* may precede either an adjective, a noun, or verb.

Than after *more* or *less*, *plus* ou *moins*, followed by a noun of number, is rendered in French by *de*, and not *que*.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Alexander was as ambitious as Cæsar. - -
était, v. ambitieux, adj. que, c. César, m.
 I am as tall as you. - - My father is as rich
suis, v. haut, adj. riche, adj.
 as yours. - - Miss D. has as much liveliness, and she is
vivacité, f.
 as amiable as her cousin. - - If my father were
sa, pro. cousine, f. Si, c. était, v.
 as rich as my uncle, he (would make) a better use
oncle, m. ferait, v. usage, m.
 of his riches. - - We have as many books as
ses, pro. autant, adv.
 your brothers, and they are as learned as we. - - -
vos, pro. sont, v. nous, pro.
 I am as rich as you, and as honest and civil as my
riche, adj.
 companions. - - You owe me more than two dollars.
compagnon, m. devez, v. gourde.

The comparative by excess is formed by placing the adverb *plus*, more, before an adjective: ex.

Sa cousine a plus de livres Her cousin has more books
que moi, et est plus savante than I, and is more learn-
que vous, ed than you.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

Miss A. is handsomer and more learned than
que, c.
 her sisters. - - Lucia is taller and more proud
Lucie, f. orgueilleux, adj. ?
 than her little cousin. - - - His sister is more
sa, pro. Sa, pro.
 covetous than he. - - - Nothing is pleasanter
avare, adj. lui, pro. Rien ne, adv. agréable, adj.
 to the mind than the light of truth. - - -
esprit, m. lumière, f. vérité, f.
 Nothing is more lovely than virtue, and
aimable, adj.
 nothing is more desirable than wisdom. - - -
désirable, adj. sagesse, f.
 My daughter is taller than your son by two inches. - -
de pouce, m.
 Your brother is taller than you by the² whole¹, head³. - -
tête, f.
 In winter the roads are always worse than
En hiver, m. chemin, m. plus mauvais, adj.
 in summer. - - He gave me more than one eagle.
été, m. aigle.

The comparative by defect is formed by placing the ad-
 verb *moins*, less, before an adjective; or *tant*, so much,
 so many; or *si*, so; with the negation *ne pas*, or *point*,
 not; or *ne, ni*, neither, nor, before them: ex.

Votre cousine est moins noble Your cousin is less noble
que vous, than you.
Il n'est pas si orgueilleux que He is not so proud as his
sa sœur, sister.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

Mrs. P*** is less polite than her daughter,
Madame, f. poli, adj.
 but her daughter (is not) so revengeful as she.
n'est pas, adv. vindicatif, adj.
 You are² 'not³ so dutiful as your brother.
êtes, v. ne pas, adv. obéissant, adj.
 My father is not so rich as yours, but he has
le vôtre, pro.

not so much self-love. . . . Miss Goodwill has less
amour-propre, m.

wit than her mother. - - Paris (is not) so populous as
peuplé, adj.

London.—Your companion is neither so prudent, nor
ni

so circumspect as you.

circumspect, adj.

It must be observed, that in sentences in which the above adverbs *more* or *less* are repeated to express a comparison, the definite article *the*, preceding either, is totally suppressed in French: as,

Plus on est pauvre, moins on a d'embarras, The poorer people are, the less care they have.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

The more a thing is difficult, the more honour-
chose, f. difficile, adj. hono-

able³ it¹ is². - - The less you give to your chil-
rable, adj. elle, pro. donnez, v.

dren, the less they spend. - - The¹ richer⁴ they²
ils, pro. dépensent, v.

are³, the more covetous they are. - - The more a
avare, adj.

young man studies, the more learned he grows,
étudie, v. savant, adj. devient, v.

and the more respected he is. - - The more a
respecté, p.p.

drunkard drinks, the more thirsty he is. - - -
ivrogne, m. boit, v. altéré, adj.

The more odious laziness is, the more we
odieux, adj. paresse, f.

should avoid² it¹. - - The less you apply,
devrions, v. éviter, v. la, pro. vous vous appliquez, v.

the less you learn. - - The more they know² you¹,
apprenez, v. connoîtront, v.

the less they will esteem² you¹.
estimeront, v.

The above comparative adverbs, *si, aussi, tant, autant, plus*, and *moins*, must be repeated, in French, before

each adjective, noun, verb, or adverb, in the sentence :
ex.

<i>Votre frère est aussi savant</i>	Your brother is <i>as</i> learned
<i>et aussi éclairé que mon</i>	and enlightened as my
<i>cousin,</i>	cousin.
<i>M. Robert n'a ni tant de</i>	Mr. Robert has neither so
<i>bien ni tant d'esprit que</i>	<i>much</i> wealth nor wit as
<i>M. Dubois,</i>	Mr. Dubois.

EXERCISE ON THIS AND THE PRECEDING RULES.

My father has as many apple - trees
autant, adv. pommier, m.
 and pear - trees in his orchard as (there are)
poirier, m. verger, m. il y en a, v.
 in yours. - - - His eldest brother will be more
aîné, adj. sera, v.
 attentive, industrious, and rich than he. - - -
attentif, adj. industrieux, adj. lui, pro.
 Miss S*** has less wit, less liveliness, and becom-
vivacité, f. agré-
 ingness than her sister. - - She has as much virtue
mens, m. pl.
 and good sense as beauty and modesty. - - My
sens, m. Mon, pro.
 cousin is as merry, lively, and amiable as his
gai, adj. enjoué, adj. ses, pro.
 school-fellows.
compagnon, m.

The same rule is to be observed with respect to the adverbs used in forming the superlative degree.

The three following adjectives are comparative by themselves, *meilleur*, better ; *pire*, worse ; and *moindre*, less ; which signify *plus bon*, *plus mauvais*, *plus petit*.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

The watch which my grand-father has bought
montre, f. que, pro. grand-père, m. achetée, p.p.
 is better than the clock which he gave to
pendule, f. a donnée, p.p.
 my mother. - - - My friend's buckles are better than
mère, f. boucle, f.

those of his uncle, but mine are worse
celles, pro. oncle, m. les miennes, pro.
 than his. - - - - - The life of a slave is
les siennes, pro. vie, f. esclave, m.
 ten times worse than death itself. - - - The
dix fois, adv. mort, f. même, adv.
 pain which I endure is less than that which
peine, f. souffre, v. celle, pro. qui, pro.
 is inflicted on galley-slaves.
infligée, p.p. aux galérien, m.

The *superlative* expresses the highest degree of any quality. There are two kinds of superlatives: 1. The *relative* which expresses the quality of a person or thing above all others of the same kind. In this case, one of the following articles, *le, la, les, de, du, de la, des, à, au, à la, aux*, precedes the adverbs *plus, most, mieux, best, moins, least*, before an adjective; or the adjectives *meilleur, best, moindre, least, pire, worse*: *ex.*

Votre sœur est la plus belle Your sister is the hand-
et la meilleure femme de somest and best woman
la ville, in the town.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

The vine is one of the most useful* and agree-
vigne, f. utile, adj.
 able gifts of Providence. - - Virtue is ¹the³ most⁴ pre-
don, m. Providence, f. précieux, adj.
 cious⁵ thing² in the world. - - The lion is the
choses, f. du monde, m.
 strongest and most courageous of all animals. - -
fort, adj. courageux, adj. animal, m.
 (There is) the handsomest lady in London. - - She is
Voilà, adv. de
 so touchy, that she will not bear the least
bourru, adj. veut, v. souffrir, v.
 joke. - - Miss P. is the mildest, politest, and most
raillerie, f. doux, adj. poli, adj.
 affable of all her sisters. - - Ingratitude is
affable, adj. ses, pro.

* See the gender of adjectives, p. 50.

the greatest of all vices. - - - If France were as rich
 vice, m. *étoit, v.*
 as England, (it would be) the best country in the
 ce seroit, v. *pays, m.*
 world.*

The *absolute* simply expresses the quality of a person or thing in its highest degree. This happens when one of the adverbs *très, fort, bien, very, infiniment*, infinitely, precedes an adjective; and when any of the comparatives by excess or defect are preceded by one of the possessive pronouns *mon, ton, son, notre, votre, leur, &c.* they become superlatives: *ex.*

Votre oiseau est très-joli, Your bird is very pretty.
Vous êtes mon meilleur ami, You are my best friend.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

God is a being infinitely great and perfect. - - -
 être, m. *parfait, adj.*
 I am your most humble and obedient
 très, adv. *obéissant, adj.*
 servant. - - - The front of your house is very
 serviteur, m. *façade, f.*
 beautiful. - - - You are very good, but your brother
 beau, adj.
 is very wicked. - - - My uncle has a very fine coun-
 méchant, adj. *can-*
 try - house, and very spacious² gardens¹. - - -
 pagne, f. *spacieux, adj.*
 My best friend is dead. - - - - Our common
 Notre, pro. commun, adj.
 enemy has the most inveterate² hatred¹ against
 invétéré, adj. *haine, f.* *contre, p.*
 this country. - - - Their least embarrassments
 ce, pro. *Leurs, pro.* *embarras, m.*

* It may be observed in some of these examples, that the preposition *in*, following an adjective in the superlative degree, must be rendered in French by one of these articles *de, du, de la, des*, according to the gender and number of the substantive to which it belongs. The preposition *by*, when it follows an adjective in the comparative degree, is rendered by *de* only.

make their greatest delight. - - - Pride and
font, v. *délices, f. pl.* *Orgueil, m.*
 passion are his least defects.
colère, f. *ses, pro.* *défaut, m.*

OF NUMBERS.

There are two kinds of numbers: 1st, The *absolute*, which simply relates the number of the things spoken of, viz.

<i>Un</i> , (femin. <i>une</i> ,)	One.
<i>Deux</i> ,	Two.
<i>Trois</i> ,	Three.
<i>Quatre</i> ,	Four.
<i>Cinq</i> , (<i>q</i> is sounded,)	Five.
<i>Six</i> , (pron. <i>siss</i> ,)	Six.
<i>Sept</i> , (pron. <i>set</i> ,)	Seven.
<i>Huit</i> , (<i>t</i> is sounded,)	Eight.
<i>Neuf</i> , (<i>f</i> is sounded,)	Nine.
<i>Dix</i> , (pron. <i>diss</i> ,)	Ten.
<i>Onze</i> ,	Eleven.
<i>Douze</i> ,	Twelve.
<i>Treize</i> ,	Thirteen.
<i>Quatorze</i> ,	Fourteen.
<i>Quinze</i> ,	Fifteen.
<i>Seize</i> , (<i>sei</i> is broad,)	Sixteen.
<i>Dix-sept</i> , (pron. <i>diss-set</i> ,)	Seventeen.
<i>Dix-huit</i> , (pron. <i>diz-uit</i> ,)	Eighteen.
<i>Dix-neuf</i> , (pron. <i>diz-neuf</i> ,)	Nineteen.
<i>Vingt</i> , (<i>gt</i> are dropped,)	Twenty.
<i>Vingt et un</i> ,	{ Twenty-one. Twenty-two. Twenty-three, &c.
<i>Vingt-deux</i> ,	
<i>Vingt-trois</i> , &c. }	
<i>Trente</i> ,	Thirty.
<i>Trente et un</i> ,	Thirty-one.
<i>Trente-deux</i> , &c.	Thirty-two, &c.
<i>Quarante</i> ,	Forty.
<i>Cinquante</i> ,	Fifty.
<i>Soixante</i> , (pron. <i>soissante</i> ,)	Sixty.
<i>Soixante et un</i> ,	Sixty-one.
<i>Soixante et deux</i> , &c.	Sixty-two, &c.

<i>Soixante et dix,</i>	Seventy.
<i>Soixante et onze, &c.</i>	Seventy-one, &c.
<i>Quatre-vingts, (gts are dropped, and in the following too,)</i>	Eighty.
<i>Quatre-vingt-un,</i>	Eighty-one.
<i>Quatre-vingt-deux, &c.</i>	Eighty-two, &c.
<i>Quatre-vingt-dix, &c.</i>	Ninety, &c.
<i>Cent, (t in cent is dropped, and in the following too,)</i>	A or one* hundred.
<i>Cent-un,</i>	A or one* hundred and one, &c.
<i>Deux cents, or rather cens, (x is dropped, and the final consonants in the following also, as before any other word, beginning with a consonant)</i>	Two hundred.
<i>Trois cens,</i>	Three hundred.
<i>Neuf cens, (f dropped,)</i>	Nine hundred.
<i>Mille, mil,†</i>	A or one* thousand.
<i>Deux mille,</i>	Two thousand.
<i>Trois mille, &c.</i>	Three thousand, &c.
<i>Cent mille, &c.</i>	A or one* hundred thousand, &c.
<i>Neuf cent mille, (f dropped,)</i>	Nine hundred thousand.
<i>Un million,</i>	A million.

These *absolute numbers* are declined with the article indefinite *de, à*, and are always placed before the substantive to which they are joined; and they are invariable in their form, except *quatre-vingt*, eighty; *cent*, a hundred; and *million*, a million; which take an *s* in their plural, when immediately followed by a substantive: ex.

<i>Quatre-vingts femmes,</i>	Eighty women.
<i>Deux cens hommes,</i>	Two hundred men.

* It will be seen by the following, that the English particle *a or one* is not expressed in French: ex.

Je l'ai vu et lui ai parlé cent fois, mille fois, I have seen him and spoken to him a hundred times, a thousand times.

† Mentioning the date of the year, we must write, *mil*, and not *mille*: ex. *L'an mil huit-cent quinze*, the year 1815.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

I was in the company of seven gentlemen and
compagnie, f.
 nine ladies. - - He has spoken to three officers and
parlé; p.p.
 two generals. - - If I had a hundred guineas I would^d
avois, v. *guinée, f.* *en*
 lend^d you^d eighty. - - The army of our
préterois, v. *armée, f.* *nos, pro.*
 allies was composed of a hundred thousand
allié, m. *composée, p.p.*
 men of foot, and twenty thousand of horse. - - -
infanterie, f. *cavalerie, f.*
 They took fifteen hundred men prisoners,
priront, v. *prisonnier, m.*
 killed four thousand, wounded a thousand,
en tuèrent, v. *en blessèrent, v.*
 and (carried away) above two millions in specie. - -
emportèrent, v. *plus de* *espèces, f.*
 The battle (was fought) in one thousand eight hun-
bataille, f. *se livra, v.* *en*
 dred and fourteen, at three o'clock in the morning.
heure, f. *du matin.*

It must be observed, that, when the number *un*, one,
 comes after *vingt*, twenty, *trente*, thirty, *quarante*, forty,
 &c.; the substantive, relating to those two numbers
 taken together, is put in the singular in French, though
 in the plural in English; and, when the noun singular,
 in French, immediately following the *unit*, is attended
 by an adjective, that adjective must be put in the plu-
 ral: ex.

<i>Vingt-et-un homme,</i>	One and twenty men.
<i>Vingt-et-un an accomplis,</i>	Full one and twenty years old.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

I have found a purse in which (there were)
bourse, f. *laquelle, pro.* *il y avoit, v.*

one and thirty guineas, one and forty crowns, and
guinée, f. écu, m.
 one and twenty shillings. - - - I saw one and fifty
chelin, m. ai vu, v.
 men assembled before St. James's palace. - -
devant St. Jâques, m.
 When my brother died he was one and thirty
mourut, v. avoit, v.
 years old. - - - Mr. P*** will pay² me¹ one
en payera, v. me, pro.
 and sixty guineas well told. - - - I received
bien, adv. comptées, p.p. ai reçu, v.
 yesterday by the last mail one and forty
hier, adv. derniere, adj. malle, f.
 letters well sealed, and very interesting.
lettre, f. cachetées, p.p. importantes, adj.

N. B. Such were the opinion and decision of the French Academy some years ago; but now the best authors write, *vingt-et-un ans accomplis, trente et une guinées bien complées*.

However, custom will have us say, in the following instances,

<i>Vingt-et-un chevaux;</i>	One and twenty horses.
<i>Trente-et-un volumes,</i>	One and thirty volumes.

The cardinal numbers must be used in French when speaking of the days of the month, though the ordinal be used in English; but we must say, *le premier*, the first, speaking of the first day of every month: as,

Le premier de Mai, The first of May.
Le deux de Novembre, The second of November.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

My friend will come to see² us¹ on the fifth of
viendra, v. voir, v.
 next² month.¹ - - Lady - day falls
prochain, adj. mois, m. Notre dame, f. jour, m. tombe, v.
 on the twenty-fifth of March. - - In the leap²
Mars, m. bissextile, adj.

year¹ the month of February has one day more,
année, f. *Février, m.* *de plus, adv.*
 which is the twenty-ninth. -- The first of November
qui, pro. *Novembre, m.*
 is (all-saints - day,) and the fifth of the same month
la toussaint, f. *même, adj.*
 is the day of the ²Gun - powder ¹plot.
des poudres, pl. *conspiration, f.*
 Come on the first day of July.
Venez, v. *Juillet, m.*

2. *The ordinal numbers.* This class of numerals, beside the simple notation, signifies the order or rank of things, viz.

<i>Le premier ou unième,</i>	The first.
<i>Le second ou deuxième,</i>	The second.
<i>Le troisième,</i>	The third.
<i>Le quatrième,</i>	The fourth.
<i>Le cinquième,</i>	The fifth.
<i>Le sixième,</i>	The sixth.
<i>Le septième,</i>	The seventh.
<i>Le huitième,*</i>	The eighth.
<i>Le neuvième,</i>	The ninth.
<i>Le dixième,</i>	The tenth.
<i>Le onzième,*</i>	The eleventh.
<i>Le douzième,</i>	The twelfth.
<i>Le treizième,</i>	The thirteenth.
<i>Le quatorzième,</i>	The fourteenth.
<i>Le quinzième,</i>	The fifteenth.
<i>Le seizième,</i>	The sixteenth.
<i>Le dix-septième,</i>	The seventeenth.
<i>Le dix-huitième,</i>	The eighteenth.
<i>Le dix-neuvième,</i>	The nineteenth.
<i>Le vingtième,</i>	The twentieth.
<i>Le vingt-et-unième,</i>	The twenty-first.
<i>Le vingt-deuxième, &c.</i>	The twenty-second, &c.
<i>Le trentième,</i>	The thirtieth.
<i>Le trente-deuxième, &c.</i>	The thirty-second, &c.
<i>Le quarantième,</i>	The fortieth.

* No elision is to be made in the article before *onze, onzième ; huit, huitième* ; for we say, *le, du, au, la, de la, à la, &c, onse, onzième, &c.*

<i>Le cinquantième,</i>	The fiftieth.
<i>Le soixantième,</i>	The sixtieth.
<i>Le soixante-et-dixième,</i>	The seventieth.
<i>Le quatre-vingtième,</i>	The eightieth.
<i>Le centième,</i>	The hundredth.
<i>Le cent unième,</i>	The hundred and first.
<i>Le cent deuxième, &c.</i>	The hundred and second, &c.
<i>Le deux centième,</i>	The two hundredth.
<i>Le millième,</i>	The thousandth.

These ordinal numbers are declined with the article definite *le, la, &c.* and are placed before their substantives: ex.

Le premier jour du mois, The first day of the month.

EXERCISE ON THIS AND THE PRECEDING RULE.

On the eleventh of June I received twelve letters,
œ Juin, ai reçu, v.
 but the eleventh² has afforded³ me¹ more
procuré, p.p. me, pro. plus, adv.
 pleasure than the others. - - - Mrs. B. is the fifth
autre, pro. Madame, f.
 lady whom I saw to day. - - - The spring
que, pro. ai vue, v. aujourd'hui, adv. printemps, m.
 begins on the twenty-first or twenty second of
commence, v.
 March. - - - He cannot spend the sixth
Mars, m. ne peut pas, v. dépenser, v.
 part of his fortune. - - - The eleventh of No-
partie, f. sa, pro. fortune, f.
 vember, which is the eleventh month of the year,
année, f.
 was the dullest² day¹ of the² whole¹ month³.
triste, adj. tout, adj.

Speaking of sovereigns, we use the *absolute* number in French, though the ordinal be used in English, except the *first* and *second*; but we place it after the substantive, as in English, without expressing the article *the*: ex.

George Trois,
Louis Seize,
Henri Quatre,
Henri Premier,
George Second,

George the Third.
Lewis the Sixteenth.
Henry the Fourth.
Henry the First.
George the Second.

and not, *Henri Un, George Deux.*

We also say, for the following names of Emperor and Pope only,

Charles Quint,
Sixte Quint,

Charles the Fifth.
Sixtus the Fifth.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

Edward the Sixth, the son of Henry the
Edouard, m. fils, m.

Eighth, and the grand - son of Henry the Seventh,
petit, adj.

was² 'but³ nine years old when he began
avoit, v. ne que, an, m. quand, c. commença, v.
to reign. - - - - Henry the Fifth, King of England,
à régner, v. roi, m.

the son of Henry the Fourth, and father of Henry
the Sixth, married Catharine, the daughter of
épousa, v. Cathérine, f.

Charles the Sixth, king of France; conquered the
conquit, v.

greatest part of that kingdom, and died
grand, adj. partie, f. ce, pro. royaume, m. mourut, v.
(in the) midst of his victories. - - - (Long live)
au milieu ses, pro. victoire, f. Vive, v.

George the Third, grand - son to George the
petit, adj.

Second. - - - Charles the Fifth, king of Spain, and
roi, m.

Sixtus the Fifth, pope of Rome, were two
pape, m. étoient, v.

great men.
grand, adj.

The definite article *the* is also suppressed in French before the ordinal number, when it is preceded by a noun used to quote a chapter, article, or page of a book;

but, should the ordinal number precede the noun, the construction is the same in French as in English, and the article is expressed : ex.

Livre troisième,
Le troisième livre,

Book the third.
The third book.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

What you (look for) you (will find²) it¹
Ce que, pro. cherchez, v. trouverez, v. le, pro.
 in the Second Book of Samuel, chapter the
Samuel, m. chapitre, m.
 third, verse the ninth, page the first, and
verset, m. page, f.
 line the tenth. - - - We read in Telemachus,
ligne, f. lisons, v. Télémaque, m.
 book the seventh, page the hundred and twenty-
 fifth, that Mentor pushed Telemachus into the sea,
que poussa, v. mer, f.
 and threw³ himself¹ (into it²) afterward with
jeta, v. se, pro. y, adv. ensuite, adv.
 him. - - - Our master forgives the first time,
lui, pro. Notre, pro. pardonne, v. fois, f.
 threatens the second, and always² punishes¹
menace, v. toujours, adv. punit, v.
 the third.

RECAPITULATORY or promiscuous EXERCISES upon all the preceding RULES.

Ignorance is the mother of admiration,
Ignorance, f. est, v. mère, f. admiration, f.
 error, and superstition. - - - The covetous de-
erreur, f. superstition, f. avare, adj. mé-
 spise the poor. - - - Humility is the basis of
prisent, v. pauvre, adj. Humilité, f. base, f.
 Christian virtues. - Pride is generally the effect
Chrétien, adj. Orgueil, m. effet, m.
 of ignorance. - - Give me some bread, meat,
Donnez, v. moi, pro.

turnips, and water. - - Merit and favour are
navet, m. Mérite, m. faveur, f. sont, v.

the two springs of envy. - - Interest, pleasure,
source, f. envie, f. Intérêt, m.

and glory, are the three motives of the actions
motif, m.

and conduct of men. - - Is^a it^a 'not'^a
conduite, f. Est, v. ce, pro. ne pas, adv.

Peter's book? - - Your father is gone to London,
allé, p. p.

where he has bought some horses and a great many
 cows, which he intends to send to Canada or
vache, f. que, pro. se propose, v. d'envoyer, v.

Jamaica. - - The father's house and the son's gar-
maison, f. jar-

den (are adjoining.) - - He found the windows
din, m. se joignent, v. trouva, v.

and the doors shut. - - Truth is the bond of
Vérité, f. lien, m.

union and the basis of human happiness:
union, f. humain, adj. bonheur, m.

without it (there is no) confidence in
sans, p. elle, pro. il n'y a point confiance, f.

friendship, and no security in promises. - -
amitié, f. point, adv. sûreté, f. promesse, f.

The love of liberty and independence is the
amour, m. liberté, f.

character of noble minds. - - Iron, steel,
caractère, m. âme, f. Fer, m. acier, m.

and brass are more useful than gold and
cuivre, m. utile, adj.

silver. - - The smith has at last repaired
serrurier, m. enfin, adv. réparé, p. p.

the two jacks, and the cook (is
tourne-broche, m. cuisinière, f. fait

roasting) the meat. - - I have seen the inside of the
rôtir, v. dedans, m.

church. - - Bring me my powder-box, and
église, f. ma, pro.

my toupee-iron. - - I take a lesson three times
mon, pro. prends

The eldest son of the king of England
aîné, adj.
 bears the title of Prince of Wales as
porte, v. titre, m. Galles, pl. comme, adv.
 presumptive heir to the crown. - - Lewis
présomptif, adj. héritier, m. couronne, f. Louis
 the sixteenth was the grand-son of Lewis the fif-
petit, adj.
 teenth. - - - William, surnamed the Con-
Guillaume, m. surnommé, p.p. Con-
 queror, King of England and Duke of Nor-
quérant, m. Duc, m. Nor-
 mandy, was one of the greatest generals of the
mandie, f.
 eleventh century. - - - He (was born) at Falaise, and
siècle, m. nâquit, v. à
 was the natural son of Robert, Duke of Nor-
naturel, adj.
 mandy, and of Arlotte, a furrier's daughter. - - He
fourreur, m. fille, f.
 died at Hermentrude in France, on the ninth of
mourut, v. à
 September, one thousand eighty-seven. - - Mrs. Nel-
 son's servant knows the price of all the provisions.
servante, f. sait, v. prix, m. denrée, f.
 - - She bought yesterday some chickens at one shilling
poulet, m. à
 and three pence a piece. - - She came from America
vint, v.
 in three weeks. - - Thomas was formerly a mu-
en, p. autrefois, adv. mu-
 sician, now he is a dancing - master,
sicien, m. à présent, adv. danse, f. maître, m.
 to-morrow he will be a painter. - - This
demain, adv. sera, v. peintre, m. Cette, pro.
 water is very agreeable to the smell. - - - - We
odorat, m.
 (are going) to Coxheath, to see the camp. - - I
allons, v. voir, v. camp, m.
 have in my ward-robe five coats, sixteen waistcoats,

twenty-two pair of stockings, and forty-six hand-
 kerchiefs. - - - The road to Croydon is very bad
chemin, m.
 in winter. - - Bring us good wine, good beer,
hiver, m.
 and the oil-bottle. - - The front of the king's pa-
façade, f.
 lace (is not) so beautiful as I thought. - - - Gene-
n'est pas *croyois, v.* *Géné-*
 rosity excites admiration. - - Charles the second,
rosité, f. *excite, v.* *admiration, f.*
 the son of Philip the fourth, the grandson of Philip
Philippe
 the third, and the great grand-child of Philip the
arrière, petit - fils, m.
 second, left his kingdom to Philip the fifth. - -
laissa, v. *son, pro.*
 On the eighteenth of February one thousand four
Février,
 hundred and seventy-eight, the Duke of Clarence,
 brother to King Edward the fourth, was drowned in
frère, m. *fut, v. noyé, p.p.*
 a butt of malmsey-wine. - The inhabitants of the
tonneau, m. *malvoisie, f.* *habitant, m.*
 city of Dublin have presented a petition to
ville, f. *ont, v. présenté, p.p.* *adresse, f.*
 the king. It was signed by one-and-
Elle, pro. étoit, v. signé, p.p. par, p.
 twenty knights and above two hundred citizens.
plus de, adv. *citoyen, m.*
 - - Good cider is preferable to bad wine. - - That
cidre, m.
 man always wears a green hat, a white shirt, red
a, v. *chemise, f.*
 shoes, and black stockings. He has many children
bas, m. *bien, adv.*
 and plenty of money. - - - The longer the
beaucoup, adv. *argent, m.* *long, adj.*
 day is, the shorter is the night. - - You have a fine

Inst. - - Shame is a mixture of the grief and
Honte, f. mélange, m. chagrin, m.
 fear which infamy causes. - - - Religion,
crainte, f. que, pro. infamie, f. cause, v.
 morality, government, fine arts, in a word,
morale, f. gouvernement, m. en, p.
 (every thing) is overturned. - - Homer was the
tout renversé, p.p. fut, v.
 first poet who personified the divine at-
poète, m. personnifia, v. divin, adj. at-
 tributes, human passions, and physical
tribut, m. humain, adj. physique, adj.
 causes. - - - Pride and vanity are often the source
vanité, f. souvent, adj.
 of the misfortunes of mankind. - - - - - We sell
malheur, m. vendons, v.
 good bread, excellent meat, and very large
gros, adj.
 fishes; but¹ we² have⁴ ³neither⁵ gold nor
poisson, m. mais, c. avons, v.
 silver. - - (Is there) any beer in the cellar? - -
Y a-t-il dans, p. cave, f.
 Mrs. B. is a good, virtuous, prudent, and
vertueux, adj.
 generous lady: she has a daughter as beautiful as an
fille, f.
 angel, but she has neither so much docility nor af-
ange, m.
 fability as her cousin. - - Pindar (was born) at
Pindare, m. nâquit, v.
 Thebes, a city of Greece. - - Malta is a small
Grèce, f. Malthe, f.
 island, but it produces corn, cotton, honey,
île, f. elle, pro. produit, v. coton, m. miel, m.
 figs, and the finest oranges in the world. - - The
figue, f. beau, adj. orange, f.
 inhabitants of that fine country are all catholics,
 and go every Sunday to hear high mass. - - The
vont, v. Dimanche, m.
 pleasure of the mind is greater than the pleasure

of the body, and the diseases of the mind
 corps, m. *maladie, f.*

more pernicious than the diseases of the body
 pernicieux, adj.

Health, honors, and fortune, united together,
Santé, f. *uni, p.p.* *ensemble, adv.*

cannot satisfy the heart of man. -
ne peuvent, v. *satisfaire, v.* *cœur, m.*

(It is) in the sixth page of the second book, chapter
C'est, v.

the third. - - Miss W's. father, a banker in the
 Strand, is one of the richest men in town, but
Strand, m.

she is prouder and more haughty than
 orgueilleux, adj. *hautain, adj.*

if she were the handsomest woman in Europe. - - -
 étoit, v. *

Their son arrived yesterday at Portsmouth from
Leur, pro.

Peru and Martinico, in the St. George, a ninety-
Perou *Martinique,*

gun ship. - - - Hypocrisy is a homage which
canon, m. *vaisseau, m.* *hommage, m.* *que, pro.*

vice pays to virtue. - - A judicious answer
vice, m. *rend, v.* *judicieux, adj.* *réponse, f.*

does more honour than a brilliant repartee. - -
fait, v. *brillant, adj.* *repartie, f.*

Give me a knife and fork. - - My father has bought
 one-and-thirty fine grey horses. - - (He is) an
 gris, adj. *C'est, v.*

intrepid man, and a man of honor and pro-
intrépide, adj. *pro-*

bity. - - - Mr. C***, the queen's jeweller, has a
bité, f. *jouailler, m.*

very prudent wife, and the most faithful, indus-
 fidèle, adj. *indus-*

trious, and honest servant in London. - -
trieux, adj. *honnête, adj.* *

* See the remarks on the prepositions *in* and *by*, in the note, in the degrees of comparison, page 66.

He found beauty, youth, riches, wisdom,
trouva, v. jeunesse, f.
 and even virtue, united in her per-
même, adv. réuni, p.p. sa, pro.
 son. - Thomas has discretion, but he has no
discrétion, f. ne point, adv.
 wit. - - They have a quantity of apples and pears. - -
quantité, f.
 Vienna, the capital of the empire of Germany,
Vienne, f. Allemagne, f.
 is a fine city. - - The more pleasing plays
agréable, adj. spectacle, m.
 are, the more dangerous they are. - - The rich,
dangereux, adj.
 the poor, the young, the old, the learned, and
savant, adj.
 the ignorant, are all subject to death. - - - True
sujet, adj. mort, f. Vrai, adj.
 friends are as rare as good kings. - - - The
rare, adj.
 famous mine of Potosi, in Peru, is above
fameux, adj. mine, f. plus, adv.
 two hundred and fifty fathoms deep. - - Henry the first,
toise, f. Henri
 king of England, and brother to William Rufus,
le Roux,
 died the richest prince in Europe. - - Paul is taller
mourut, v.
 than you by an inch, but Mrs. Nichol's brother is
** pouce, m.*
 the tallest of all.

SECT. III.

OF PRONOUNS.

There are seven sorts of PRONOUNS ;

1. *Les Pronoms personnels,* Pronouns personal.
2. *Les Pronoms conjonctifs,* Pronouns conjunctive.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3. <i>Les Pronoms possessifs,</i> | Pronouns possessive. |
| 4. <i>Les Pronoms démonstratifs,</i> | Pronouns demonstrative. |
| 5. <i>Les Pronoms relatifs,</i> | Pronouns relative. |
| 6. <i>Les Pronoms interrogatifs,</i> | Pronouns interrogative. |
| 7. <i>Les Pronoms indéfinis,</i> | Pronouns indefinite. |

OF PRONOUNS PERSONAL.

Pronouns personal are those which directly denote the persons, and supply the place of them.

There are three persons :

The first is the person who speaks : ex.

<i>Je parle,</i>	I speak.
<i>Nous parlons,</i>	We speak.

The second is the person spoken to : ex.

<i>Tu parles,</i>	Thou speakest.
<i>Vous parlez,</i>	You speak.

The third is the person spoken of : ex.

<i>Il or elle parle,</i>	He or she speaks.
<i>Ils or elles parlent,</i>	They speak.

Both Genders.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Je or moi, I.</i>	<i>Nous, we.</i>
<i>Tu or toi, thou.</i>	<i>Vous, you or ye.</i>

Masculine.

<i>Il or lui, he, it.</i>	<i>Ils, or eux, they.</i>
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Feminine.

<i>Elle, she, it.</i>	<i>Elles, they.</i>
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The above pronouns are never to be used but as nominatives to the verbs. The rest are declined with the article indefinite : ex.

First Person for both Genders.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
G. A. <i>de moi, of or from me,</i>	<i>de nous, of or from us.</i>
Dat. <i>à moi, to me,</i>	<i>à nous, to us.</i>
Acc. <i>moi, me.</i>	<i>nous, us.</i>

Second Person, for both Genders.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
G. A. <i>de toi</i> , of or from thee,	<i>de vous</i> , of or from you.
Dat. <i>à toi</i> , to thee,	<i>à vous</i> , to you.
Acc. <i>toi</i> , thee.	<i>vous</i> , you.

Third Person.

SINGULAR.	
G. A. <i>de lui</i> , of or from him,	<i>d'elle</i> , of or from her.*
Dat. <i>à lui</i> , to him,	<i>à elle</i> , to her.*
Acc. <i>lui</i> , him.	<i>elle</i> , her.*

PLURAL.

Masculine.	Feminine.
G. A. <i>d'eux</i> , of or from them,	<i>d'elles</i> , of or from them.
Dat. <i>à eux</i> , to them,	<i>à elles</i> , to them.
Acc. <i>eux</i> , them,	<i>elles</i> , them.

There are two other pronouns of the third person, viz.

SINGULAR and PLURAL. Both Genders.

1st. G. A. <i>de soi</i> , of or from	{	one's self, himself, herself,
		themselves.
Dat. <i>à soi</i> , to one's self,		himself, &c.
Acc. <i>soi</i> , one's self,		himself, &c.

N. B. Though it have been said, that the personal pronouns are used for the names of persons, it must not thence be concluded, that they are never employed for the names of animals or inanimate objects: this seldom happens in the first and second persons; but the personal pronouns, *il*, *elle*, *ils*, *elles*, may denote every object in nature, either animate or inanimate: ex.

<i>Ce chien est fort beau, mais</i>	That dog is very handsome,
<i>il est trop gras,</i>	but it is too fat.

* *Her*, when standing by itself, is to be rendered by *elle*, *la*, or *lui*; but, if joined to a noun, by the pronoun possessive, *son*, *sa*, *ses*.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

This picture is very old, but
Ce, pro. portrait, m. ancien, adj.
 well painted. - - The house which I bought
bien, adv. peint, p.p. que, pro. ai achet
 is well situated, but I assure² you¹ that it
situé, adj. assure, v. que, adv.
 cost² me¹ much. - - - - The books
coûte, v. me, pro. beaucoup, adv.
 you saw in my library are
vûtes, v. ma, pro. bibliothèque, f.
 books, but they are badly bound. - - - - You
mal, adv. relié, p.p. Vos
 buckles would be much more in the fashi
boucle, f. seroient, v. à mode
 they were smaller. - - - My hat is quit
étoient, v. Mon, pro. tout,
 new, but it is too big. - - - - The
neuf, adj. trop, adv. grand, adj. Leu
 coach is old, but it is as good as if
carosse, m. vieux, adj. si, c.
 it were new.
étoit, v.

2d. The general and indefinite pronoun, *on*, is
 always considered as a nominative of the masculine
 gender, and can never be used (in French) but in the
 singular, though the meaning be plural; ex. When we
On chante, on mange, They sing, one eats, or people
i. e. some men or women sing, eat.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

People imagine that when they
On, pro. s'imaginer, v. que quand, adv. on
 rich, they are happy; but they (are mist
on heureux, adj. on se tromp
 very often; for, the more one ha
très, adv. souvent, adv. car, c.
 more one wishes to have. - - - - When w
veut, v. avoir, v.

(raised up)	to honors, or	we are invested
<i>élevé, p. p.</i>	<i>ou que, c.</i>	<i>revêtu, p. p.</i>
with some	dignity,	we are
<i>de quelque, adj.</i>	<i>dignité, f.</i>	<i>doit, v.</i>
to be criticised.	(Some persons) reported	
<i>à être critiqué, p. p.</i>	<i>On, pro.</i>	<i>rapporta, v.</i>
last	week,	that in France they
<i>dernière, adj.</i>	<i>semaine, f.</i>	
talk	of peace.	
<i>parle, v.</i>		

The word *même*, self, is very often joined to the personal pronouns, to denote, in a more special manner, the person spoken of: as,

Moi-même, myself.

Soi-même, one's self.

Toi-même, thyself.

Nous-mêmes, ourselves.

Lui-même, himself.

Vous-mêmes, yourselves.

Elle-même, herself.

Eux-mêmes, or *elles-mêmes*, themselves.

OBSERVATIONS on the PRONOUNS *Je* and *Moi*, *Tu* and *Toi*, *Il* and *Lui*, *Ils* and *Eux*.

Je and *moi* are used in two different senses, though both in the nominative case; *Je* is always followed or preceded immediately by a verb to which it is the nominative case, and has no need to be joined to another pronoun: but *moi* always requires to be followed by one pronoun or more, either expressed or understood: ex

Qui a pris mon livre?

Who took my book?

C'est moi,

It is I. That is,

C'est moi qui l'ai pris,

It is I who took it.

Moi must be used instead of *Je* before an infinitive mood, or at the end of a sentence, when it is intended to express something sudden, as grief, &c.; when *I*, in English, is followed by the pronoun relative *who* or *whom*, or is preceded by the verb *être*, to be, used impersonally, as *c'est*, it is; and lastly, whenever any difference or distinction is intended between persons; in which case it must be immediately followed by *Je*: ex.

Moi lui parler!

I speak to him or her!

Moi qui vous aime,

I who love you.

Il étoit à pied et moi j'étois à cheval, *He was on foot, and I was on horseback.*

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

Who (was calling^a) me¹? - - It was not
appelait, v. me, pro. Ce, pro. ne pas, adv.
 I. - - The boy wants to speak^a to you¹. - - - I
désire, v. ∞ parler, v. ∞
 who am older than he, I, go and speak^a
âgé, adj. lui, pro. aller, v. ∞
 to him¹! No, I will not go, (let him come)
lui, pro. Non, adv. veux, v. qu'il vienne, v.
 himself. - - - It is I who am to be rewarded
dois, v. ∞ récompensé, p. p.
 instead of him. - - - My father commanded the
au lieu lui, pro. commandoit, v.
 horse, and I commanded the foot. - - - - He
cavalerie, f. infanterie, f.
 could not do^a it¹ in one day, and I
put, v. faire, v. le, pro. en, p.
 did it in the space of three hours. - - -
ai fait, v. dans, p. espace, m. heure, f.
 When the enemy appeared, my companions
parut, v. mes, pro.
 (ran away) and I remained alone.
priront la fuite, v. restai, v. seul, adj.

The same rule is to be attended to with respect to
toi, lui, eux, &c. : as,

<i>Toi qui me parles,</i>	Thou who speakest to me.
<i>Lui que je méprise,</i>	He whom I despise.
<i>Eux que je respecte,</i>	They whom I respect.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

How darest thou answer thy
Comment, adv. oses, v. répondre à, v. ton, pro.
 master in so^a insolent^a a¹ manner^a? thou,
de, si, adv. insolent, adj. manière, f.
 whom he loves, thou for whom he takes
que, pro. aime, v. pour, p. qui, pro. prend, v.
 so much pains. - - - He and they, not (being able)
peine, f. sing. pouvant, v.

to agree,	were	obliged :	to part. - - - - -
<i>s'accorder, v.</i>	<i>furent, v.</i>	<i>obligé, p. p.</i>	<i>de se séparer, v.</i>
It is I who wrote		the letter	but it is he
	<i>ai écrit, v.</i>	<i>lettre, f.</i>	
who carried		it. - - -	It is ² 'neither ³ I,' nor
	<i>a portée, p. p.</i>	<i>la, pro.</i>	<i>ne ni, c.</i> <i>ni, c.</i>
thou, nor he, who have		broken	the windows,
	<i>avons, v.</i>	<i>cassé, p. p.</i>	<i>fenêtre, f.</i>
but it is they who have ²		done ³	it'.
	<i>ont, v.</i>	<i>fait, p. p.</i>	<i>le, pro.</i>

After these remarks, it is also necessary to observe here, that *je, I*, never admits of an adjective or participle immediately after it, except in *acts, or deeds, notes, or bills, receipts, and the like* : ex.

<i>Je, soussigné, demeurant à</i>	<i>I, the undersigned, living</i>
<i>Londres, déclare, &c.</i>	<i>in London, declare, &c.</i>
<i>Je, soussigné, reconnois avoir</i>	<i>I, the undersigned, acknow-</i>
<i>reçu de Mons. D**, la</i>	<i>ledge to have received</i>
<i>somme de—</i>	<i>from Mr. D**, the sum</i>
	<i>of—</i>

OF CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS.

These pronouns are called *conjunctive*, because they are always joined to some verb by which they are governed, and are generally used for the dative or accusative case of the personal pronouns. There are three persons in the conjunctive as in the personal, which are,

For the first Person, both Genders.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Dat. or Ac. <i>Me, Moi,*</i> me or to me,	<i>Nous, us, or to us,</i>
for <i>à moi, or moi,</i>	for <i>à nous, or nous.</i>

For the second, both Genders.

Dat. or Ac. <i>Te, Toi,*</i> thee or to thee,	<i>Vous, you, or to you,</i>
for <i>à toi, or toi,</i>	for <i>à vous, or vous, :</i>

* *Moi* and *toi* must be used instead of *me* or *te*, after the second person singular or plural of the imperative mood, conjugated without a negative : ex.

écoutez-moi,
suivex-moi,

hear me.
follow me.

For the third.

SINGULAR.—Masculine.

Dat. *Lui*, { to him, to it, } for à *lui*.
 Acc. *Le*, { him, it, } *lui*.

Feminine.

Dat. *Lui*, { to her, to it, } for à *elle*.
 Acc. *La*, { her, it, } *elle*.

PLURAL.—Both Genders.

Dat. *Leur*, { to them, } for à *eux*, m. à *elles*, f.
 Acc. *Les*, { them, } *eux*, m. *elles*, f.

Dat. or Acc. *Se*, { one's self, himself, } for à *soi*, or *soi*.
 { herself, themselves, }

Five of these pronouns are used for the dative or accusative case, and are of both Genders, viz.

Me or *moi*, *te* or *toi*, *nous*, *vous*, *se* : ex.

Vous me parlez, You speak to me.
Il vous croit, He believes you.
Vous me priez de, &c. You desire me to, &c.

In the first example, *me* is the dative case, because it may be turned by à *moi*, to me ; in the second, *vous* is the accusative, &c.

Lui and *leur* are used in the dative only, and are of both genders :

Je lui parle, I speak to him or to her.
Vous leur écrivez, You write to them.

The three others are used for the accusative, and may be applied to things animate or inanimate, viz.

Le, masc. him, it ; *la*, fem. her, it ; and *les*, masc. and fem. them : ex.

Je le vois tous les jours, I see him every day.
Je le sais, I know it.
Nous la connoissons, We know her.
Il les enverra ce soir, He will send them to-night.

The pronoun personal may be placed before or after the verb, agreeably to the English construction ; but the conjunctive pronouns are to be placed (in French) before the verbs by which they are governed, though they come after them in English : ex.

<i>Je parle,</i>	I speak.
<i>Avons-nous parlé,</i>	Have we spoken?
<i>Il me parle,</i>	He speaks to me.
<i>Nous les connoissons,</i>	We know them.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Your brother bought yesterday a very good book,
acheta, v.
 and after having^s read^s it^s, he gave^s it^s
après, p. avoir, v. lu, p. p. le, pro. donna, v.
 to my sister. - - - You speak of my cousin,
ma, pro. mon, pro.
 do you know him ? - - - I see her and speak
connoissez, v. vois, v. parle, v.
 to her (every day). - - - Do you^s know^t your
tous les jours. savez, v. vos, pro.
 lessons ? - - - We know them all. - - I will carry
leçon, f. savons, v. tout, adj. mènerai, v.
 them to my brothers, but I (will write)
chez, p. mes, pro. écrirai, v.
 to them before. - - - - I find him more reason-
auparavant, adv. trouve, v. raison-
 able than his sister. - - Your dog (is
nable, adj. sa, pro. chien, m. a
 thirsty), shall^s I^s give^s him^t water ? - - They are
soif, donnerai, v.
 tired, and I give them some rest.
fatigué, p. p. donne, v. repos, m.

In the second person singular and the first and second persons plural of a verb in the imperative mood conjugated affirmatively, the conjunctive pronouns come after the verb : but if the verb be conjugated negatively, the pronouns follow the above rule : ex.

Donnez-lui de l'argent, Give him money.
Ne lui donnez pas de pain, Do not give him any bread.

EXERCISE ON THIS AND THE PRECEDING RULES.

Send them some apples, but do not send
Envoyez, v.
 them any plums. - - I give you these books,
prune, f. donne, v. ces, pro.
 but do not lend them to your brother. - - -
prêtez, v. votre, pro.
 You may tell it to my father, but do not
pouvez, v. dire, v. mon, pro.
 tell it to my mother. - - Believe me, go
dites, v. ma, pro. Croyez, v. allez, v.
 and speak to them, but do not insult them. - -
parler, v. insultez, v.
 Have you returned (to her) the handkerchief
rendu, p.p. mouchoir, m.
 which she has lent you? - - Send it to-morrow,
prêté, p.p. demain, adv.
 do not forget it. - - Bring me some cho-
oubliez, v. Apportez, v. cho-
 colate, but bring^s me^s no sugar.
colat, m.

When two imperatives are joined by either of the conjunctions, *et*, and; *ou*, or; the conjunctive pronoun or pronouns must precede the last imperative by which it is governed: ex.

Allez le trouver, et lui dites Go to him, and tell him to
de venir ici, come hither.

After the verbs *se fier à*, to trust to, *penser, songer à*, to think of, *viser à*, to aim at, *courir, accourir à*, to run to, *venir à*, to come to, and some of the reflexive verbs followed by a preposition governing a dative case, the pronouns must be placed after the verb, especially if used in opposition or contradiction to each other; or denote the order in which a thing ought to be done; and if there be more than one dative pronoun, the first only may be placed before the verb, and the others after: ex.

<i>Fiez-vous à moi,</i>	Trust to me.
<i>Nous pensons à vous,</i>	We think of you.
<i>Cela s'adresse à toi,</i>	That is addressed to thee.
<i>Je cours à lui,</i>	I run to him.
<i>Il me parle aussi bien qu'à vous et à eux.</i>	He speaks to me as well as to you and them.

EXERCISE ON THESE AND THE PRECEDING RULES.

Bring me my hat, or send³ it² to me¹ by the carrier. - - - Trust to him, but do not
voiturier, m. Fiez-vous, v.
 Trust to them, and do not believe them. - - Think
croyez, v. Pensez, v.
 of us, and write to us as soon as you can. - - -
écrivez, v. tôt, adv. pourrez, v.
 Go and see her, and carry her these
Allez, v. voir, v. portez, v. ces, pro.
 flowers. - - - Send me my clock, or bring³ it²
fleurs, f. pendule, f.
 to me¹ yourself. - - - Do not give it to
me, pro. vous-même, pro. donnez, v.
 my sister, give it to me. Why do you prefer her to
préférez, v.
 me, and give her all your affection?

When two or more of the conjunctive pronouns come together in the same sentence, they must be arranged in the following order.

SINGULAR.

Me, m. & f. me or to me,
Te, m. & f. thee or to thee,
Se, m. & f. one's self, him-
self, herself,

are to be placed before all others;—next,

Le, m. him, it,
La, f. her, it,

Then,

Lui, m. & f. to him, to her,
Il me le promet,
Je vous les donnerai,

PLURAL.

Nous, m. & f. us or to us.
Vous, m. & f. you or to you.
Se, m. & f. themselves,

Les, m. & f. them.

Leur, m. & f. to them.

He promised it to me.

I will give them to you.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

My brother (will send) them to you, or
enverra, v.
 (will bring) them to you himself. - - - He like
apportera, v. *aima*
 your² house³ (very much¹,) for we showed
votre, pro. *fort, adv.* *car, c.* *fîmes voir,*
 it to him. - - - Carry it to them. - - - He will² ¹not
Portez, v. *veut, v.* *ne*
 sell⁶ it⁴ to them, but he will give *i*
vendre, v. *veut donner, v.*
 you. - - - If they ask a favour, will
Si, c. *demandent, v.* *grâce, f.* *ou*
 refuse it to them? - - - Why do
refuserez, v. *Pourquoi, adv.*
 give it to him? Had you not promised
donnez, v. *Aviez, v.* *promis, p.p.*
 it to her? - - - He speaks to me, and not to you.
parle, v.
 If they behave themselves well, I
comportent, v.
 reward them. - - He had promised it
récompenserai, v. *avoit, v.*
 him, but he gave it to me.
a donné, v.

N. B. There are three other conjunctive pronouns commonly called particles relative, or supplying pronouns; they are *en*, *y*, and *le*.

En always denotes a genitive or ablative, and relative to some object mentioned before: it is rendered in English by *of* or *from him, her, it, them*; *about him, her, it, &c.*; *with or without him, her, it, &c.*; *at it, &c.*; *for it, &c.*; *upon it, &c.*; *any, one, ones, none, some, some* &c.; *thence, thereof*, and sometimes it is elegantly understood in English, especially when immediately followed by a numeral adjective or a noun of quantity, though it must be absolutely expressed in French: e

Nous en parlons,

We speak of him, of her,
of it, of them; about
him, about her, about it,
about them.

J'en suis fâché,

I am sorry for it.

Donnez-lui en,

Give him some.

Lui en avez-vous porté?

Did you carry him or her
any?

Ne lui en envoyez pas,

Send him or her none.

Nous en venons,

We come from it or thence.

*Combien avez-vous de do-
mestiques? Nous en avons
six,*

How many servants have
you? We have six.

*Avez-vous un jardin à la
campagne? Oui, nous en
avons un très-joli,*

Have you a garden in the
country? Yes, we have
a very pretty one.

In the third, fourth, and fifth sentences it should be observed, that the pronouns *of it*, or *of them*, are elegantly understood in English, according to the object or objects mentioned before.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

I have heard	that your uncle is arrived,	
<i>ouï dire, v.</i>		<i>arrivé, p.p.</i>
and I am very glad	of it. - - She spoke to	
<i>aise, adj.</i>		<i>parla, v.</i>
him of it. - - - Talk	no more of it, for I	
<i>Parlez, v.</i>	<i>ne plus, car, c.</i>	
will not hear	of it (any more). - -	
<i>veux, v. ne entendre parler, v.</i>	<i>plus, adv.</i>	
I thank you for it. - - Do you not see		
<i>remercie, v.</i>		<i>voyez, v.</i>
the beauty of it? - - They are sorry for		
	<i>sont, v. fâché, adj.</i>	
it. - - Since you have no pears in your garden,		
<i>Puisque, c.</i>	<i>poire, f.</i>	
I (will send) you some. - - They have stolen		
<i>enverrai, v.</i>	<i>ont, v. volé, p.p.</i>	

from us² the⁶ greatest⁷ part⁸ of them³. - My
 brother has written a letter to your sister,
 shown³ me¹ the⁴ two⁵ first⁶ lines⁷ of it².
 Will you lend me some books? With
 my heart, I will lend you some very p
 ones. - - Do you² think¹ that³ she⁴ has⁷ spoke
 to him⁵ of it⁶? - - If I had money, I would
 you some, but you know, as well as I
 how scarce² it is¹ now. - - - Send⁴
 me² none^{3 5}. - - Have² you³ any¹? - - - Do¹ y
 remember³ it²?

partie, f. Mon,
écrit, p.p. ligne, f.
a montré, v. Voulez, v. prêter, v. De, p
cœur, m. prêterai, v. ait, v. parlé,
croyez, v. avois, v. donnerai
mais, c. savez, v.
combien, adv. rare, adj. à présent, adv. Envoyez
ne en pas Avez, v.
souvenez, v. en.

Y is used for the dative only: it is Englished by *to them, of it, in it, upon it, thither, there, &c.* and very often not expressed in English, though it must be in French. It seldom supplies the place of animate objects, except when connected with the verbs *fier*, to trust; *penser*, think; and the like in a reply: ex.

<i>J'y consens,</i>	I agree to it.
<i>Nous y penserons,</i>	We shall think of it.
<i>Ne vous y fiez plus,</i>	Trust them no more.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

I¹ never⁵ will⁴ consent to³ it, and
 ne jamais, adv. consentirai, v.
 I¹ neither⁴ will³ speak⁶ nor⁷ write⁹
 ne ni veux, v. parler, v. ni, c. écrire, v.
 him⁸. - - Believe me, go and see them, d
 Croyez, v. allez, v.

not¹ confide² in³ it. - - We¹ have⁴ forced⁵
fiez vous, v. avons, v. forcé, p.p.
 them² to it³. - - - I (will carry²) my³ brother⁴ thither⁵
mènerai, v.
 myself⁵. - He¹ (will carry²) them³ to you² thither⁴ him¹
portera, v. y
 self. - - Did you think of what you had
Avez, v. pensé, p.p. à ce que, pro. aviez, v.
 promised me? - - No, but I² will think⁴
promis, p.p. Non, adv. penserai, v.
 (of it³). - (It is) a good book, we¹ read³ excellent⁴
y C'est, v. on, pro. lit, v.
 things⁵ in it³. - - Our orchards are very fruit-
chose, f. Nos, pro. verger, m. fer-
 ful, we see all sorts of fruits in
tile, adj. on, pro. voit, v. sorte, f. fruit, m.
 them. - - Since those people have deceived
Puisque, c. ces, pro. gens, pl. trompé, p.p.
 you, do not trust them (any more). - - - When a
on, pro. fiez, v. plus, adv.
 friend is dead we² often¹ think⁵ of
mort, adj. on, pro. souvent, adv. pense, v.
 him⁴ no longer⁵.
plus, adv.

Le which in English is either not expressed, or most commonly rendered by *so*, likewise prevents the repetition of one or more words, and supplies the place of the same. It is indeclinable when it relates to, and holds the place of, one adjective or more, a verb, or a whole member of a sentence: ex.

<i>Vous m'avez cru belle, mais</i>	You have thought me hand-
<i>je ne le suis pas,</i>	some, but I am not.
<i>Nous étions embarrassés, et</i>	We were embarrassed, and
<i>nous le sommes encore,</i>	are so yet.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

My	brothers	were	ill	yesterday
<i>Mes, pro.</i>			<i>malade, adj.</i>	<i>hier, adv.</i>

and are so still to - day. - - - -
 encore, adv. aujourd'hui, ad
 satisfied with my fate, but my sister is
 content, adj. de sort, m. ma, pro.
 I had heard that your sister was marr
 avois, v. ouï dire, v. que étoit, v. marié
 but my cousin tells me that she is not.
 mon, pro. dit, v.
 Our master rewards us when we deserv
 Notre, pro. récompense, v. mérito
 it. - - - Children ought to apply to their
 doivent, v. s'appliquer, v. leurs
 studies as much as they can. - - - - I thoug
 autant, adv. peuvent, v. croyoi
 your brother was diligent, but I mistook,
 étoit, v. me suis trompé.
 for he is not, and 'never' will be' so.
 jamais, adv. sera, v.

On the contrary, *le* is declinable when it relate
 and holds the place of, one substantive or more ;
le is used for the masculine, *la* for the feminine,
les for the plural : ex.

Etes-vous le fils de mon Are you my friend Mr.
*ami M. D** ? Oui, je* son ? Yes, I am.
le suis,
Etes-vous la mère de ce Are you the mother
bel enfant ? Oui, je la that fine child ?
suis, I am.
Etes-vous les tantes de Are you Mr. Brov
M. Brown ? Oui, nous aunts ? Yes, we are.
les sommes,
Est-ce là votre livre ? Oui, Is this your book ?
ce l'est. it is.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

(It is said) that you are the son of my neighb
On dit, v. voisin, v.

Mr. Peter, are you so ? Yes, Sir,
 Pierre, m. Monsieur, m.

am. - - Are you the sister of Mrs. Adams? Yes,
Madame, f.
 I am. - She is very amiable, ¹and so² are⁴ you³ also⁵. - -
aimable, adj. aussi,
 Are you the ladies whom my mother expects?
dame, f. que attend, v.
 Yes, we are. - - ⁴Are ¹these ²young ³people the
(Sont-ils) ces, pro. jeune, adj. gens, pl.
 scholars whom you have taught? Yes, madam,
écolier, m. enseigné, p.p.
 they are. - - (Is that) the horse which you bought
Est-ce là cheval, m. que
 from my brother? Yes, it is. - - - - (Are these) the
à Sont-ce là
 houses which you built? Yes, they are.
avez fait bâtir, v. sont.

N. B. It must be observed, that the following pronouns, *me, te, se, le, la, and les*, can never be used after a preposition; as we cannot say, *j'étois avec le, avec la*, I was with him, with her; but we must use the personal pronouns, *moi, toi, soi, lui, elle, and eux, or elles*, and say, *j'étois avec lui, avec elles, &c.*

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

The nosegay which I gathered in our
bouquet, m. que, ai cueilli, p.p.
 garden is for her, and not for him. - - He
pour, p. non pas, adv.
 was with me when we received a letter from
étoit, v. reçûmes, v.
 them. - - If he do not come soon we (will set
vient, v. bientôt, adv. parti-
 out) without him. - - - Your sisters have dis-
rons, v. sans, p. Vos, pro. mécon-
 pleased me, I am very angry with them.
tenté, p.p. fâché, adj. contre, p.
 - - Your brothers have broken these windows, I
cassé, p.p. ces, pro.

— am sure of it, for I was behind them
sûr, adj. car, c. derrière, p.
 John was with me.
Jean, m.

Y and *en* always go last in a sentence, except pronoun of the first person *moi*, which, in the imperative mood of a verb conjugated affirmatively, is placed after *y* and *en* : ex.

Il vous y en enverra, He will send some to thither.

Apportez-y en moi, Bring me some hither.

N. B. The above pronouns, when governed by one or more verbs, must be repeated, in French, before every governing verb; though most generally expressed but once in English, and after the last verb : ex.

Votre fils vous aime et vous craint, Your son loves and fears you.
Je le plains et l'encourage, I pity and encourage him.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

You have very fine roses in your garden : will you have, v.

I am in the country, pray send me some hither
serai, v. à de grâce, envoyez, v.

- - May God bless and reward her ! say

Que Dieu, bénisse, v. récompense, v. dit
 the prince. - - I neither will sell nor give

ne ni, veux, v. vendre, donner,
 'them' to 'you'. - - Our master rewards and punishes

punit,
 us when we deserve it. - - - Often beauty seduces

séduit,
 and deceives us. - - - A well-bred child, who

trompe, v. né, p.p.
 knows the extent of his duties towards his

connoit, v. étendue, f. devoir, m. envers, p.
 — parents, far from offending and vexing
parent, m. et f. loin de, offenser, v. molester, v.

them, cherishes, loves, honors, respects, and
chérît, v. honore, v. respecte, v.
 venerates them.
vénère, v.

OF PRONOUNS POSSESSIVE.

These pronouns are called *possessive*, because they always denote property or possession.

There are two sorts of possessive pronouns, viz. absolute and relative.

The *absolute* are so called, because they must always precede the substantive to which they are joined, and agree with it (and not with the possessor as in English) in *gender, number, and case*:—They are,

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Masc.	Fem.	Both Genders.
<i>Mon,*</i>	<i>Ma,</i>	<i>Mes, my.</i>
<i>Ton,*</i>	<i>Ta,</i>	<i>Tes, thy.</i>
<i>Son,*</i>	<i>Sa,</i>	<i>Ses, his, her, or its.</i>
Both Genders.		
<i>Notre,</i>		<i>Nos, our.</i>
<i>Votre,</i>		<i>Vos, your.</i>
<i>Leur,</i>		<i>Leurs, their.</i>

They are declined with the article indefinite *de, à*: ex.

SINGULAR.	
Masculine.	
Nom. Acc.	<i>mon père, my father.</i>
Gen. Abl.	<i>de mon père, of my father, or from, &c.</i>
Dat.	<i>à mon père, to my father.</i>

Feminine.

Nom. Acc.	<i>ma mère, my mother.</i>
Gen. Abl.	<i>de ma mère, of or from my mother.</i>
Dat.	<i>à ma mère, to my mother.</i>

* *Mon, ton, son*, must be used before a noun feminine beginning with a vowel, to prevent the hiatus: ex.

<i>Mon âme,</i>	My soul.
<i>Ton indifférence,</i>	Thy indifference.
<i>Son opinion,</i>	His, or her opinion.

PLURAL.

Masculine.

Nom. Acc. *mes frères*, my brothers.

Gen. Abl. *de mes frères*, of or from my brothers.

Dat. *à mes frères*, to my brothers.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *mes sœurs*, my sisters.

Gen. Abl. *de mes sœurs*, of or from my sisters.

Dat. *à mes sœurs*, to my sisters.

The others are declined as the preceding.

These pronouns ought to be repeated before a substantive in a sentence, though but once expressed in English; they must also be used in French, when speaking to any of our relations or friends, though they may be suppressed in English: ex.

J'ai perdu mon chapeau et mes gants, I lost my hat and glove

Bon jour, mon père, Good day, father.

Etes-vous là, ma sœur? Are you there, sister?

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Give me my dictionary and grammar. - -
dictionnaire, m. grammaire, f.
 had lost her gloves and fan. - - - - - *Had*
avoit, v. perdu, p.p. éventail, m. Ave
 you found your pen? - - - - - His daughter
trouvé, p.p. plume, f. fille, f.
 older than my son, but her son (is not
vieux, adj. fils, m. n'est pas
 so tall as my nephew. - - - Her brother said
grand, adj. neveu, m. dit
 that he will not refuse you what you ask
refusera, v. ce que demande
 of him. - - Dear father, pray, forgive me. - -
de grâce,
 ambition is the only cause of my imp
ambition, f. seul, adj. cause, f. imp
 dence. - - - I have seen your father, mother, b
dence, f. ai, v. vu, p.p.

thers, and sisters. - - - Her affection for me is
affection, f. pour, p.
 false. - - - Good night, cousin, I hope that you
faux, adj. soir, m. espère, v.
 will come soon to see my country-
viendrez, v. bientôt, adv. voir, v.
 house and gardens. - - - Your horses and carriage
cheval, m. carrosse, m.
 are very beautiful, but the queen's horses and carriages
beau, adj.
 are much more so.
beaucoup, adv.

When these pronouns are used in a sentence, speak-
 ing of any part of the body, they are not to be express-
 ed in French, but the preposition *in* and the pronoun
 are rendered by the article definite; the personal pro-
 noun being sufficient to determine the possession: ex.

J'ai mal aux yeux, I have a pain in my eyes.
 and not *dans mes yeux,*
Il se cassa le bras, He broke his arm.
 and not *son bras,*

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

My mother has (a pain) in her head. - - - I have
a, v. mal, m. à, p. tête, f.
 a pain in my ear, and she has a pain in her
oreille, f.
 teeth. - - - When I eat meat, I have always
dent, f. mange, v. toujours, adv.
 a pain in my stomach. - - The man who fell from
estomac, m. tomba, v.
 the roof of our house, disjoined his wrist,
toit, m. se démit, v. poignet, m.
 broke his right leg, sprained
droit, adj. jambe, f. se donna une entorse au
 his left foot, dislocated his shoulders,
gauche, adj. pied, m. se disloqua, v. épaule, f.
 and hurt his head. - - - When I run fast,
se blessa, v. cours, v. vite, adv.

I (am afraid) of falling and breaking
crains, v. de tomber, v. de me casser, v
 arm or neck.

Its, their, having a reference to inanimate or
 tional objects, and placed in another member of
 sentence from that wherein the object referred to
 self expressed, are not made into French by *son, sa*
&c. but by *en* and the articles *le, la, les* : ex.

Paris est une grande ville, Paris is a large city,
mais les rues en sont trop its streets are too
étroites, row.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Windsor is a fine town, I admire
ville, f. admire, v.
 situation, walks, and streets. - - This
situation, f. promenade, f. rue, f. Cette, f.
 house is well situate, but its architectu
situé, adj. architectur
 does not please me much. - - - His coach
plait, v. beaucoup, adv. carrosse, m.
 beautiful, (every body) admires its paintin
tout le monde, m. admire, v. peintur
 and ornaments. - - - The shops of London
 (very fine,) foreigners especially see the
superbe, adj. étranger, m. sur-tout, adv.
 riches and cleanliness with pleasure and astoni
 ment. - - - The walks of your (country-seat) are w
allée, f. château, m.
 kept, I like their regularity.
tenu, p.p. régularité, f.

The *relatives* are never joined to any substantive; f
 the substantive to which they refer is always implied
 the pronoun. They are,

Masculine.		Feminine.	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
Le mien,	les miens,	la mienne,	les miennes, mine.
 tien,	les tiens,	la tienne,	les tiennes, thine.
 sien,	les siens,	la sienne,	les siennes, his or her

Masculine.

Feminine.

SING.	PLURAL.	SING.	PLURAL.
<i>Le nôtre,</i>	<i>les nôtres,</i>	<i>la nôtre,</i>	<i>les nôtres, ours.</i>
<i>Le vôtre,</i>	<i>les vôtres,</i>	<i>la vôtre,</i>	<i>les vôtres, yours.</i>
<i>Le leur,</i>	<i>les leurs,</i>	<i>la leur,</i>	<i>les leurs, theirs.</i>

They are declined with the article definite ; ex.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc.	<i>Le mien,</i>	<i>la mienne, mine.</i>
Gen. Abl.	<i>Du mien,</i>	<i>de la mienne, of or from mine.</i>
Dat.	<i>Au mien,</i>	<i>à la mienne, to mine.</i>

PLURAL.

Masculine.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc.	<i>Les miens,</i>	<i>les miennes, mine.</i>
Gen. Abl.	<i>Des miens,</i>	<i>des miennes, of or from mine.</i>
Dat.	<i>Aux miens,</i>	<i>aux miennes, to mine.</i>

The rest are declined as the preceding.

When any one of these relative pronouns is used after the verb *être*, to be, signifying to belong to, it must be expressed in French by one of the pronouns personal in the dative ; and when joined to a noun substantive, it ought to be rendered by a pronoun possessive absolute, and the substantive must be put in the genitive plural : ex.

<i>Ce livre est à moi,</i>	<i>This book is mine.</i>
<i>C'est un de mes amis,</i>	<i>He is a friend of mine.</i>

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

Your daughter is handsomer than mine, but
beau, adj.
 mine has more wit than yours. - - - Her house is
esprit, m.
 more convenient than ours, but yours is not so
commode, adj.
 well situate as theirs. - - - This hat is mine and
Ce, pro.

not yours, but this sword is yours and
non pas *cette*, pro.
 not his. - - - I lost a book of mine, and a friend
ai perdu, v.
 of yours found it. - - - He sold me a knife,
a trouvé, v. *couteau*, m.
 but this knife was not his, it was a friend of his
étoit, v.
 who had lent it to him.
prêté, v.

OF PRONOUNS DEMONSTRATIVE.

These pronouns are called *demonstrative*, because they distinguish, in a precise manner, the persons or things to which they are applied. They are,

SINGULAR.

Masculine.	Feminine.
<i>Ce, cet</i> ,*	<i>cette</i> , this, that.
<i>Celui</i> , he, that,	<i>celle</i> , she, that.
<i>Celui-ci</i> ,	<i>celle-ci</i> , this.
<i>Celui-là</i> ,	<i>celle-là</i> , that.

PLURAL.

Masculine.	Feminine.
<i>Ces</i> ,	<i>ces</i> , these, those.
<i>Ceux</i> ,	<i>celles</i> , they, these, those.
<i>Ceux-ci</i> ,	<i>celles-ci</i> , these.
<i>Ceux-là</i> ,	<i>celles-là</i> , those.
<i>Ce qui, ce que</i> , what.	
<i>Ceci</i> , this; <i>cela</i> , that.†	

The last two are always of the masculine gender, and of the singular number.

* *Cet* is used before a noun masculine beginning with a vowel, or H mute: ex. *cet oiseau*, this bird; *cet honneur*, this honour.

† The word *that*, whether expressed or understood, coming between two verbs, and followed by a noun or pronoun, is then a conjunction, and must be rendered into French by *que*, which must be placed immediately after the first verb: ex.

e sais que votre frère est marié, I know that your brother is married.

These pronouns are declined with the article indefinite, *de, à*: ex.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Nom. Acc. *ce livre*, this or that book.
 Gen. Abl. *de ce livre*, of or from this book.
 Dat. *à ce livre*, to this book.

PLURAL.

Nom. Acc. *ces livres*, these books.
 Gen. Abl. *de ces livres*, of or from these books.
 Dat. *à ces livres*, to these books.

SINGULAR.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *cette plume*, this or that pen.
 Gen. Abl. *de cette plume*, of or from this pen.
 Dat. *à cette plume*, to this pen.

PLURAL.

Nom. Acc. *ces plumes*, these pens.
 Gen. Abl. *de ces plumes*, of or from these pens.
 Dat. *à ces plumes*, to these pens.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

Nom. Acc. *celui*, he, him, that.
 Gen. Abl. *de celui*, of or from him.
 Dat. *à celui*, to him.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *celle*, she, her, that.
 Gen. Abl. *de celle*, of or from her.
 Dat. *à celle*, to her.

PLURAL.

Masc.

Fem.

N. Acc. <i>ceux</i> ,	<i>celles</i> , they, them, those, such as.
G. Abl. <i>de ceux</i> ,	<i>de celles</i> , of or from those.
Dat. <i>à ceux</i> ,	<i>à celles</i> , to those.

The others are declined as the preceding.

N. B. *He, she, they, him, her, them*, being immediately followed in a sentence by *who, whom, or that*, used in an indeterminate sense, not relating to any individual mentioned before, and only implying *any person, one or any body*, must not be rendered in French by the personal pronouns, *il, elle, &c.* but by the above pronouns, *celui, celle, &c.*

The same rule must be observed with respect to *such as, such that*, used in English in the same sense as *he who, they who* : ex.

<i>Celui ou celle qui pratique la</i>	He or she who practices
<i>vertu vit heureux,</i>	virtue lives happy.
<i>Ceux qui méprisent la sci-</i>	Such as despise learning
<i>ence n'en connoissent pas</i>	do not know its value.
<i>le prix,</i>	

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

He who supports	idleness	makes himself
<i>encourage, v.</i>		<i>se rend, v.</i>
despicable. - - - She whom	you saw	at my
<i>méprisable, adj.</i>	<i>que, pro.</i>	<i>vites, v. chez, p.</i>
brother's is not yet	married. - - - - -	You
<i>encore, adv.</i>	<i>marié, adj.</i>	
punish him who is not guilty. - - -	Men com-	
<i>punissez, v.</i>	<i>coupable, adj.</i>	<i>ordi-</i>
monly ² hate ¹ him whom they fear. - - - -		
<i>nairement, adv.</i>	<i>haïssent, v.</i>	<i>que, pro. craignent, v.</i>
She whom you hate	is my best friend. - - -	You
<i>haïssez, v.</i>		<i>amie, f.</i>
have punished him who did not deserve it,		
<i>puni, p. p.</i>	<i>méritoit, v.</i>	
and rewarded her who was guilty. - -	We	
<i>récompensé p. p.</i>		
ought to pray for them who persecute		
<i>devons, v.</i>	<i>qui, pro. persécutent, v.</i>	
us. - - - Of all virtues, that which most ² dis-		
	<i>qui, pro. le plus, adv.</i>	<i>dis-</i>
tinguishes ¹ a Christian is charity. - -	This book and	
<i>tingue, v.</i>		

that which I lent you are the two best. - - -

que, pro. ai prêté, v.

Such as seem to be happy, are not

qui, pro. paroissent, v. être, v.

always so.

toujours, adv.

Ce, cette, ces, this, that, these, those, most always precede the substantive to which they are joined, and agree with it in gender, number, and case. On the contrary, *celui, celle, celui-ci, celle-ci, celui-là, celle-là*, this, that, &c. either in the singular or plural, are never joined to any noun; for the noun to which they refer is always implied in the pronoun: ex.

J'ai vu le portrait du père I have seen the father's
et celui du fils, picture, and that of the
son.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

She who dines with us, is my brother's wife. - -

dîne, v. avec, p. femme, f.

She brought her picture, and that of her

a apporté, v. portrait, m.

husband. - - - I have seen the king's palace, and

mari, m. palais, m.

that of the queen. - - - That gold watch, which

montre, f. que, pro.

you showed me, is not yours, it is that of

avez montré, v. c'est, v.

your brother. - - I have lost my buckles and

perdu, p. p.

those of your cousin. - - - Your books and those of

cousin, m.

your little sister are torn. - - - I know this

petit, adj. déchiré, p. p. connois, v.

cap, it is that of your mother.

bonnet, m. c'est, v.

N. B. The pronoun *that*, either in the singular or plural, is often suppressed in English, and supplied by

an apostrophe and an *s*, thus ('s), at the end of the noun substantive as above, but it must be expressed in French by the above pronouns *celui*, *celle*, and according to the gender and number of the object to which it refers: ex.

Il a pris mon chapeau et celui de mon père, He has taken my hat and my father's, *that is*, and *that* of my father.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

You have torn my gown, and my sister's. - -
déchiré, p. p. robe, f.
 I have found my hat and my brother's in the
trouvé, p. p.
 room. - - - The thieves came by night
chambre, f. voleur, m. entrèrent, v. de nuit, adv.
 into my father's house, they broke open my room
forcèrent, v.
 and my mother's, and stole my watch and
volèrent, v.
 my sister's. - - You may, if you please, take
pouvez, v. voulez, v. prendre, v.
 your grammar and your brother's, but leave
laissez, v.
 mine and my friend's. - - - Our oranges and Mr.
orange, f.
 Savage's are the best that you can
Sauvage, on, pro. puisse, v.
 find.
trouver, v.

Sometimes the particles *ci*, *là*, here, there, are also joined to the substantive following the pronouns, *ce*, *cette*, *ces*, to distinguish with more precision the objects to which they are applied: ex.

Ce chapeau-ci, this hat; *cette ville-là*, that town, &c.

N. B. The two following expressions, the former, *celui-là*, m. *celle-là*, f. *ceux-là*, m. *celles-là*, f.; the latter, *celui-ci*, m. *celle-ci*, f. *ceux-ci*, m. *celles-ci*, f. referring to substantives mentioned in a preceding sentence, are

elegantly used in French, and agree with the nouns, instead of *le premier, le second*, the repetition of which they avoid : ex.

*Un François et un Ecos- A Frenchman and a Scotch-
sois se battirent hier à man fought yesterday with
l'épée, celui-là, fut blessé swords, the former was
à l'épaule, et celui-ci au wounded in the shoulder
bras, and the latter in the arm.*

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Learn this lesson, it is not so difficult
Apprenez, v. difficile, adj.
as that. - - - I prefer this way to that road. - - -
chemin, m. route, f.
This room is much larger than that parlour. - -
grand, adj. salon, m.
These candles are better than those. - - -
chandelle, f.
(There was) a great battle between George
Il y eut, v. combat, m. entre, p.
and Stephen ; the former had a broken nose,
Etienne, m. eut, v. le cassé, p.p. nez, m.
and the latter lost a tooth. - - In the engagements
perdit, v. bataille, f.
which took place between the Austrians
qui, pro. eurent, v. lieu, m. Autrichien, m.
and the French, the former lost two
François, m. perdirent, v.
thousand men, and the latter fifteen hundred. - - -
homme, m.
Among the peaches which you sent me at two
Parmi, p. pêche, f. que, pro. à
different times, I observed that the former
différent, adj. fois, f. ai remarqué, v.
were better than the latter.
étoient, v.

Ce qui, in the nominative case, *ce que*, in the accusative, what. This pronoun is never joined to any noun ; it always may be turned into *that which*, or the thing

which; and *ceci, cela*, this, that, are only used when speaking of things, the word *thing* being always understood: ex.

<i>Je sais ce qui est arrivé,</i>	I know what has happened.
<i>Savez-vous ce que je pense?</i>	Do you know what I think?
<i>Ceci me plait,</i>	This pleases me; i. e. this thing, &c.
<i>Cela me fait peur,</i>	That frightens me; i. e. that thing, &c.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

May	I know	what causes your grief
<i>Puis, v.</i>	<i>savoir, v.</i>	<i>cause, v.</i> <i>chagrin, m.</i>
and sadness? - - -	Your father has (a good deal)	
<i>tristesse, f.</i>	<i>beaucoup, adv.</i>	
of friendship for you; for,	he	¹ never ⁴
	<i>car, c.</i>	<i>ne jamais, adv.</i>
refuses ³ you ² what you ask		of him. - - -
<i>refuse, v.</i>	<i>demandez, v.</i>	<i>à lui</i>
You seem much dejected,	tell me what	
<i>paraissez, v.</i> <i>bien, adv.</i> <i>abattu, adj.</i>	<i>dites-moi</i>	
vexes you. - - - Go and tell	my father what	
<i>fâche, v.</i> <i>Allez, v.</i> <i>à dire à, v.</i>		
has passed here and do not forget	what you	
<i>s'est passé, v.</i> <i>ici, adv.</i> <i>oubliez, v.</i>		
have seen, and what you have heard. - - -	Give	
	<i>entendu, p.p.</i>	
me this, and take	that. - - - I prefer	this to
<i>prenez, v.</i>	<i>préfère, v.</i>	
that.		

OF PRONOUNS RELATIVE.

These pronouns are called *relative*, because they have always a reference to some other noun or pronoun in the discourse, either expressed or implied. They are declined as follows:

SINGULAR and PLURAL.

Both Genders.

Nom.	<i>qui,</i>	who, which, that.
Gen.	<i>de qui, or dont,</i>	of whom, whose,* of which.
Dat.	<i>à qui,</i>	to whom, to which.
Acc.	<i>que, qui,†</i>	whom, which, that.
Abl.	<i>de qui, dont,</i>	from whom, from which.
Acc.	<i>quoi, que,</i>	what.
Gen. Abl.	<i>de quoi, or dont,</i>	of or from what.
Dat.	<i>à quoi,</i>	to what.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.	Feminine.
Nom. Acc. <i>lequel,</i>	<i>laquelle,</i> which.
Gen. Abl. <i>duquel, or dont,</i>	<i>de laquelle,</i> of or from, &c.
Dat. <i>auquel,</i>	<i>à laquelle,</i> to which.

PLURAL.

Nom. Acc. <i>lesquels,</i>	<i>lesquelles,</i> which.
Gen. Abl. <i>desquels, or dont,</i>	<i>desquelles,</i> of or from, &c.
Dat. <i>auxquels,</i>	<i>auxquelles,</i> to which.

The noun, or pronoun, to which the pronoun relative has a reference, is called the *antecedent*, with which it must agree in gender and number : ex.

Je connois un homme qui doit aller voir le camp, I know a man who is to go and see the camp.

In this sentence *qui* has a reference to *homme*, man, because I can say, *lequel homme*, which man, &c.

J'ai lu la lettre que vous m'avez envoyée, I have read the letter (that) you sent me.

In this last sentence *que* has a reference to *lettre*, letter, because it may be said, *laquelle lettre*, which letter, &c.

* *Whose*, being used interrogatively, must be rendered in French by *à qui* : ex.

A qui est ce livre ?

Whose book is this ?

† *Qui*, whom, is never used in the accusative but when it is governed by some of the prepositions : ex.

Avec qui, With whom.

Pour qui, For whom.

or when it signifies *what person* : ex.

Amenez qui vous voudrez,
that is, *what person* you please.

Bring whom you please.

The relative *que*, whom, which, or that, is sometimes understood in English, but it must always be expressed in French: ex.

La dame que vous connoissez est arrivée, The lady you know is arrived.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

The man who sold me these pens is very
 a vendu, v.
 cunning. - - - The lady of whom you speak
rusé, adj. *dame, f.* *parlez, v.*
 is not handsome. - - Miss D***, whom you love
 aimez, v.
 so much, is very ill. - - - The person to
tant, adv. *malade, adj.* *personne, f.*
 whom I wrote last year has answered
 ai écrit, v. passé, p.p. année, f. *répondu, p.p.*
 me this morning. - - He who was with you, related
 matin, m. *étoit, v.* *a raconté, v.*
 to me (every thing) that had passed. - - -
 tout *ce qui s'étoit, v.* *passé, p.p.*
 She will not hear of the lady whom
 veut, v. *entendre parler, v.*
 he (is going) to marry. - - - Shun vice, and
 va, v. *épouser, v.* *Evitez, v.* *vice, m.*
 love what is good. - - - Who was with
aimez, v. *bon, adj.* *étoit, v.* *avec, p.*
 you? - - - It was a gentleman, whose¹ name⁶ I⁷
 Ce *monsieur, m.* *nom, m.*
 know⁴ 'not⁵. - - Men generally² love¹ him
sais, v. *généralement, adv.*
 who flatters them. - - The man I sent you was
 flatte, v. - *ai envoyé, v.*
 honest. - - Whose¹ sword⁴ is² this³? - - You speak
 parlez, v.
 of the lady whose husband has been so ill.
 mari, m. *été, p.p.*

These pronouns, like the personal and conjunctive, when governed by two or more verbs, must be repeated (French) before each governing verb, though most

commonly expressed but once in English, and before the first verb : ex.

Le Dieu que nous aimons The God whom we love
et que nous adorons, and worship.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

The man who caresses and flatters you is the
caresse, v.

most dangerous being I know. - - - - A man
plus, adv. *être, m.* *connoisse, v.*

whose manners are innocent, and behaviour
mœurs, f.pl. *innocent, adj.* *conduite, f.*

is blameless, is the man whom we ought to che-
irréprochable, adj. *devons, v.* *cher-*

ish and honour. - - - - The letters which you have
rir, v. *respecter, v.*

written, and showed me, were tole-
écrites, p.p. *montrées, p.p.* *étoient, v.* *passa-*

rably well. - - - - The woman to whom I have
blement, adv. *femme, f.*

lent so much money, and spoken so often,
prêté, p.p. *parlé, p.p.*

is dead. - - - - Servants are men or wo-
mort, adj. *Domestiques, m.et f.* *ou, c.*

men whom we keep and reward
nourrissons, v. *récompensons, v.*

for the services which they do us.
pour, p. *rendent, v.*

When the words *to which, to what, at which, at what, in which, in what*, have a reference to inanimate things, and when they can be expressed by *where, whereto, whereat, or wherein*, they are to be rendered in French by the adverb of place, *où* : ex.

Je vous montrerai la mai- I will show you the house
son où il demeure, in which he lives; that
is, where he lives.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

The state of misery to which he was reduced
réduit, p.p.

has touched me to the quick. - - The town to
touché, p.p. au vif, m. ville, f.
 which he is gone is precisely the same
allé, p.p. précisément, adv. même, adj.
 place through which we went in (coming up)
place, f. par, p. où passames, v. en, p. venant, p. act.
 to London. - - (This is) the door through which
Voici, adv.
 the thieves went into the house. - - The pri-
voleur, m. entrèrent, v.
 son in which they used to shut up
l'on, pro. avoit coutume, v. de renfermer, v.
 the prisoners, has been demolished.
prisonnier, m. détruite, p.p.

Quoi, what, and sometimes that or which, is never used in the nominative case: in the other cases it is generally used in an indeterminate signification, and is never expressed except in speaking of inanimate things, and especially when it has for its antecedent, *ce* or *rien*: ex.

C'est à quoi je vous con- It is what I advise you to
seille de penser, think of.
Il n'y a rien à quoi il ne There is nothing for which
soit disposé, he is not disposed.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Of³ what⁴ does your¹ sister² complain⁵? - - - What!
se plaint-elle, v.

you dare answer me thus! - - For what do
osez, v. répondre, v. ainsi, adv. Pour, p.

you call me? - - Why did you
appelez, v. Pourquoi, adv. avez, v.

bring that man before me? what is he
amené, p.p. devant, p.

guilty of? - - What is your brother sorry
coupable, adj. fâché, adj.

for? - - At what were¹ you² playing¹, when I came
de à jouiez, v. suis

in ? - To what shall² we¹ apply² ourselves ? - -
entré, v. appliquerons, v. nous, pro.
 ('There³ is⁴) ²nothing⁵ for which he is² not¹
Il y a, v. ne rien, adv. à soit, v. ne
 fit. - - - In what do you intend to spend
propre, adj. A proposez-vous, v. de passer, v.
 your holidays ?
vacance, f. pl.

When we speak of irrational beings or inanimate things in the genitive, dative, or ablative cases, we make use of *lequel, laquelle*, which, &c. instead of *qui*; also after a preposition, and when who, whom, or which, refer to one or more objects on which the choice is to be formed : ex.

<i>Le cheval auquel vous donnez à boire,</i>	The horse to which you give some drink.
<i>La fenêtre sur laquelle vous appuyez,</i>	The window upon which you lean.
<i>Apportez lequel vous voudrez,</i>	Bring whom you please.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

The trade	to which you apply,
<i>commerce, m.</i>	<i>vous vous appliquez, v.</i>
and the profession	to which you are devoted,
<i>profession, f.</i>	<i>dévoué, p.p.</i>
are very honourable. - - (Is that)	the horse for
	<i>Est-ce là, v.</i>
which you gave a hundred guineas ? - -	Lying
	<i>Mensonge, m.</i>
is a vice for which young people	ought to
	<i>gens, pl. doivent, v. &</i>
have the greatest horror. - - - The	table, upon
	<i>horreur, f. table, f. sur, p.</i>
which you write, is broken. - - - The reasons	
<i>écrivez, v. cassé, p.p.</i>	
upon which you ground your system	are
<i>appuyez, v.</i>	<i>système, m.</i>

satisfactory. - - - (There are) four drawings, which
satisfaisant, adj. *Voilà*, adv. *dessein*, m.
do you choose? - - (Here are) two pears, which
choisissez, v. *Voici*, adv. *poire*, f.
will you have? - - They are two sisters, which
voulez, v. *sont*, v.
do you like the best?
aimez, v. *le mieux*, adv.

OF PRONOUNS INTERROGATIVE.

They are called *interrogative*, because they are used only in asking questions, and have no antecedent: they are declined with the article indefinite.

SINGULAR and PLURAL.

Both Genders.

Nom. Acc. *qui*, who, whom.
Gen. Abl. *de qui*, of or from whom.
Dat. *à qui*, to whom, whose.

Nom. Acc. *quoi*, or *que*, what ;*
Or, *qu'est-ce qui*, *qu'est-ce que*.
Gen. Abl. *de quoi*, of or from what.
Dat. *à quoi*, to what.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.	Feminine.
N.A. <i>quel</i> , or <i>lequel</i> ,	<i>quelle</i> or <i>laquelle</i> , what, which.
G.A. <i>de quel</i> , &c.	<i>de quelle</i> , &c. of or from, &c.
Dat. <i>à quel</i> , &c.	<i>à quelle</i> , &c. to what, which.

PLURAL.

Masculine.	Feminine.
N.A. <i>quels</i> , or <i>lesquels</i> ,	<i>quelles</i> , or <i>lesquelles</i> , what, which.
G.A. <i>de quels</i> , &c.	<i>de quelles</i> , &c. of or from, &c.
Dat. <i>à quels</i> , &c.	<i>à quelles</i> , &c. to what, which.

* When *what*, in English, signifies *How much*, it must be expressed in French by *combien*.

Qui, who, whom, as an interrogative pronoun, always refers to persons, and never to things; and it may be expressed by *quelle personne?* what person? **Quoi** and *que*, what, have always a reference to things and never to persons, and may be expressed by *quelle chose?* what thing? According to the French idiom, *quoi* can never be put before a verb as its accusative, it is always *que*: ex.

Qui est-là?

Who is there?

De quoi parlez-vous?

What are you speaking of?

Que voulez-vous? or, qu'est-ce que vous voulez?

What do you want?

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Who was the first king of France? - - Who can
fut, v. *peut, v.*
 give credit to a young man who does not speak
ajouter, v. *foi, f.* *dit, v.*
 the truth? - - - Of whom were¹ you² speaking¹, when
vérité, f. *parliez, v.*
 I came? - - - To whom did you lend my
vins, v. *avez, v.* *prêté, p. p.*
 slate? - - - Whom do you seek? - - - Who told
ardoise, f. *cherchez, v.* *a dit, v.*
 it to you? - - From whom do you know it? - - - What¹
savez, v.
 are² you³ doing²? - - - What do you say? - - - What
faîtes, v. *dites, v.*
 do you ask of me? - - Who is the man
demandez, v.
 who can boast of being without defect? -
peut, v. *se vanter, v.* *de être, v.* *sans, p.* *défaut, m.*
 What is the name of your father? - - - What is his
nom, m.
 occupation? - - What are his amusements? - - What
occupation, f. *sont, v.* *plaisir, m.*
 is his business? - - In what city does he² live¹? - - -
sont, v. *affaires, f. pl.* *ville, f.* *demeure, v.*

What is the country in which he was born ?

pays, m.

a pris naissance.

In the last instances it may easily be seen, that *quel*, or *quelle*, what, is always joined to some substantive with which it must agree in gender and number.

In order to avoid repetition, *lequel*, *laquelle*, which are elegantly used as substantives for *quel*, or *quelle*, and the substantive to which it is joined ; and then *lequel* must always be followed by a genitive, either expressed or understood : ex.

<i>Une de mes sœurs est mariée,</i>	One of my sisters is married.
<i>Laquelle est-ce ?</i>	that is, Which is it ?
<i>laquelle de vos sœurs est-ce ?</i>	that is, which of your sisters is it ?

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

One of your cousins is arrived from the continent ; which is it ? - - An aunt of yours was ill last week ; which was *malade, adj. dernière, adj. semaine, f.*

it ? - - I have heard that two horses of yours were lost : tell me which. - My brother *étaient, v. perdu, p. p. dites, v.*

wrote to me, that two of your sisters (are going) *écrivit, v. vont, v.*

to learn French ; which are they ? - - *apprendre, v. François, m. sont, v.*

They (were speaking) of a relation of 'his, and of one of my friends ; which were they ? *parloient, v. parent, m. amie, f.*

OF PRONOUNS INDEFINITE.

These pronouns are called *indefinite* or *indeterminate*, because they generally are substituted for the name of a vague and indeterminate object. Among them some are used as nouns adjective, being always joined to a noun substantive ; others are sometimes used as pronouns without a substantive, and sometimes as adjectives with a substantive.

<i>Aucun, aucune,</i>	None, any, any one.
<i>Autre,</i>	Other, any other.
<i>Autrui,</i>	Others, other people.
<i>Chacun, chacune,</i>	Each, every one, every body.
<i>Chaque,</i>	Every, each.
<i>L'un l'autre,</i>	One another, each other.
<i>Les uns—les autres,</i>	{ Some—others. Some—some.
<i>L'un et l'autre,</i>	
<i>L'un ou l'autre,</i>	Both.
<i>Ni l'un ni l'autre,</i>	Either.
<i>Nul, nulle,</i>	Neither.
<i>Pas un, pas une,</i>	No one.
<i>Personne,</i>	Not one.
<i>La plupart de, des,</i>	Nobody, none, no one, any one, any body.
<i>Plusieurs,</i>	Most.
<i>Quelconque,</i>	Many, several.
<i>Quelque,</i>	Whatever.
<i>Quelque chose,</i>	Some, any.
<i>Quelque—que,</i>	Something, any thing.
<i>Quel—que,</i>	{ Whosoever, whatsoever, whatever, however, howsoever, though, &c.
<i>Quelle—que,</i>	
<i>Quelque chose qui or que,</i>	{
<i>Quoi que,</i>	
<i>Quoi que ce soit que,</i>	
<i>Tout ce qui, or que,</i>	
<i>Quelqu'un, quelqu'une,</i>	Whatever, whatsoever.
	Some, some one, somebody, any body.

Quiconque,
Qui que ce soit, or fût,

Quoi que ce soit, or fût,

Rien,
Tel, telle, tels, telles,
Tel qui, tels qui,
Telle qui, telles qui,
Tout,
Tout le monde,
Tout——que,

Whoever, any body.
Whoever, nobody in the
world, nobody at all,
any body whatever, no
man living, let him be
who he will, or be who
he may, &c.

Whatever, nothing in the
world, nothing what-
ever.

Nothing, any thing.

Such a one, such.

Such as he, she, they, who,
that, &c.

Every, every thing.

Every body, any body.

As—as, for all, although,
however, &c.

OBSERVATIONS on some of the above PRONOUNS.

Aucun, aucune, is never used but in the singular, and always negatively; it relates to a person or thing mentioned before; but in some sentences, and when it expresses a doubt, it is used without a negation : ex.

<i>Aucun ne s'est encore avisé</i>	None has yet thought of
<i>de vous contredire,</i>	contradicting you.
<i>Y a-t-il aucun (ou aucune)</i>	Is there any of you who
<i>de vous qui le souffrît ?</i>	would suffer it ?

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

None of the books which you saw me
avez vu, v.

buying,	pleases me. - - -	Of all the apples
<i>acheter, v.</i>	<i>plait, v.</i>	<i>pomme, f.</i>
which you	gave	me, none is yet
	<i>avez donné, p.p.</i>	<i>encore, adv.</i>
fit	to eat. - - -	Is there any of you who
<i>bon, adj.</i>	<i>à manger, v.</i>	<i>Y a-t-il,</i>

applies to study as much as he can? - - Among
s'applique, v. étude, f. peut, v.
 all the ladies you know, is there any one who
dame, f. connaissez, v.
 would have married him? - - Philip is cer-
eût voulu, v. épouser, v. Philippe, m. cer-
 tainly a very wicked man, for none
tainement, adv. méchant, adj. car, c.
 of his friends speak well of him. - - - - Do you
parle, v.
 know any news? No, sir, I know
savez, v. nouvelle, f. sing. monsieur, sais, v.
 none. - - I was in trouble, and none of
étois, v. dans, p. embarras, m.
 my friends have relieved me.
a secouru, p.p.

Nul, pas un, are always accompanied by a negation,
 and can only be used as a nominative to the verb: *Per-*
sonne is likewise attended with a negation, except in
 sentences of doubt, admiration, or interrogation: *ex.*

<i>Nul ne peut se flatter d'être</i>	No one can flatter himself
<i>agréable à dieu,</i>	to be agreeable to God.
<i>Pas un ne le croit,</i>	Not one believes it.
<i>Personne s'est-il jamais ex-</i>	Did ever any body express
<i>primé avec plus de grâce</i>	himself with more grace
<i>que Sheridan?</i>	than Sheridan?

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

No one in this world is free from
en, p. monde, m. exempt, adj.
 fault. - - - No one can pretend to be per-
défaut, m. prétendre, v. être, v. par-
 fectly happy in this land of mi-
faitement, adv. dans, p. terre, f.
 sery. - - All the sailors perished at sea,
matelot, m. ont péri, v. sur, p. mer,

not one escaped. - - - The soldiers are all re-
a échappé, v. *soldat, m.* *re-*
turned, not one has remained behind. - - -
venu, p.p. *est, v.* *resté, p.p.* *derrière, adv.*
Nobody can boast of being without im-
se vanter, v. *être, v.* *sans, p.*
perfections. - - As nobody speaks to you,
Comme, adv. *parle, v.*
you ought not to speak to any body. - - - Did
devez, v. *en parler, v.* *A-t-il*
ever any body know in what happiness
jamais *connu, p.p.* *en, p.* *bonheur, m.*
consists ?
consiste, v.

Autre refers to persons and things, but *autrui* refers to persons only ; the latter has neither gender nor number, and can only be used in the genitive or dative case : ex.

Cette plume n'est pas bonne, This pen is not good, give
donnez-lui en une autre, him another.
Ne prenez pas le bien d'au- Do not take other people's
trui, goods.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Your brother has lost his books, shall I
perdu, p.p.
give him others ? - - - As you broke my
donnerai, v. *avez cassé, v.*
penknife, you will give me another. - - Other peo-
canif, m. *donnerez, v.*
ple's opinions are not the rule of mine. - - -
sentiment, m. *règle, f.*
Do not speak ill of other people, if you
parlez, v. *mal, adv.*
will have nobody speak ill of you. - - -
voulez, v. *que* *parle, v.*
— Always² remember¹ that principle of na-
souvenez-vous de ce principe, m. *na-*

tural law, do not to others what you
turel, adj. loi, f. faites, v.
 would not wish that (they should do) to you. - -
voudriez, v. on fit, v.
 What are other people's troubles, if (they be com-
peine, f. si, c. on les com-
 pared) with ours.
pare, v. aux

Chaque and *chacun* are used indifferently; *chaque* always requires a substantive after it, and *chacun* is used substantively in a general or limited sense, both mentioning persons or things.

Chaque langue a ses idiomes Each language has its pe-
particuliers, culiar idioms.
Chacun à son tour, Every one in his turn.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

Every thing in its time. - - Every virtue has
chose, f. dans, p. tems, m.
 its reward, and each vice has its punishment. - -
récompense, f. châtiment, m.
 Let every soldier keep his post to
Que se tienne, v. à poste, m. pour, p.
 avoid any surprise from the enemy. - -
éviter, v. tout, adj. surprise, f. de la part de l'ennemi, m.
 Every one thinks and acts for himself. - - Do not
pense, v. agit, c. soi,
 speak all at once, but each in your turn. - - -
à la fois, adv. à
 England expects every man will do his duty
attend, v. fera, v. devoir, m.
 in case of danger. - - Trees bear their fruits
en Arbre, m. portent, v.
 each in their season. - - Let us give to every
dans, p. rendons, v.
 one what belongs to him. - - Let every one
appartient, v. Que
 meddle with his own business.
se mêle, v. de propre, adj. affaires, pl.

L'un l'autre are susceptible of gender and number, and express a reciprocity in the action, and may be applied to persons or things; and if there be a preposition in English, it must be placed between them: ex.

Ils se haïssent l'un l'autre, They hate each other.
Ils parlent mal l'un de l'autre, They speak ill of one another.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Fire and water destroy one another. - - My
 se détruisent, v.
 sisters can not bear each other. - -
 peuvent, v. *se souffrir, v.*
 Love one another, said our Lord
Aimez-vous, v. *dit, v.* *Seigneur, m.*
 to his disciples. - - - The seasons follow each
 disciple, m. *saison, f.* *se suivent, v.*
 other without interruption. - - - Thieves always²
 sans, p. *Voleur, m.*
 mistrust¹ one another. - - They do jus-
se défient de, v. *se rendent, v.*
 tice to one another. - - It is rare to hear
 rare, adj. *de entendre, v.*
 two authors speak well of one another. - - -
 auteur, m. *dire, v.* *du bien, m.*
 Multiplication teaches to multiply two
Multiplication, f. *enseigne, v.* *à multiplier, v.*
 numbers by each other. - - - The columns
nombre, m. *par, p.* *colonne, f.*
 were close against one another.
étoient, v. *serré, adj.* *contre, p.*

L'un et l'autre always require the verb in the plural, and may likewise be applied to persons or things; *ni l'un ni l'autre* require the verb to be put in the singular, if that pronoun be placed before the verb, and in the plural, if it come after it; but in both cases the verb must be preceded by the negation *ne*: ex.

L'un et l'autre ont raison, Both are in the right.
Ni l'un ni l'autre ne répond, Neither of them answer.
or ils ne répondent ni l'un
ni l'autre,

N. B. The preposition must be placed between them, and *both* is not expressed in French when it precedes two nouns or pronouns united by the conjunction *and*: ex.

Son frère et sa sœur sont Both his brother and sis-
morts, ter are dead.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Both serve to the same purpose. - - - I
servent, v. même, adj. usage, m.
called on your cousins, and I heard
ai passé, v. chez cousine, f. ai appris, v.
that both had been married a week be-
que avoient, v. marié, p.p. semaine, f. au-
fore. - - - Honour your father and mother
paravant, adv. Respectez, v.
and endeavour to please both. - Do you speak
tâchez, v. de plaire, v. à parlez, v.
of my brother or sister? I speak of both. - Apples
parle, v. Pomme, f.
and pears are good fruits, but peaches are pre-
poire, f. pêche, f. pré-
ferable to both. - I wrote to both, but neither of
férable, adj. ai écrit, v.
them answered my letters. - Yesterday I expected
a répondu, v. à attendois, v.
my two best friends, but neither of them came. - - I
vint, v.
will give it to neither of them. - - Do you prefer
donnerai, v.
currants to cherries? - - I like neither (of them.)
groseille, f. cerise, f. aime, v. pl.
Both religion and virtue are the bonds of civil
lien, m.
society.

Quelque—que. *Quelque* immediately joined to a noun followed by *que*, expresses an indeterminate quality or quantity ; it is declinable before a substantive and indeclinable before an adjective, and requires the verb to be put in the subjunctive mood : ex.

Quelques fautes que vous ayez faites, on vous pardonnera, Whatever faults you may have committed, they will forgive you.

Quelque grandes que soient vos fautes, on vous pardonnera, However great your faults be, they will forgive you.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

Whatever efforts people make to hide
effort, m. on, pro. fasse, v. pour, p. voiler, v.
 truth, it (is discovered) sooner or later. - What-
se découvre, v. tôt, adv. tard, adv.

ever services you may have done. to your
service, m. ayez, v. rendus, p.p.

country, it will reward you for them. - - What-
patrie, f. récompensera, v.

ever capacity a man may have, he ought not to
puisse, v. doit, v. se

boast. - - However equitable your^a offers^s be¹,
vanter, v. offre, f. soient, v.

I do not believe they will be accepted. - - 'Though^s
crois, v. soient, v. acceptée, p.p.

kings^s be^a ever so powerful^s they die
soient, v. puissant, adj. meurent, v.

as well as the meanest of their subjects. - - However
vil, adj. sujet, m.

learned those ladies may be, they sometimes^s
savant, adj. quelquefois, adv.
 mistake¹.

se trompent, v.

Quel que, quelle que must be thus divided, when it is immediately followed by a verb or a personal pronoun, and agree in gender and number with the noun to which it relates ; it likewise requires the verb to be put in the subjunctive mood : ex.

Quelle que soit votre faute, Whatever your fault may
on vous pardonnera, be, they will forgive you.

Whatever the enemy be, whose malice³ you¹
ennemi, m. *malice, f.*
 dread,² you ought to rely on your
appréhendez, v. *devez, v.* *vous reposer, v.* *sur, p.*
 innocence. - - Laws condemn all criminals,
condamnent, v. *criminel, m.*
 whoever they may be. - Whatever your inten-
puissent, v. *intention, f.*
 tions may be, I think that you (are in the wrong).
avez tort.
 Whatever the reasons be which you may allege,
raison, f. *alléguiez, v.*
 they are not sufficient. - - Whatever these books
suffisant, adj. *livre, m.*
 be, send them to me. - Whatever her fortune be,
fortune, f.
 he says he never will marry her.
dit, v. *épousera, v.*

Quelque chose qui or que, quoi que, quoi que ce soit que, tout ce qui or que, always relate to things, and never to persons; with this difference, that, in French, we generally begin the sentence with either *quelque chose que* or *qui, quoi que*, or *quoi que ce soit que*, with the following verb in the subjunctive mood:
 ex.

Quelque chose qu'on vous Whatever may be said to
dise, ne le croyez pas, you, do not believe it.
Quoi que ce soit qu'on vous Whatever they may say to
dise, ne le croyez pas, you, do not believe it.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Whatever may happen to you in this world,
puisse, v. arriver, v. *monde, m.*
 never murmur against divine providence, for
murmurez, v. contre, p. *car, c.*

whatever we may suffer, we deserve it. - - What-
souffrions, v. méritons, v.

ever I may do, you always blame me. - - Who is
fasse, v. blâmez, v.

the man who has stolen his money? I know not;
volé, p.p. sais, v.

but whoever he may be, and whatever he may say,
dise, v.

if my father catch him, he shall be punished. - -
attrappe, v.

In whatever your master employs you, do it
à emploie, v. faites, v.

heartily. - - - - Whatever you may say, your
de bon cœur, adv. disiez, v.

brothers shall be punished, if they deserve it.
seront, v. méritent, v.

On the contrary, we always make use of *tout ce qui* or *que*, when *whatever* can be turned into *all that which*, or *every thing which*; and may be placed either at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence, according to its situation in English, with the following verb in the indicative mood: ex.

Il fera toujours tout ce qu'il He will always do what-
vous plaira, ever, or every thing, you
 please.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

In whatever you do, be guided by ho-
faites, v. guidé, p.p. hon-

nesty and probity; and in whatever you say,
nétié, f. dites, v.

never deviate from the path of truth. - -
vous écartez, v. sentier, m.

Whatever is pleasing is not always useful. - - -
agréable, adj. utile, adj.

Tell me whatever you think of me, and I will
Dites, v. pensez, v. di-

tell you whatever I think of you. - Never speak
rai, v.

of whatever has passed between us both. - - She is
s'est passé, v. entre, p. deux.
 so curious, that she will know whatever I
curieux, adj. veut, v. savoir, v. tout ce que
 do. - - Whatever glitters is not gold. - - I will pay
fais, v. lui, v. paierai, v.
 you to-morrow whatever I owe you.
dois, v.

Quelque always expresses an indeterminate signification, and is generally joined to a substantive with which it agrees in number; and *quelqu'un, quelqu'une*, make *quelques-uns, quelques-unes*, in the plural.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

When he comes to see us, he has
Quand, adv. vient, v. voir, v.
 always some tale to tell us. - - He promised
conte, m. à faire, v. a promis, v.
 to bring me some filberts and chesnuts. - - - Have
de aveline, f. châtaigne, f.
 you heard any news? - - Somebody knocks
appris, p. p. nouvelle, f. frappe, v.
 at the door, go and open it. - - Is there
allez, v. ouvrir, v. Y a-t-il, v.
 any of these ladies who has found my colour-box?
dame, f. ait, v. couleur, f.
 - Have you any (raspberry trees) in your garden? I have
framboisier, m.
 some. - - Has he any vines? Yes, he has some.
A-t-il, vigne, f. Oui, adv.

Qui que ce soit, speaking of persons only, may be Englished different ways; but when by *whoever, what person soever*, it must always be followed by the pronouns *il, elle* or *qui*, and sometimes by both, unless it be governed by a verb or preposition: ex.

Qui que ce soit qui me trompe, Whoever deceives me,
il sera puni, shall be punished.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

Whoever despises the poor, is himself des-
méprise, v. *lui-même mé-*
 picable. - - Whoever speaks to you, do not answer. - -
prisable, adj. *répondez, v.*
 Whoever (may presume to) ask you any question
osera, v. *question, f.*
 concerning that affair, pretend not to know any
touchant, p. *feignez de, v.* *savoir, v.*
 thing about it. - - Of whomsoever you speak,
parliez, v.
 always speak the truth. - - - To whomsoever you
dites, v. *vous*
 apply every body will tell you the
vous adressiez, v. *tout le monde, m.* *dira, v.*
 same thing. - - - With whomsoever you be
chose, f. *Avec, p.* *soyez, v.*
 always behave well.
comportez-vous, v.

When the above pronoun is Englished by *nobody* in
the world, no man living, &c.; it must be attended with
 the negation *ne* before the verb; and when speaking
 in the past tense, *qui que ce fût* must be used: ex.

Je n'en ai parlé à qui que ce soit, I mentioned it to no man
 living, to no one.
César ne vouloit se fier à qui que ce fût, Cæsar would trust to no-
 body whatever.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

I spoke to nobody whatever; for I saw
ai parlé, v. *ai vu, v.*
 neither father, mother, nor children. - Charity bids
ordonne, v.
 us to (speak ill) of nobody whatever, and to do
de médire, v. *de faire, v.*
 harm to no man living. - - Never speak to any
du mal, m. *parlez, v.*

body whatever of what I told you. - - He acquainted
fit part à, v.
 nobody in the world with his projects. - - My brother
de projet, m.
 was so honest, that he mistrusted nobody at
étoit, v. se défioit de, v.
 all. - - Cromwell would trust his life to nobody
voulut, v. confier, v. vie, f.
 whatever.

The above observation is to be made with respect to
quoi que ce soit, quoi que ce fût, only used in speaking
 of inanimate objects. *Quiconque* is indeclinable, and
 always used in the singular.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

My brother enjoys so² good³ a¹ health⁴, that
jouit de, v. si
 (for these) three years he never complained
depuis, p. s'est plaint, v.
 of any thing whatever. - - - He is so lazy, that
 he applies to nothing whatever. - - - You
s'applique, v.
 may go and take a walk in the garden,
pouvez, v. aller, v. vous promener, v.
 but do not touch any thing whatever. - - Who-
touchez à, v.
 ever believes every thing which (he is told,) is
croit, v. on lui dit, v.
 often deceived. - - - He (is ordered) to stop
trompé, p. p. a ordre, v. de arrêter, v.
 every one that shall go that way.
passera, v. par-là.

It must be observed, that the numeral adjective *one*,
 used as a pronoun indefinite, and admitting of a plural
 termination, is not to be expressed in French, when it
 immediately follows an adjective of colour, or any other
 expressing the shape or size of the object which it im-
 plies ; but the adjective must be put in the same number.

and gender as the substantive which is understood in English: ex.

Quel habit achèterez-vous ? What coat shall you buy ?
un bleu ou un vert ? a blue one or a green one ?

J'ai trouvé deux nids d'oiseaux ; dans l'un il y avait des œufs, et des petits dans l'autre, I have found two birds' nests; there were eggs in one, and young ones in the other.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

What kind of a hat will you have? a black
espèce, f. *noir, adj.*
 one, or a white one? a round one, or a
blanc, adj. *rond, adj.*
 cocked one? --- My father has sold
retroussé, adj. *vendu, p. p.*
 one of his horses; which is it? the black one or
ce
 the grey one? -- Were there many flowers in
gris, adj. *Y avait-il*
 his garden? Yes, there were very fine ones,
très, adv.
 which my father had sent him from Hol-
envoyé, p. p.
 land. -- (Here are) several pair of shoes, which
Voici, adv. *soulier, m.*
 will you have? the red ones, or the white
rouge, adj.
 ones? I prefer the black ones.
préfère, v.

Tout—que. *Tout*, preceding a noun immediately followed by *que*, is indeclinable in the masculine and declinable in the feminine, before nouns beginning with a consonant, and must be repeated before every noun in the sentence: ex.

Tout savant qu'il est, il se trompe quelquefois, As learned as he is, he sometimes mistakes.

Toute savante qu'elle est, For all she is learned, she
elle se trompe quelquefois, sometimes mistakes.

EXERCISE UPON THIS RULE.

For all my sister is ugly, she gets friends
laid, adj. *se fait, v.*
 every-where. - - As amiable as she is, she
par-tout, adv. *aimable, adj.*
 does not please me at all. - - - For all they are
plait, v. *du tout, adv.*
 rich, they give nothing to the poor. - - -
donnent, v. *pauvre, adj.*
 Your mother, although she is young, appears
paroit, v.
 old. - - - As generous as he is, he has not given
âgé, adj. *a, v.* *donné, p.p.*
 me one farthing. - - His aunt, for all she is angry
liard, m. *tante, f.* *fâché, adj.*
 with him, will forgive him his faults, as great
contre, p. *pardonnera, v.* *faute, f.* *quelque*
 as they are. - - - As young, amiable, handsome,
soient, subj. pr. *beau, adj.*
 and rich, as my friend's sisters are, they were
étoient, v.
 not yet married the last time I saw
encore, adv. *fois, f.* *vis, v.*
 them.

N. B. This will be seen again among the conjunctions.

To the above pronouns may be added the three following expressions, which are generally used in an indefinite or indeterminate manner :

<i>Je ne sais qui,</i>	I know not who, whom.
<i>Je ne sais quoi,</i>	I know not what.
<i>Je ne sais quel, quelle, &c.</i>	I know not which or what.

Je ne sais qui is only said of persons, and signifies a person we do not know. *Je ne sais quoi* is only said of

things, and signifies an object which cannot precisely be named or defined : *Je ne sais quel* is said speaking of both persons and things ; lastly, we sometimes put *un* before *Je ne sais qui*, and indifferently *un* or *le* before *Je ne sais quoi* : ex.

<i>Je ne sais qui me parle,</i>	I know not who speaks to me.
<i>Il parle de je ne sais quoi,</i>	He speaks of I know not what.
<i>Je vis je ne sais quel homme,</i>	I saw I know not what man.
<i>Il parle d'un je ne sais qui,</i>	He speaks of I know not whom.
<i>J'ai lu une comédie intitulée, le je ne sais quoi,</i>	I have read a play which has for its title, I know not what.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

When I paid a visit to my friend, I addressed
rendis, v. *m'adressai, v.*
 myself to I know not whom. - - He (keeps company
fréquente, v.
 with) I know not whom, and that displeases her. - -
déplait, v.

Whilst she (was speaking) to him, she was
Pendant que, c. *parloit, v.* *fut*
 accosted by I know not whom. - - There is
abordé, p.p. *par, p.* *Il y a, v.*
 I know not what mean in that behaviour. - - -
de bas, adj. *conduite, f.*

He complains of I know not what. - - When I
se plaint, v.
 went in, I saw I know not what man, what wo-
entrai, v.

man, what pictures, what figures. - - She speaks
portrait, m. *figure, f.*
 to I know not whom. - - There is in that I
là-dedans, adv.

know not what that pleases me.
plait, v.

RECAPITULATORY, or promiscuous EXERCISES
upon all the PRONOUNS.

I speak French. - - You speak English. - -
parle, v. *parlez, v.*
We do not understand what they say to us. - -
comprendons, v. *dissent, v.*
She speaks to you, and robs you (at the same)
parle, v. *vole, v.* *en même*
time. - - We have not seen them. - - Your
tems, m. *avons, v.* *vus, p.p.*
mother came to see me yesterday, and I
vint, v. *voir, v.* *hier, adv.*
will go to see her to-morrow. - - Is there any body
irai, v. *demain, adv.* *Est-il, v.*
that esteems her more than I do? - - Attention,
estime, v.
cares, credit, money, I have put^a (every^t thing)
soin, m. *mis, p.p.* *tout*
in use. - - They are happy, but we are
en, p. *usage, m.* *heureux, adj.*
not so. - - Every body thinks I am the mother of
croit, v.
that child; I assure you I am not. - - Ladies,
Mesdames, pl.
are you the companions of Miss le Noir? Yes,
êtes, v. *compagne, f.*
we are. - - That dictionary costs me three guineas,
coûte, v.
but I owe much to it. - - Whatever may be
dois, v. *beaucoup, adv.* *soient, v.*
your troubles, you ought to write to me more
peine, f. *devriez, v.* *écrire, v.*
frequently. - - I will lend you the book which she
souvent, adv. *prêterai, v.*
has sent me. - - Believe me, he is very
envoyé, p.p. *Croyez, v.*
ill. - - I shall be very glad to go
malade, adj. *serai, v.* *aise, adj.* *de aller, v.*

there with you ; for I have something to tell
avec, p. car, c. à dire, v.
him. - - I love your sister, and I owe her re-
aime, v. res-
spect. - - Give me my hat and cloak. - - -
pect, m. chapeau, m. mantelet, m.
I have dined with your father and mother. - -
diné, p.p.
They¹ often⁴ procure³ me² that plea-
souvent, adv. procurent, v.
sure. - - If it be not an indiscretion on my part,
ce est, v. de
pray tell me what passed between you
de grâce, s'est passé, v. entre, p.
and them. - - They have sent you good apples :
pomme, f.
Yes, there were some good ones and some bad
Il y avoit, v. mauvais, adj.
ones. - - Write to me, do not write to her. - -
Ecrivez, v. en
Carry some to your sister. - - I will do whatever
Portez, v. ferai, v.
you please. - - - The Thames is a very fine
plaira, v. Tamise, f.
river ; it divides London into two parts. - -
rivière, f. divise, v. en, p. partie, f.
London is the capital of England, as Paris is that
capitale, f.
of France ; it is a fine city, but some of its streets
rue, f.
are very inconvenient and narrow. - - Brest
incommode, adj. étroit, adj.
is a fine sea - port, in France, but its entrance
mer, f. port, m. entrée, f.
is difficult and dangerous. - - Brother, these
difficile, adj.
books are mine, and not yours. - - Your
non pas, adv.
exercise is better than mine, but it is not so
même, m.

good as your sister's. - - Do you think of
bien, adv. *pensez, v. à*
 me? Yes, I do. - - You do not know what vexes
pense, v. *fâche, v.*
 me. - - I will not accept of any of the
veux, v. *accepter, v.*
 terms which they offer me. - - Whom ought
condition, f. *offrent, v.* *devons, v.*
 we to worship? God, who is the father of
adorer, v. *Dieu, m.*
 them that love him, and the protector of those
aiment, v.
 that fear him. - - Of all those who contend
craignent, v. *disputent, v.*
 against religion, some do it because it per-
contre, p. *font, v.* *parceque, c.* *em-*
 plexes them; others, because they wish to
burrasse, v. *veulent, v.*
 have the glory of perplexing its defenders. - -
embarrasser, v. *défenseur, m.*
 Those trees are well exposed to the sun,
arbre, m. *exposé, p.p.* *soleil, m.*
 nevertheless their fruits are not good. - - I believe
cependant, adv. *crois, v.*
 your uncle is arrived. - - His ability is not so
oncle, m. *arrivé, p.p.* *habileté, f.*
 great as yours. - - Two rivals are generally
grand, adj. *rival, m.*
 enemies of one another. - - Sister, who gave you
a donné, v.
 that letter? Our uncle's servant. - - - What does
lettre, f. *domestique, m.*
 he write to you? That his library is at our
écrit, v. *bibliothèque, f.*
 service; and I assure you that he has a very good
très, adv.
 one. - - His letters please me so much, that I
plaisent, v.
 wish to increase their number. - - Both my
veux, v. *augmenter, v.*

father and aunt are now at Rome; the former
à présent
 writes once a week, the latter scarcely writes
écrit, v. une fois, f. à peine
 to me twice a year. - - - He that wants
deux fois *manque de, v.*
 virtue, wants (all things). - - - That lady pleases
tout, m. dame, f. plait, v.
 you, for you¹ are² always⁴ speaking³ of her². - - -
car, c. parlez, v.
 The beauty of the mind creates admira-
beauté, f. esprit, m. donne, v.
 tion; that of the soul gains esteem, and that
âme, f. donne, v. estime, f.
 of the body love. - - - Most friends are more
corps, m. amour, m.
 attached to our fortune, ¹than³ ²they are
attaché, p.p. que ne, c.
 to our person. - - - Whoever is without virtue,
sans, p.
 seldom² values¹ men; and whoever is
rarement, adv. estime, v.
 too good, values them (too much). - - - It
trop, adv. trop, adv. Ce
 is she who told me that this house is not
a dit, v. maison, f.
 yours. - - You believe that Mrs. D. is in your interests,
croyez, v. intérêt, m.
 and I believe nothing of it. - - - Ambition
crois, v. ne rien, adv.
 (tramples upon) wisdom, honour, probity, and on
foule aux pieds *sur, p.*
 their ruins, it lays the foundation of its great-
ruine, f. élève, v. fondement, m. gran-
 ness. - - Whatever her intention may be, I¹ do
deur, f. soit, v.
²not⁶ love⁵ her³ the less⁷ for it⁴. - - I assure you that
aime, v.
 I have answered both her letter and her brother's. - - -
 Nobody in the world has complained of your con-
s'est, v. plaint, p.p.

duct. - - When you read the history of the Roman
Quand, c. lirez, v. histoire, f. Romain, adj.
 emperors, you will find one (of them) whose name
empereur, m. trouverez, v.
 was Nero. - - - The study of geography is absolute-
Néron. géographie, f. absolu-
 ly necessary to him who has a taste for his-
ment, adv. du goût, m.
 tory. - - He that sold us this clock did not
a vendu, v. pendule, f. a
 cheat us. - - What do you think of it? - - -
trompé, p.p. pensez, v.
 Whoever cheats me shall repent (of it). - - -
trompe, v. se repentira, v. en
 Every body thinks we shall have peace. - - When I
croit, v. aurons, v. paix, f.
 went in, the members of the assembly were
entraî, v. étoient, v.
 seated every one in his place. - - - I, who did not
assis, p.p. à
 know that they were reconciled, was much
savois, v. que, c. réconciliés, p.p. fus, v. fort, adv.
 surprised to see them together. - - - England owes
de voir, v. ensemble, adv. doit, v.
 her riches to her naval strength and the encourage-
forces, f. pl.
 ment she gives to her commerce. - - We speak
donne, v. parlons, v.
 of what has happened to him. - - Well! if he
est, v. arrivé, p.p. Eh bien, int.
 spend other people's money, he does not spend
dépense, v.
 yours. - - - My house is like others, it has its
maison, f. a, v.
 beauties as well as its inconveniences. - - She who
beauté, f. incommodité, f.
 (was speaking) to you is not yet mar-
parloit, v. encore, adv.
 ried. - - Her father, mother, brothers, sisters, uncles,
oncle, m.

and aunts, in short, all her relations, are dead,
tante, f. enfin, c. parents, m. & f.

and have left her a considerable fortune. - -
ont, v. laissé, p. p.

Those gentlemen have fine horses, but mine are
cheval, m.

finer than theirs. - - Do you know any of
connoissez, v.

those ladies? Yes, I know some of them. - - - -
connois, v.

For all they are young and handsome, they have a
ont, v.

great deal of modesty and virtue. - - Yes, niece, but
nièce, f.

they are both rich and proud. - - - - - Desire
orgueilleux, adj. Priez, v.

him to bring them here. - - - Is that the gown
de amener, v. Est-ce robe, f.

for which you gave five guineas? - - If I
pour, p. avez donné, v.

had been in your place, I (would have)
eusse, v. été, p. p. à aurois, v.

preferred the white one to the black one. - - - -
préféré, p. p.

How many books are there in that library? There
y a-t-il bibliothèque, f.

are three thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven
 in the library, fifty-two upon the table, and nineteen
 in my room. - - Whose house is this? It belongs

appartient, v.
 to I know not whom. - - There is I know not what
Il y a, v.

in the colour, which pleases much. - - To what
dans, p. plait, v.

(does he apply himself)? - - This apple, and that he
s'applique-t-il, v.

gave you, are very good. - - Give me either
donna, v. Donnez, v.

of them. - - I will send you some thither. - - -
enverrai, v.

I cannot sell it to you for so small a
ne peux pas, v. vendre, v. pour, p.

sum⁴. - - I prefer the beauty of the mind to that
somme, f. préfère, v.

of the body. - - - Some love one thing, some another.
aiment, v.

- - She says she hates that man; many think she
dit, v. hait, v.

loves him. - - He whom nobody pleases, is more
aime, v. à plait, v.

unhappy than he who pleases nobody. - - I
malheureux, adj. à

was near your sister when that happened
étois, v. auprès de, p. quand, c. arriva, v.

to her. - - Both his father and mother died
moururent, v.

on the same day. - - - - - As covetous as he is, he
avare, adj.

gave me a guinea. - - - There are many people
a donné, v. Il y a

whom we esteem, because we do not know them. - -
parceque, c.

Whatever has happened to you, I am very sorry
soit, v. fâché, adj.

for it. - - He would do it in spite of any
voulut, v. faire, v. en, p. dépit, m.

body whatever. - - Learning is preferable to riches
Science, f.

and virtue to both. - - - Some philosophers have
philosophe, m. ont, v.

thought that the fixed stars were so many
cro, p. p. fixe, adj. étoile, f. étoient, v.

suns. - - See with what care, attention, and per-
Voyez, v.

severance, every animal (rears up) its (young ones.)
élève, v. petit, adj.

- - Here are two grammars, which do you pre-
Voici, adv.

fer? I prefer this to that. - - - Both are ver-
good. - - - He believes nothing of what y'

croit, v. ne rien, adv.

told him. - - - You blame him who does
avez dit, v. *blâmez, v.*
 not deserve it. - - - Friend, to whom did you
mérite, v. *avez, v.*
 speak? I spoke to nobody; for I saw
parlé, p.p. ai parlé, v. *car, c. ai vu, v.*
 neither of them. - - Each country has its peculiar
particulier, adj.
 customs; in France, they eat with the fork, in England,
coutume, f. on, pro.
 we eat with the knife; in France, they eat the meat
on, pro.
 well done; in England, we eat it half raw.
cuit, p.p. à moitié cru, adj.

SECT. IV.

OF VERBS AND THEIR DIFFERENT SORTS.

Verbs are usually divided into seven sorts, viz.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. <i>Les verbes auxiliaires,</i> | auxiliary. |
| 2. <i>Les verbes actifs,</i> | active. |
| 3. <i>Les verbes passifs,</i> | passive. |
| 4. <i>Les verbes neutres,</i> | neuter. |
| 5. <i>Les verbes réfléchis,</i> | reflective. |
| 6. <i>Les verbes personnels,</i> | personal. |
| 7. <i>Les verbes impersonnels,</i> | impersonal. |

Some of them are regular, that is to say, they follow the general rule of the conjugation to which they belong; others do not, and are called *irregular*.

The *auxiliary verbs* are, *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be. These two auxiliaries are used to conjugate all the compound tenses of the other verbs.

The *active verbs*.—In this class, the action is transitive, that is, it passes from the subject to the object: ex.

Le maître punit les écoliers paresseux, The master punishes the lazy scholars.

The active verb sometimes governs two cases: one

to which the action directly refers, or which is the direct object of the action, and is therefore called the *direct* or *absolute case*; the other, to which the action refers but indirectly, and it is called the *indirect* or *relative case*: ex.

Votre sœur a écrit une longue lettre à mon frère, Your sister wrote a long letter to my brother.

A long letter is the direct or absolute case, and to my brother, the indirect or relative case, of the verb *wrote*. The direct case can be no other but the *accusative* of a noun or pronoun, but the indirect is either the *genitive*, *dative*, or *ablative*.

In the *passive verbs*, the action is received or suffered by the subject: ex.

Les écoliers paresseux seront punis, Lazy scholars shall be punished.

In the *neuter verbs*, the action is intransitive, that is, it remains in the agent: ex.

<i>Je dors,</i>	I sleep.	|	<i>Vous voyagez,</i>	You travel.
<i>Nous étudions,</i>	We study.	|	<i>Elle soupire,</i>	She sighs.

In the *reflected verbs*, the action returns upon the agent that produces it: ex.

<i>Il se repent,</i>	He repents himself.
<i>Elle se loue,</i>	She praises herself.

These verbs have always *se* before their infinitive, and are conjugated with a double pronoun.

The *personal verbs* are those which are conjugated with three persons, in the singular and plural, throughout all their tenses.

The *impersonal verbs* have but the third person of the singular number.

N. B. There is a kind of verbs which may be distinguished by the name of *reduplicative*, always expressing a repetition of the action: ex.

<i>Recommencer,</i>	To begin again.
<i>Refaire,</i>	To do again, &c.

In these verbs, the English word *again* is to be

rendered in French by the syllable *re* prefixed to the radix of the verb, and not by *encore*.

All the above verbs may be *simple* or *compound*.

A verb is *simple* which cannot be divided without losing its meaning: as,

<i>Appeler,</i>	To call;	<i>Voir,</i>	To see;
<i>Bâtir,</i>	To build;	<i>Prendre,</i>	To take;
<i>Mentir,</i>	To lie;	<i>Vivre,</i>	To live;

which would mean nothing, if they were divided.

A verb is *compound* when it is preceded by one or more syllables: as,

<i>Rappeler,</i>	To recall.	<i>Prévoir,</i>	To foresee.
<i>Rebâtir,</i>	To rebuild.	<i>Entreprendre,</i>	To undertake.
<i>Démentir,</i>	To belie.	<i>Survivre,</i>	To outlive, &c.

These last verbs are generally formed by prefixing to them part or the whole of a preposition.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

To conjugate verbs is to give them different inflections or terminations, according to their *moods, tenses, persons, and numbers*.

MOODS.

Mood or *mode*, in the sense it is taken here, is a grammatical term, which means the *manner* of affirming, or denoting, in the verbs, by different inflections.

There are, in the French language, four moods, absolutely distinct from each other, by the several inflections, or by some other difference. They are:

<i>L'infinitif,</i>	The infinitive.
<i>L'indicatif,</i>	The indicative.
<i>L'impératif,</i>	The imperative.
<i>Le subjonctif, ou</i> <i>conjonctif,</i>	The subjunctive, or con- junctive.

Of the INFINITIVE MOOD.

This mood is so called, because it only expresses the action or signification of the verb in an *indefinite* and *indeterminate* manner, that is, without affirmation,

and without any relation as to time, number, or person :
ex.

<i>Parler,</i>	To speak.
<i>Chanter,</i>	To sing.
<i>Danser,</i>	To dance.

Of the INDICATIVE MOOD.

This mood is thus called, because it not only *indicates* the affirmation in the different tenses of the verbs, but likewise the time, number, and person; without being preceded or governed by either conjunction or verb :

<i>J'écris une lettre,</i>	I write a letter.
<i>Il chante une chanson,</i>	He sings a song.

Ecris and *chante* are two verbs in the indicative mood, because they do not require to be preceded by a conjunction* or another verb to make a complete sense. The definition of this mood will be better understood, by comparing the little that has been said with what is going to be said with respect to the subjunctive mood.

Of the IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The name which has been given to this mood, is derived from a Latin word which signifies to *command*; and the imperative is in fact but a manner of denoting in the verbs the action of *commanding, entreating, praying, exhorting*, and sometimes *forbidding* : ex.

<i>Ne méprisez pas les avis</i>	Do not despise the advice
<i>que je vous donne,</i>	which I give you.

It is easy to perceive that this manner of speaking is but an exhortation, as if I had said,

<i>Je vous exhorte, je vous prie,</i>	I exhort, I entreat you, not
<i>de ne pas mépriser mes</i>	to despise my advice.
<i>avis,</i>	

This mood has no first person in the singular, because

* Among the conjunctions, some govern the indicative, others the subjunctive: this will be explained hereafter.

it is impossible for a man to command himself; and if it have the first person plural, it is because we speak as much to others as to ourselves; as when we say,

*Evitons tout ce qui pourroit
offenser les autres,* *Let us avoid every thing
that might offend others.*

The second person singular and the first and second plural admit of no pronouns before them; as to the third, in both numbers, it is always preceded by the pronoun *il* or *elle*, &c. and the conjunction *que*.

Of the SUBJUNCTIVE, or CONJUNCTIVE.

The name of subjunctive, or conjunctive, sufficiently conveys what its use is in a sentence. It may be defined thus; a manner of expressing the different tenses of the verbs without any affirmation. In fact, the subjunctive never affirms; it is always preceded by, or subject to some conjunction; and if it should be met with in a sentence containing an affirmation, that affirmation can only be expressed by the verb that precedes the subjunctive, which is used but to modify that affirmation. In the subsequent sentence,

*Je travaille afin que vous
vous reposiez,* *I work that you may rest
yourself.*

the affirmation is only expressed by *je travaille*, I work, and what follows only expresses the end which I propose by working, viz. to procure you some rest. Again,

*Je désire que vous fassiez
votre devoir,* *I wish that you may do
your duty;*

I affirm that I wish; but it is clear there is no affirmation in these words, *that you may do your duty*, since I do not say that you do, that you have done, that you will do your duty; but only that I wish you may do it. My wish is not doubtful; but it is very doubtful whether you will or may do your duty.

TENSES.

There are, strictly speaking, but three natural and proper *tenses* in the verbs : viz.

<i>Le passé,</i>	The past.
<i>Le présent,</i>	The present.
<i>Le futur,</i>	The future.

In the French language, the tenses are divided in the following manner, viz. five in the infinitive mood ; three of them are simple, the two others compound.

In the simple tenses, the verb is expressed in one word : ex.

<i>Parler,</i>	To speak.
<i>Chantant,</i>	Singing.
<i>Dansé,</i>	Danced.

The compound tenses are conjugated with some one of the auxiliary verbs, *avoir*, to have, or *être*, to be, joined to a participle passive : ex.

<i>Avoir parlé,</i>	To have spoken.
<i>Ayant chanté,</i>	Having sung.
<i>Etre aimé,</i>	To be loved.
<i>Etant aimé,</i>	Being loved.

SIMPLE TENSES.

<i>Le présent,</i>	The present.
<i>Le participe actif,</i>	The participle active.
<i>Le participe passif,</i>	The participle passive.

COMPOUND.

<i>Le prétérit,</i>	The preterite.
<i>Le participe passé ou composé,</i>	The participle past or compound.

There are ten tenses in the indicative mood, viz. five simple and five compound : they are,

SIMPLE.

<i>Le présent,</i>	The present.
<i>L'imparfait,</i>	The imperfect.
<i>Le prétérit,</i>	The preterite.

Le futur,
Le conditionnel,

The future.
The conditional.

COMPOUND.

Le présent,
L'imparfait,
Le prétérít,
Le futur,
Le conditionnel,

The present.
The imperfect.
The preterite.
The future.
The conditional.

N. B. The imperative admits of no tense but the present.

The subjunctive mood has four tenses; two simple and two compound.

SIMPLE.

Le présent,
Le prétérít,

The present.
The preterite.

COMPOUND.

Le présent,
Le prétérít,

The present.
The preterite.

Before we proceed any further on the conjugations, it has been thought proper to explain the different uses of the above tenses, as one of the most important articles in a language, the precision of which partly depends on the difference which custom sets between one tense and another with regard to the sense of the sentence. We shall endeavour to be short and concise, and say nothing but what is useful, in hopes that the following explanation will be sufficient to remove a difficulty which constantly puzzles the learner.

TENSES *of the* INDICATIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE.

PRESENT.

This tense is used when the state, action, or im-

pression, mentioned by the verb, *is existing, doing, or happening*, at the very time we are speaking: ex.

<i>Je me porte bien,</i>	<i>I am well.</i>
<i>Votre sœur est malade,</i>	<i>Your sister is ill.</i>
<i>Nous nous promenons,</i>	<i>We are walking.</i>
<i>Vous écrivez,</i>	<i>You are writing.</i>
<i>Ils jouent,</i>	<i>They are playing, &c.</i>

The present is also used,

1. When speaking of actions or things which we *habitually do, are accustomed to do, or can do*: ex.

<i>Nous dinons toujours à deux heures,</i>	<i>We always dine at two o'clock.</i>
<i>Elle étudie l'histoire,</i>	<i>She studies history.</i>
<i>Vous parlez François,</i>	<i>You speak French.</i>
<i>Lit-il l'Anglois ?</i>	<i>Does he read English ?</i>

2. When speaking of actions which are to be done in a very short time, we generally use this tense instead of the future: ex.

<i>Je pars ce soir pour la campagne,</i>	<i>I set out this evening for the country.</i>
<i>Que faites-vous demain ?</i>	<i>What do you do to-morrow ?</i>
Instead of	
<i>Je partirai ce soir pour la campagne,</i>	<i>I shall set out this evening for the country.</i>
<i>Que ferez-vous demain ?</i>	<i>What will you do to-morrow ?</i>

3. This tense is also constantly used in French instead of the preterite and compound of the *preterite*, especially in *orations* or *set discourses*, and in *poetry*, in order to represent a past action or event as present to the mind of the hearers or readers.

IMPERFECT.

This tense has two uses; *in the first*, which probably is the origin of its name, it expresses an action *present or doing* at the time of an action *that is past*: as when I say,

Mon frère apprenoit sa leçon quand vous arrivâtes, *My brother was learning his lesson when you arrived.*

In the above sentence, the act of learning, though past with respect to my narration, was present at the moment your arrival took place; therefore this tense is but imperfectly preterite and imperfectly present.

In the second, the imperfect is employed every time we speak of *actions of habit*, or *actions reiterated* at a time which is not defined: ex.

Quand j'étois à Londres, j'allois souvent voir mes amis, *When I was in London, I often went to see my friends;*

that is, I often *used* to go, or I frequently *went*, &c.

The imperfect is likewise used when we speak of the *character*, or some *inherent* and *distinctive quality*, of persons or things no longer existing; and after the English conjunction *if*, though the verb be preceded by *should*, *could*, *would*: ex.

Philippe, père d'Alexandre le Grand, étoit le plus fin politique de son temps, *Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, was the deepest politician of his time.*

César avoit je ne sais quoi de grand dans la physionomie, *Cæsar had I know not what of great in his physiognomy.*

Carthage fesoit un prodigieux commerce par le moyen de ses vaisseaux, qui alloient jusqu'aux Indes, *Carthage carried on a prodigious trade by the means of her ships, which went as far as the Indies.*

*Palmire et Persépolis étoient de grandes et belles villes, il venoit, je le paie-
ois,* *Palmyra and Persepolis were large and fine cities. If he would come, or came, I would pay him.*

George II. étoit d'une taille plutôt petite que moyenne ; il avoit les yeux très-saillans, le nez grand, et une belle complexion ; il étoit doux, modéré et humain ; sobre et régulier dans sa manière de vivre : il se plaisoit dans la pompe et dans l'appareil militaire, et étoit naturellement brave ; il aimoit la guerre comme soldat, l'étudioit comme une science, et avoit, sur ce sujet, une correspondance établie avec quelques-uns des plus grands généraux que l'Allemagne ait produit.

George II. was, in his person, rather lower than the middle size ; he had remarkable prominent eyes, a high nose, and a fair complexion ; he was mild, moderate and humane ; in his way of living, sober and regular : he delighted in military pomp and parade, and was naturally brave : he loved war as a soldier, studied it as a science, and had, on this account, a settled correspondence with some of the greatest generals that Germany has produced.

From the above instances it might confidently be believed, that every difficulty attending the use of this tense will be entirely removed ; I shall however add, as a farther illustration, that whenever the verb, which in English is in the preterite, can be rendered by the past tense of the verb *to be*, and that preterite changed into the participle active, or when that preterite can be turned into the verb in the infinitive mood preceded by *used*, that past tense must be made in French by the imperfect : ex.

Je lisais, I used to read ; or I was reading.

PRETERITE.

This tense is so called because it always expresses an action done at a time *determined* or *specified* by an adverb, or some circumstance in the speech, and so entirely elapsed, that nothing more remains of the time when that action was doing : ex.

Je fus malade hier pendant deux heures, I was ill yesterday for two hours.

<i>La dernière fois que nous al-</i>	<i>The last time we went to</i>
<i>lâmes le voir, nous eûmes</i>	<i>see him, we had a kind</i>
<i>un accueil favorable,</i>	<i>reception.</i>
<i>Vous écrivîtes à votre frère</i>	<i>You wrote to your bro-</i>
<i>il y a huit jours,</i>	<i>ther eight days ago.</i>
<i>Ils essayèrent de grandes</i>	<i>They underwent great</i>
<i>pertes l'année passée,</i>	<i>losses last year.</i>

FUTURE.

This tense simply expresses that an action will be done at a time that is not yet come: ex.

<i>Je vous verrai demain à</i>	<i>I will see you to-morrow in</i>
<i>Londres,</i>	<i>London.</i>
<i>Mon frère vous écrira la</i>	<i>My brother will write to you</i>
<i>semaine prochaine,</i>	<i>next week.</i>

In French, as well as in English, we sometimes express an action that is to be done instantly, by the verb *aller*, or *s'en aller*, to go, immediately followed by an infinitive: ex.

<i>Je vais, or je m'en vais</i>	<i>I am going to write to my</i>
<i>écrire à ma tante,</i>	<i>aunt.</i>

<i>Je vais, or je m'en vais</i>	<i>I am going to set out.</i>
<i>partir,</i>	

Which signify,

<i>Je lui écrirai tout présen-</i>	<i>I will write to her immedi-</i>
<i>tement,</i>	<i>ately.</i>

<i>Je partirai dans l'instant,</i>	<i>I will set out instantly.</i>
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To express an uncertainty in a future tense, that is, to express that it is not decided that such a thing will be done, we make use of the verb *devoir* immediately followed by a verb in the infinitive mood, and that is the only instance wherein *devoir* does not imply obligation, necessity, &c.: ex.

<i>Le roi doit partir pour</i>	<i>The king is to set out for</i>
<i>Cheltenham vers le mi-</i>	<i>Cheltenham about the</i>
<i>lieu du mois de Juillet,</i>	<i>middle of July, and is</i>
<i>et ne doit revenir qu'à</i>	<i>not to return till the lat-</i>
<i>la fin du mois d'Août,</i>	<i>ter end of August.</i>

That is,
On suppose que le roi partira, &c. et qu'il ne reviendra, &c. It is supposed that the king will set out, &c. and will not return till, &c.

CONDITIONAL.

The name of this tense is a true definition of it: in fact, it is always used to express some *condition* or *supposition*, and has always a reference to the *present*, because, by supposing the condition effected, the action, mentioned by the conditional, becomes present: ex.

Je lirois, si j'avois des livres, I would read, if I had books.
Vous auriez la fièvre, si vous mangiez de ce fruit, You would have a fever, if you ate of that fruit.
Je serois mortifié, s'il perdoit son procès, I should be mortified, if he should lose his law-suit.

It is sometimes used, instead of the future, after the conjunction *que*: ex.

Il a promis qu'il viendrait, He has promised to come, or that he will come.

This tense is often called the *uncertain tense*, because it expresses an action made uncertain by the conditional that follows it; and some grammarians place it among the tenses of the subjunctive mood, though it is very certain that it never is governed by any of the conjunctions which require a subjunctive mood after them.

COMPOUND TENSES.

COMPOUND OF THE PRESENT.

The compound of the present is employed in two different manners,

1. It expresses an action past in an indeterminate

time but not very far distant from the time we speak : thus we must say,

<i>J'ai vu mademoiselle votre</i>	<i>I have seen your sister, and</i>
<i>sœur et lui ai parlé,</i>	<i>spoken to her.</i>
<i>Le roi de Prusse a conquis</i>	<i>The king of Prussia has</i>
<i>la Silésie,</i>	<i>conquered Silesia,</i>
<i>Cela s'est passé avanta-</i>	<i>That has passed advanta-</i>
<i>geusement pour votre</i>	<i>geously for your cousin.</i>
<i>cousin,</i>	

In the above sentence, the action is certainly past, but the time when it passed is neither determined nor specified.

2. It expresses a time definite and determinate, but of which there yet remains some part to elapse: ex.

<i>Les fruits ont très-bien</i>	<i>Fruits have very well suc-</i>
<i>réussi cette année,</i>	<i>ceeded this year.</i>
<i>Nous n'avons pas eu beau-</i>	<i>We have not had much</i>
<i>coup de neige cet hiver,</i>	<i>snow this winter.</i>
<i>Il a plu toute cette semaine,</i>	<i>It has rained all this week,</i>
<i>tout ce mois,</i>	<i>all this month.</i>
<i>Nous avons vu d'étranges</i>	<i>We have seen strange</i>
<i>choses dans ce siècle,</i>	<i>things in this century.</i>

In the above sentences, *this year, this week, this winter, &c.* are times which still last, and are not yet elapsed.

To express an action recently past, we sometimes make use of the verb *venir* immediately followed by *de*, and the verb in the infinitive mood: ex.

<i>Je viens de le voir passer,</i>	<i>I have just seen him go by.</i>
<i>Le roi vient d'arriver,</i>	<i>The king is but just arrived.</i>
<i>Elle vient d'expirer,</i>	<i>She is but just dead.</i>

The same tense may be expressed by the verb *faire*, preceded by the negation *ne* and followed by the conjunction *que*, with an infinitive preceded by *de*: ex.

<i>Il ne fait que d'arriver,</i>	<i>He is but just arrived.</i>
<i>Je ne fais que de sortir,</i>	<i>I have but just gone out.</i>

N. B. This particle *de* is here indispensable, because, without it, the expression would have quite another sense, and would express a continuation or a frequent reiteration in the action: ex.

Vous ne faites que sortir, You do nothing but go out.
Elle ne fait que jouer et danser, She does nothing but play and dance.

COMPOUND OF THE IMPERFECT.

This tense expresses an action past before another which is past also, but with this difference, that the action expressed by this tense is the principal object of the person who speaks, and the following sentence is subordinate to that expressed by the compound of the imperfect. So that, though the time of that subordinate sentence be defined, that of the principal sentence is not the less indeterminate, because the former has no influence on the latter. As when we say,

Nous avions dîné lorsqu'il arriva, We had dined when he arrived,

our principal object is to express the action of dining as past, without determining at what time, but only before an action which is past also, without, however, the latter being a consequence of the former; for, we do not mean to say, that he stayed, or waited, till we had dined, to arrive.

COMPOUND OF THE PRETERITE.

This tense also expresses an action past or done before another which is likewise past; and it is determined by the following sentence, which is the principal object of the attention. Thus when we say,

Quand ils eurent achevé de jouer, ils se mirent à chanter, When they had done playing, they began singing

We mean at first to convey that they *began singing*, and that it was not till they *had done playing*: in which case, the action of having done playing is subordinate to this, *they began singing*, and consequently the latter determines the time of the other.

The following observation is very plain, and will in some manner fix the use of the above tense, viz. that it is hardly ever used except after the conjunctions.

<i>Aussitôt que,</i>	}	As soon as ;	<i>Après que,</i>	After ;
<i>D'abord que,</i>			<i>Lorsque,</i>	When ;
<i>Dès que,</i>			<i>Quand,</i>	

which never precede a compound of the imperfect, unless the verb express a custom or habit.

Lastly, we must use the compound of the preterite when the adverb *bientôt* soon, precedes or follows the verb *was* or *had*, to express an action or thing as done and accomplished : ex.

<i>L'affaire fut bientôt faite,</i>	The business was <i>soon</i> over.
<i>J'eus bientôt fini de manger,</i>	I had <i>soon</i> done eating.

COMPOUND OF THE FUTURE.

The name of this tense seems at first to convey a contradiction : what is meant by it is, not that an action can be future and past at the same time, but only that the action, which is to come, will be past when another action happens, or even before it happens : ex.

<i>Je serai parti quand vous reviendrez,</i>	I shall be gone when you come back.
<i>Quand vous aurez fini vos affaires, vous viendrez me trouver,</i>	When you have done your business, you shall come to me.

In the first sentence, *I shall be gone* which is a future time with respect to the present we speak

in, will be a past time by the time you will or purpose to arrive, &c.

COMPOUND of the CONDITIONAL.

This tense generally supposes a condition, as the conditional present, with this difference, that the condition taking place, the action expressed by the verb in the conditional is accomplished and consequently in a past time : ex.

Je vous aurois écrit il y a un mois, si j'eusse su votre adresse, *I would have written to you a month ago, if I had known your direction.*

The indicative mood has another tense, formed by the compound of the present of the verb *avoir*, joined to a participle passive, which has not been inserted in the preceding tenses, on account of its being seldom used : ex.

Quand j'ai eu dîné, je suis parti, *When I had dined, I set out.*

But it is more elegant and natural to say,

Après avoir dîné, je suis parti, *After I had dined, I set out.*

TENSES of the SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The subjunctive or conjunctive has no future distinguished from the *present*, because the present of the subjunctive likewise expresses a future tense : ex.

Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne, *I do not think he will come.*

Add the following observations to the latter :

1. When the verb which precedes the conjunction is in the present or future of the indicative, and when we do not mean to express an action passed in the second verb, we must put this last verb in the present of the subjunctive mood : ex.

Je souhaite que vous réussissiez dans votre entreprise, *I wish you may succeed in your undertaking.*
J'attendrai qu'il vienne, *I will wait till he come.*

2. When the verb which is before the conjunction is in some of the past tenses, or conditional, and we wish not to designate by the second verb a past time more distant than that of the first verb, we must put this second verb in the preterite of the subjunctive:

*Alexandre ordonna que tous
ses sujets l'adorassent
comme un dieu,*

*Je voulois que vous écrivis-
siez à votre sœur,*

*Il souhaiteroit que vous
prissiez des mesures plus
convenables,*

Alexander ordered, that all
his subjects *should* wor-
ship him like a god.

I wished you to write to
your sister.

He would wish you to take
more becoming meas-
ures.

3. The compound of the present of the subjunctive mood is used when we speak of an action past and accomplished, with regard to the tense of the verb which precedes the conjunction; and this tense is generally the present, compound of the present, or future of the indicative: ex.

*Je doute qu'aucun philo-
sophe ait jamais bien
connu l'union de l'âme
avec le corps,*

*Il a fallu que j'aie consul-
té tous les médecins,*

*Je n'aurai garde d'y aller,
que je n'aie reçu quel-
que assurance d'être bien
accueilli,*

I doubt whether any philo-
sopher *have* ever well un-
derstood the union of the
soul with the body.

I was obliged to consult all
the physicians.

I shall by no means go thi-
ther, till I *have* received
some assurance of being
welcome.

4. After the imperfect, preterite, compound of the imperfect, of the indicative, or one of the two conditionals, we use the compound of the preterite of the subjunctive mood; likewise after the conjunction *if*, when preceding a compound tense: ex.

*J'ignorois que vous eussiez
embrassé cette profes-
sion-là,*

I did not know you *had*
embraced that profes-
sion.

<i>Vous n'avez pas cru que je fusse arrivée avant vous,</i>	<i>You did not believe I should have arrived before you.</i>
<i>Nous aurions été fâchés que vous vous fussiez adressé à d'autres qu'à nous,</i>	<i>We should have been sorry if you had applied to any others but us.</i>

NUMBERS AND PERSONS.

A tense is composed of numbers; that is, the singular and the plural.

That there are three persons, has already been observed under the personal pronouns; we have only to remark, that some of these three persons are always joined to the verb as its nominative case, therefore the verb must agree with that nominative in number and person: ex.

<i>Je fais, I do.</i>	<i>Nous faisons, We do.</i>
<i>Tu fais, Thou dost.</i>	<i>Vous faites, You or ye do.</i>
<i>Il fait, He does.</i>	<i>Ils font, They do.</i>

The pronoun *vous*, you, denotes the second person singular and plural, with this difference, that when we speak to a person only, the attribute, or qualifying noun, must be put in the singular: ex.

<i>Vous êtes marié, and not mariés,</i>	<i>You are married.</i>
<i>Vous étiez général de l'armée and not généraux,</i>	<i>You were general of the army.</i>

But we must say *mariés* and *généraux*, if we speak to many.

When the verb has two or three nouns or pronouns as its nominatives, it must be put in the plural, though all these nominatives be in the singular; because two or more nouns in the singular are equivalent to a plural, with regard to verbs as well as to adjectives: ex.

<i>Mon frère et ma sœur sont partis,</i>	<i>My brother and sister are gone.</i>
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This has already been mentioned in the adjectives.

If, among these nominatives, one is of the first person and the other of the second, or one is of the second and the other of the third, the verb must agree with the first in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third; observing that, in French, the person spoken to, must be named first; and the person speaking is to be mentioned the last: we must therefore say,

<i>C'est vous et moi qui avons</i>	It is you and I who <i>have</i>
<i>découvert tout ce complot,</i>	discovered all that plot.
<i>Ce n'est ni vous ni ma</i>	It is neither you nor my
<i>sœur qui avez ouvert la</i>	sister who <i>have</i> opened
<i>porte,</i>	the door, &c.
<i>Vous, mon père, et moi,</i>	You, my father, and I, <i>will</i>
<i>partirons demain,</i>	set out to-morrow.

The pronoun relative *qui*, in these and the like sentences, always takes place of the first or second person, and only agrees with the others in number; it is for this reason we must say,

<i>C'est moi qui suis cause de</i>	It is I who <i>am</i> the cause
<i>ce malheur,</i>	of that misfortune.
<i>C'est vous qui avez révélé</i>	It is you who <i>have</i> reveal-
<i>ce secret,</i>	ed that secret.
<i>Ce n'est ni lui ni moi qui</i>	It is neither he nor I who
<i>l'avons fait,</i>	<i>have</i> done it.

There are four conjugations in the French language. Each is distinguished by the termination of the verb in the infinitive mood.

The first makes	<i>er</i> ,	as <i>donner</i> , to give.
The second	<i>ir</i> ,	as <i>punir</i> , to punish.
The third	<i>avoir</i> ,	as <i>recevoir</i> , to receive.
The fourth	<i>re</i> ,	as <i>rendre</i> , to render.

N. B. It is necessary that the learner should be well acquainted with the manner of conjugating the two following verbs, because of the frequency of their occurrence in sentences, and in forming the compound tenses of all other verbs.

CONJUGATION of the AUXILIARY VERB

AVOIR, TO HAVE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Compound of the present.
<i>Avoir</i> , to have.	<i>Avoir eu</i> , to have had.
Participle active.	Compound of the past.
<i>Ayant</i> , having.	<i>Ayant eu</i> , having had.
Participle passive.	
<i>Eu</i> , had.	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.	Plural.
<i>J'ai</i> , I have.	<i>Nous avons</i> , we have.
<i>Tu as</i> , thou hast.	<i>Vous avez</i> , you or ye have.
<i>Il a</i> , he has.	<i>Ils ont</i> ,
<i>Elle a</i> , she has.	<i>Elles ont</i> , } they have.
Imperfect. Sing.	Plural.
<i>J'avois</i> , I had.	<i>Nous avions</i> , we had.
<i>Tu avois</i> , thou hadst.	<i>Vous aviez</i> , you had.
<i>Il avoit</i> , he had.	<i>Ils avoient</i> , they had.
Preterite. Sing.	Plural.
<i>J'eus</i> , I had.	<i>Nous eûmes</i> , we had.
<i>Tu eus</i> , thou hadst.	<i>Vous eûtes</i> , you had.
<i>Il eut</i> , he had.	<i>Ils eurent</i> , they had.

Future. Singular.

J'aurai, I shall or will have.
Tu auras, thou wilt, &c. have.
Il aura, he will, &c. have.

Plural.

Nous aurons, we shall, &c. have.
Vous aurez, you will, &c. have.
Ils auront, they will, &c. have.

Conditional. Singular.

J'aurois, I should, could, would, or might have.
Tu aurois, thou wouldst, &c. have.
Il auroit, he would, &c. have.

Plural.

Nous aurions, we should, &c. have.

Vous auriez, you would, &c. have.

Ils auroient, they would, &c. have.

COMPOUND TENSES.

They are formed by adding the participle passive, *eu*, had, to the preceding: ex.

Compound of the Present.

J'ai eu, &c. I have had, &c.

Compound of the Imperfect.

J'avois eu, &c. I had had, &c.

Compound of the Preterite.

J'eus eu, &c. I had had, &c.

Compound of the Future.

J'aurai eu, &c. I will or shall have had, &c.

Compound of the Conditional.

J'aurais eu, &c. I would, should, could, or might have had, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Aie, have thou.

Qu'il ait, let him have.

Qu'elle ait, let her have.

Plural.

Ayons, let us have.

Ayez, have ye or you.

Qu'ils or elles aient, let them have.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que j'aie, that I have, or may have.

tu aies, thou mayest have.

il ait, he may have.

Plural.

Que nous ayons, that we may have.
vous ayez, you may have.
ils aient, they may have.

Preterite. Singular.

Que j'eusse, that I might have or had.
tu eusses, thou mightest have.
il eût, he might have.

Plural.

Que nous eussions, that we might have.
vous eussiez, you might have.
ils eussent, they might have.

COMPOUND TENSES.

They are formed by adding the participle passive *eu*, had, to the two preceding: ex.

Compound of the Present.

Que j'aie eu, &c. that I may have had.

Compound of the Preterite.

Que j'eusse eu, &c. that I might have had.

The learner ought to conjugate the preceding verb with a negation: ex.

Je n'ai pas, I have not;
Nous n'avons pas, We have not;
 always placing *ne* before the verb, and *pas* after it.

CONJUGATION of the AUXILIARY VERB *ÊTRE*, TO BE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Être, to be.

Participle active.

Êtant, being.

Participle passive.

Êté, been.

Compound of the Present.

Avoir été, to have been.

Compound of the past.

Ayant été, having been.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je suis, I am.*Tu es*, thou art.*Il est*, he is.

Plural.

Nous sommes, we are.*Vous êtes*, you are.*Ils sont*, they are.

Imperfect. Sing.

J'étois, I was.*Tu étois*, thou wast.*Il étoit*, he was,

Plural.

Nous étions, we were.*Vous étiez*, you were.*Ils étoient*, they were.

Pret. Sing.

Je fus, I was.*Tu fus*, thou wast.*Il fut*, he was.

Plural.

Nous fûmes, we were.*Vous fûtes*, you were.*Ils furent*, they were.

Future. Singular.

Je serai, I shall or will be.*Tu seras*, thou wilt, &c. be.*Il sera*, he will, &c. be.

Plural.

Nous serons, we shall, &c. be.*Vous serez*, you will, &c. be.*Ils seront*, they will, &c. be.

Conditional. Singular.

Je serois, I would, could, should, or might be.*Tu serois*, thou wouldst, &c. be.*Il seroit*, he would, &c. be.

Plural.

Nous serions, we should, &c. be.*Vous seriez*, you would, &c. be.*Ils seroient*, they would, &c. be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

They are formed by adding the participle passive of this verb, *été*, been, to the simple tenses of the indicative mood of the verb *avoir*: ex.

Compound of the Present.

J'ai été, &c. I have been, &c.

Compound of the Imperfect.

J'avois été, &c. I had been, &c.

Compound of the Preterite.

J'eus été, &c. I had been, &c.

Compound of the Future.

J'aurai été, &c. I shall or will have been, &c.

Compound of the Conditional.

J'aurois été, &c. I should; could, would, or might have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Sois, be thou.

Qu'il soit, let him be.

Plural.

Soyons, let us be.

Soyez, be ye.

Qu'ils soient, let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je sois, that I be, or may be.

tu sois, thou mayest be.

il soit, he may be.

Plural.

Que nous soyons, that we may be.

vous soyez, you may be.

ils soient, they may be.

Preterite. Singular.

Que je fusse, that I might be, or were.

tu fusses, thou mightest be.

il fût, he might be.

Plural.

Que nous fussions, that we might be.

vous fussiez, you might be.

ils fussent, they might be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

They are formed by adding the participle past of this verb, *été, been*, to the two simple tenses of the subjunctive mood of the verb *avoir*: ex.

Compound of the Present.

Que j'aie été, that I may have been, &c.

Compound of the Preterite.

Que j'eusse été, &c. that I might have been, &c.

This verb, as well as the preceding, is to be conjugated with the negation: ex.

Je ne suis pas, I am not.

Nous ne sommes pas, We are not.

N. B. Here it is peculiarly necessary to observe, that the two above verbs, *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be, are only auxiliaries when they are joined with some participle passive of another verb; otherwise, *être* may properly be called a *substantive verb*; that is, a verb which only expresses the affirmation, without any inherent quality; and the verb *avoir* is an *active one*, which signifies *to possess*.

EXERCISES on the two AUXILIARY VERBS. .

GENERAL OBSERVATION.

Every verb must agree with its nominative case in *person* and *number*; but after collective nouns, such as *amas, foule, infinité, nombre, la plupart, &c.* followed by a genitive, the verb must agree with that genitive in number: ex.

La plupart de ses amis l'ont Most of his friends have
abandonné, forsaken him.

In order to ease the learner, the different simple tenses are marked in the following exercises as far as the irregular verbs, when it is hoped every difficulty will be removed by practice and attention. The second person singular, being seldom or never used in conversation, has been omitted throughout the exercises on the verbs.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I have a book. - - I am happy. - - - He has
heureux, adj.

a hat which is too big. - - - We have no
trop, adv. grand, adj.

money. - - - We are not ambitious. - - - You have
argent, m. ambitieux, adj.

a sword. - - You are very proud. - - - - - Those girls
orgueilleux, adj.

have modesty ; they are virtuous.

modestie, f.

vertueux, adj.

IMP. I had a friend. - - I was grateful. - - - - - My
reconnoissant, adj.

sister had no work, she was lazy. - - - We had
ouvrage, m. paresseux, adj.

a holiday, we were very glad of it. - - You had
congé, m. aise, adj.

company, but you were not ready. - Your brothers
compagnie, f. mais, c. prêt, adj.

had learning, they were loved by every body.

savoir, m.

aimé, p.p. de

PRET. (As soon as) I had a fine horse, I was
Dès que, c.

merry. - - - - - My cousin had a little garden, he
de bonne humeur. cousin, m.

was ingenious. - - As soon as we had bread we
étoit adroit, adj. pain, m.

were satisfied. - - You had fine weather, you were
rassasié, p.p. tems, m.

pleased. - - - - - Your friends had beautiful flowers ;
content, adj.

they were very careful of them.

soigneux, adj.

FUT. I shall have discretion ; I shall be prudent.
discrétion, f.

- - Miss White shall have a bird that will be very
oiseau, m.

tame. - - - We shall have no books, we shall not
apprivoisé, adj.

be learned. - - You shall have pens and paper ; you
savant, adj.

will be busy. - - - - - The English will have a good
occupé, adj.

admiral ; they will be victorious.

amiral, m.

victorieux, adj.

COND. I could have a pretty dog. - - I would
joli, adj. chien, m.

not be troublesome. . . . Mr. Thomas would have
importun, adj.

good wine: it would be a delicious thing. . . We
ce délicieux, adj. chose, f.

would have a dictionary: we would not be negligent.

. . . You would have good officers; you would be
 invincible. . . . These ladies would have a better
invincible, adj.

reception; they would be thankful.

accueil, m. reconnoissant, adj.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Have patience and be indulgent. . . Let her have a
 gown; let her be happy. . . Let us have at least

au moins, adv.
 some gratitude; let us be diligent. . . . Let them
reconnoissance, f.

have partridges; let them be merry.

perdrix, f. joyeux, adj.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. That I may have riches. . . That I may
 be charitable. . . . That he may have scholars. . . .
 That he may be attentive. . . . That we may have a
attentif, adj.

good house. . . . That we may be well lodged. . . .
bien, adv. logé, p.p.

That you may have your money; that you may
argent, m.

be paid. . . . That they may have apples: that
payé, p.p.

they may be ripe.

mûr, adj.

PRET. That I might have generosity. . . . That I
générosité, f.

might not be poor. . . . That he might have no
pauvre, adj.

pleasure. . . . That he might be uneasy. . . . That
plaisir, m. inquiet, adj.

we might have our share. . . . That we might not
part, f.

be deceived. - - - That you might have a couple
trompé, p.p. *couple, f.*
 of fowls. - - - That you might be pleased. - - - That
content, adj.
 they might have no pension. - - - That they might
 not be rewarded.
récompensé, p.p.

Promiscuous EXERCISES upon the COMPOUND TENSES.

I have had (a great deal) of trouble ; I have not
peine, f.
 been rewarded. - - - Your brother would have had
 leave, if he had been diligent. - - - If you had
permission, f.
 married him, you would have had a tyrant
épousé, p.p. *tyran, m.*
 instead of a husband ; you never could have been
au lieu, p. *mari, m.* *ne jamais*
 happy. - - - If we had fought, we could no
combattu, p.p.
 have been conquered. - - - Thomas has had two
vaincu, p.p.
 holidays, because he has been very active. - - -
congé, m. *parceque, c.* *actif, adj.*
 Your friend could have had a better watch, he
montre, f.
 would not have been cheated. - - - Your uncle and
trompé, p.p.
 my brother have been wet. - - - You could have
mouillé, p.p.
 killed a hare, if you had had a gun.
tué, p.p. *lièvre, m.* *fusil, m.*

After these exercises, the learner ought to conjugate the two foregoing verbs, throughout the several tenses of the indicative mood only, first with an interrogation affirmative, and then with an interrogation negative :
 ex.

SINGULAR.

Affirmatively.

<i>Ai-je ?</i>	have I ?	|	<i>Suis-je ?</i>	am I ?
<i>A-t-il ?</i>	has he ?	|	<i>Est-il ?</i>	is he ?
<i>Mon frère a-t-il ?</i>			has my brother ?	
<i>Sa fille est-elle ?</i>			is her daughter ?	

Negatively.

<i>N'ai-je pas ?</i>	have I not ?	|	<i>Ne suis-je pas ?</i>	am I not ?
<i>N'a-t-il pas ?</i>	has he not ?	|	<i>N'est-il pas ?</i>	is he not ?
<i>Ma sœur n'a-t-elle pas ?</i>			has not my sister ?	
<i>Votre cousin n'est-il pas ?</i>			is not your cousin ?	

PLURAL.

Affirmatively.

<i>Avons-nous ?</i>	have we ?	|	<i>Sommes-nous ?</i>	are we ?
<i>Avez-vous ?</i>	have you ?	|	<i>Êtes-vous ?</i>	are you ?
<i>Ont-ils ?</i>	have they ?	|	<i>Sont-ils ?</i>	are they ?
<i>Vos frères ont-ils ?</i>			have your brothers ? &c.	
<i>Ses filles sont-elles ?</i>			are his daughters ? &c.	

Negatively.

<i>N'avons-nous pas ?</i>	have we not ?
<i>N'avez-vous pas ?</i>	have you not ?
<i>N'ont-ils pas ?</i>	have they not ?
<i>Ses enfans n'ont-ils pas ?</i>	have not his children ?
<i>Ne sommes-nous pas ?</i>	are we not ?
<i>N'êtes-vous pas ?</i>	are you not ?
<i>Ne sont-ils pas ?</i>	are they not ?
<i>Mes sœurs ne sont-elles pas ?</i>	are not my sisters ? &c.

N. B. In the interrogations, it must be observed, that when there is a noun standing as a nominative to the verb, the pronouns *il*, *elle*, *nous*, *vous*, *ils*, *elles*, though not expressed in English, must be expressed in French immediately after the verb, according to the person and number; and when the verb terminates with a vowel, a *-t-* is to be added in the third person

singular between the verb and the pronoun, the noun beginning the phrase: ex.

Votre oncle a-t-il des en- Has your uncle any chil-
fans ? dren ?

that is, Your uncle, has *he* any children ?

Mon cousin aura t-il congé ? Will my cousin have a
holiday ?

that is, My cousin, will *he* have a holiday ?

The same rule must be observed in the conjugation of the other verbs: ex.

Votre frère joue-t-il du Does your brother play on
violon ? the violin ?

Sa sœur dinera-t-elle ici Will her sister dine here
aujourd'hui ? to-day ?

But if the sentence begin with *que* interrogative, or an *adverb* followed by a noun, the pronoun is not to be expressed, and that *noun* is to be put after the verb: ex.

Que fait votre sœur ? What is your sister doing ?

Comment se porte votre How does your brother ?
frère ?

When, in French, we make a general interrogation concerning a sudden *pain*, *misfortune*, *accident*, &c. we say,

Qu'est-ce que c'est ? What is the matter ?

But if speaking *to* or *of* a person, we must use the verb *avoir*, and follow the above rule: ex.

Qu'avez-vous ? What is the matter with
you ?

Qu'a-t-il ? What is the matter with
him ?

Qu'aviez-vous ? What was the matter with
you ?

Qu'avoit votre sœur ce What was the matter with
matin ? your sister this morning ?

The learner will ~~have~~ no trouble in going through the other simple ~~tenses~~ of the indicative mood; and as

for the compounds, it needs only to be remarked, that *eu*, *had*, or *été*, been, is to be added to the simple tenses of the verb *avoir*, to have : ex.

Ai-je eu ? have I had ?

N'ai-je pas eu ? have I not had ? &c.

Ai-je été ? have I been ?

N'ai-je pas été ? have I not been ? &c.

Promiscuous EXERCISES on the preceding RULES.

Have I my books ? - - Am I not unhappy to
malheureux, adj. de
 have lost his friendship ? - - Has he no money ?
perdu, p.p. amitié, f.
 Is my sister arrived ? - - Has not your father a great
arrivé, p.p.
 deal of friendship for you ? - - - What is the matter
 with you ? - - Have not your parents sent you
envoyé, p.p.
 all the money which you wanted ? - - - Have we
dont aviez, v. besoin
 not a garden ? - - - Are we not very happy ? - - -
 Have you a good gun ? - - - Are you dexterous ? -
adroit, adj.
 Have not my brother and sister a beautiful coach ? - -
 Are not Paul and Thomas two pretty children ? - -
joli, adj.
 Are your brothers arrived ? - - - Are you not glad
 to see them ? - - What is the matter with him ?
de voir, v.
 Have they not spoken to him ? - - Had you not a
parlé, p.p.
 little dog ? - - Was not your paper very good ? - - Are not
 the English ladies generally handsomer than
généralement, adv.
 the French ? - - Shall you have occasion for your dic-
besoin, m. de
 tionary ? - - - Shall I not have the pleasure to see
de

you to-morrow? - - - Were you not in the room? - - -
demain, adv. *chambre, f.*
 Shall we not have leave? - - - Will they not be
 angry? - - - Could you not have had a better watch?
fâché, adj.
 - - - If France were as rich as England, would
Si, c. *étoit*
 it not be the best* country in the world? - - -
ce, pro.
 Will you not be ashamed? - - - Has not your
honteux, adj.
 friend had bad weather? - - - What was the
mauvais, adj. *tems, m.*
 matter with him this morning? - - - Had not our
 admiral better seamen than yours? - - Has he been
matelot, m.
 victorious? - - Would not your hat be too big? - - -
victorieux, adj. *grand, adj.*
 Is not your sister older than mine? - - Are you
âgé, adj.
 not happier than if you were married? - - - Shall
marié, p.p.
 not John have a holiday, if he be diligent? - - Has not
Jean *est*
 your cousin more money than you? - - - Was not your
 wine very dear?

The learner will soon be convinced how necessary it is to know these two verbs perfectly well; because, independently of being constantly used, the compound tenses of all the others are formed with them. When he is well acquainted with their usage, he will only have to add the participle passive to any of their tenses:
 ex.

J'ai aimé, I have loved, or did love.
Je n'ai pas chanté, I have not sung, or did not sing.
Ai-je parlé? have I spoken? or did I speak?

* See the Degrees of Comparison, page 60.

N'ai-je pas étudié ? have I not studied ? or did I not study.

Avez-vous dansé ? have you danced ? or did you dance ?

N'avez-vous pas écrit ? have you not written ? or did you not write ?

Je suis puni, I am punished.

Je ne suis pas attendu, I am not expected.

Suis-je aimé ? am I loved ?

Ne suis-je pas perdu ? am I not undone ?

Êtes-vous marié ? are you married ?

N'êtes-vous pas convaincu ? are you not convinced ?

REMARK on the Verb *ETRE*, TO BE.

In English, when this verb immediately precedes any noun, signifying *old, hungry, thirsty, cold, hot, or afraid*, it should be rendered in French by *avoir*, to have, and the adjective must be changed into its substantive : ex.

Quel âge avez-vous ?

J'ai sept ans,

Avez-vous faim ?

Non, mais j'ai soif,

How old are you ?

I am seven years old.

Are you hungry ?

No, but I am thirsty, &c.

EXERCISES.

How old is your daughter ? She is seven

Quel, pro.

fille, f.

years old. - - - My son will be eleven years old

an, m.

fil, m.

(in the) month of April. - - - I was very

au mois, m.

Avril, m.

grand, adj.

hungry when

I arrived. - - -

Were you not

quand, c.

suis arrivé, v.

very

thirsty ? - - He is not afraid. - - You will

grand, adj.

peur, f.

soon

be warm. - - - Are you not cold ? - - -

bientôt, adv.

chaud, m.

froid, m.

How old are these two young children ? The

enfant, m.

one is three years old, and the other is not yet

encore, adv.

four. - - - Was not my sister more than ten years old
when she died?

quand, adv. mourut, v.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Parl- <i>er</i> , to speak.
Participle active.	* <i>ant</i> , speaking.
Participle passive.	<i>é</i> , m. <i>ée</i> , f. spoken.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present.	<i>Avoir parlé</i> , to have spoken.
Past.	<i>Ayant parlé</i> , having spoken.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je parl-e, I speak, or I do speak, or, I am speaking.†
Tu es, thou speakest.
Il e, he speaks.

Plural.

*Nous *ons*, we speak.
Vous ez, you speak.
Ils ent, they speak.

* Verbs in this conjugation, the root of which terminates in *e* or *ç*, immediately succeeded by *A* or *O*, require, for the softening of their sound, that an *x* be added to the *g*, and a cedilla to the *ç*. Stars are placed where these alterations are required.

† When in English, a participle active is joined to any of the tenses of the auxiliary verb *to be*, to express the continuation of the action, the auxiliary must be left out in French, and the participle put in the same tense, &c. with the auxiliary that is suppressed:

<i>Je parle</i> , I am speaking ;	<i>Je priois</i> , I was desiring ;
<i>Vous parlez</i> , you are speaking ;	<i>Nous chantions</i> , we were singing ;
<i>Nous danserons</i> , we shall be dancing ;	<i>Ils écriraient</i> , they would be writing ;

and not *Je suis parlant*, *vous êtes parlant*, *j'étois priant*, &c. *nous serons dansant*, *ils seroient écrivant*, &c.

Imperfect. Singular.

*Je parl-*ois*, I was speaking, spoke, or did speak.*Tu *ois*, thou wast speaking, &c.*Il *oit*, he was speaking, &c.

Plural.

Nous ions, we were speaking, &c.*Vous iez*, you were speaking, &c.*Ils *oient*, they were speaking, &c.

Preterite. Singular.

*Je parl-*ai*, I spoke, or did speak.*Tu *as*, thou spokedst.*Il *a*, he spoke.

Plural.

*Nous *âmes*, we spoke.*Vous *âtes*, you spoke.*Ils èrent*, they spoke.

Future. Singular.

Je parl-erai, I shall or will speak.*Tu eras*, thou shalt or wilt speak.*Il era*, he shall or will speak.

Plural.

Nous erons, we shall or will speak.*Vous erez*, you shall or will speak.*Ils eront*, they shall or will speak.

Conditional. Singular.

Je parl-erois, I should, would, or might speak.*Tu erois*, thou shouldst, &c. speak.*Il eroit*, he should, &c. speak.

Plural.

Nous erions, we should, &c. speak.*Vous eriez*, you should, &c. speak.*Ils eroient*, they should, &c. speak.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present.

J'ai parlé,

I have spoken.

Imperfect.

J'avois parlé,

I had spoken.

Preterite.

J'eus parlé,

I had spoken.

Future. *J'aurai parlé*, I shall or will have spoken.
Conditional. *J'aurais parlé*, I should, would, could, have spoken.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Parl-e, speak thou.

Qu'il e, let him speak.

Plural.

**ons*, let us speak.

ez, speak ye.

Qu'ils ent, let them speak.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je parl-e, that I may speak, or I speak.

tu es, thou mayest speak.

il e, he may speak.

Plural.

nous ions, that we may speak.

vous iez, you may speak.

ils ent, they may speak.

Preterite. Singular.

*Que je parl-*asse*, that I might speak, or I spoke.

*tu *asses*, thou mightest speak.

*il *ât*, he might speak.

Plural,

*nous *assions*, that we might speak.

*vous *assiez*, you might speak.

*ils, *assent*, they might speak.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present. *Que j'aie parlé*, that I may have spoken.

Preterite. *Que j'eusse parlé*, that I might have spoken.

After the same manner are conjugated about 2700 regular verbs. The following are excepted: viz.

Aller, being very irregular, will be seen among the irregular verbs.

Envoyer is only irregular in the future and conditional present ; as, instead of saying, *j'envoyerais*, I will send, &c. *j'envoyerois*, I would send, &c. according to this conjugation, we say,

Future.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>J'enverrai</i> , I will send.	<i>Nous enverrons</i> .
<i>Tu enverras</i> ,	<i>Vous enverrerez</i> .
<i>Il enverra</i> ,	<i>Ils enverront</i> .

Conditional.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>J'enverrois</i> , I would send.	<i>Nous enverrions</i> .
<i>Tu enverrois</i> ,	<i>Vous enverriez</i> .
<i>Il enverroit</i> ,	<i>Ils enverraient</i> .

PUER (*sentir mauvais*). This verb is only used in the infinitive mood, present tense, imperfect, future of the indicative, and conditional. Formerly this verb was irregular in the three persons of the present tense of the indicative mood ; as *je pus*, *tu pus*, *il put* ; custom has, however, reformed the abuse, and will have it, *Je pue*, *tu pues*, *il pue*.

Verbs ending in **AYER** and **OYER**, as *essayer*, to try, *envoyer*, to send, change the *y* into *i* wherever the letter *y* is immediately followed by an *e* mute : ex. *j'essaie*, *tu essaies*, *il essaie*, *j'envoie*, *tu envoies*, *il envoie*, &c.

The learner, having conjugated a verb *affirmatively* and *negatively*, ought to conjugate two others, with an *interrogation affirmative* and *negative*, in the indicative mood only, and so on through the other conjugations, before he attempts the exercises : ex.

Affirmatively.

Manges-tu ? 'dost thou eat ?

Mange-t-il ? does he eat ?

Parlons-nous ? do we speak, &c.

Negatively.

Ne parlé-je pas ?

do I not speak ?

Ma sœur ne chante-t-elle pas ?

does not my sister sing.

N. B. In many verbs, common usage does not admit an interrogation in the first person singular, present, of

the indicative mood.—Instead of saying, *Mangé-je ?* Do I eat? *Punis-je ?* Do I punish? &c. we say,

Est-ce que je mange ? Est-ce que je punis ? &c.

Some verbs, ending in *e* mute; in the first person singular, present of the indicative mood, change the *e* mute into *é* with an acute accent, and *je* after it; as *parlé-je*.

It has before been observed, that the compound tenses are easily formed, by adding the participle passive of the verb to any of the tenses of the auxiliaries *avoir*, to have, or *être*, to be, as they have been conjugated, either affirmatively, negatively, or interrogatively: ex.

Affirmatively.

J'ai dansé, I have danced, or I did dance.

Negatively.

Je n'ai pas parlé, I have not spoken, or I did not speak.

Interrogatively-affirmatively.

Avez-vous chanté ? Have you sung, or did you sing?

Interrogatively-negatively.

N'a-t-il pas mangé ? Has he not eaten, or did he not eat?

Observe, that we make use of

<i>Mener</i> ,	To take, to carry,
<i>Amener</i> ,	To bring,
<i>Emmener</i> ,	To carry, or take away,

and all the compound verbs of *mener*, whenever we speak of rational or irrational beings to which nature has given the faculty of walking, if they be not deprived of it through illness or accident: in all other cases we make use of

<i>Porter</i> ,	To carry, to take,
<i>Apporter</i> ,	To bring,
<i>Emporter</i> ,	To carry, or take away,

and all the compounds of *porter*.

N. B. It must be necessarily observed here, previously to the learner's translating the following exercises, that the *English auxiliary verbs*, *have*, *am*, *do*, *did*, *will*, *shall*, *can*, *let*, *may*, *would*, *could*, *should*, *might*, and often *ought*, are most commonly used, in that language, to

avoid that repetition of a preceding verb, or in answer to a question or foregoing sentence ; to avoid the repetition of that verb, and often of one or more pronouns ; but in French, the verb, expressed in the first member, or part of the sentence, must always be repeated, as well as the pronouns which it may govern : ex.

Je vous prie de porter demain cette lettre à Monsieur D.

I beg of you to carry that letter to-morrow to Mr. D.

Je la lui porterai avec plaisir,

I will, with pleasure, (carry it to him,) understood.

Vous ne pourriez pas apprendre cette leçon en dix jours,

You could not learn that lesson in ten days.

Il me semble que je pourrois l'apprendre,

It seems to me as if I could, (learn it,) understood.

Attendez-vous vos sœurs aujourd'hui ?

Do you expect your sisters to-day ?

Oui, nous les attendons,

Yes, we do, (expect them,) understood.

Votre frère écrit-il à M. votre père ?

Is your brother writing to your father ?

Oui, il lui écrit à présent,

Yes, he is now, (writing to him,) understood.

Apprenez-vous le François ?

Are you learning French ?

Oui, je l'apprends,

Yes, I am, (learning it,) understood.

Avez-vous acheté les livres dont vous m'avez parlé ?

Have you bought the books which you mentioned to me ?

Non, je ne les ai pas encore achetés,

No, I have not yet, (bought them,) understood.

Ne devoient-ils pas faire savoir à leur père que leur frère est dans la détresse ?

Ought they not to let their father know that their brother is in distress ?

Certainement, ils devoient le lui faire savoir,

Certainly, they ought, (to let him know it,) understood.

EXERCISES ON THIS CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRÉS. I play sometimes, but I never
jou-er, v. quelquefois, adv. mais, c. ne ja-
 ver win. - - - How much does your brother
mais, adv. gagn-er, v. Combien, adv. ∞
 give for his board? - - We do not command;
donn-er, v. pension, f. ∞ command-er, v.
 we entreat. - - You always borrow; you
pri-er, v. toujours, adv. emprunt-er, v.
 never lend. - - - You are always speaking when
prêt-er, v. quand, adv.
 I write. - - - Why do you not grant
écris, v. Pourquoi, adv. ∞ accord-er, v.
 him that favour? - - - What do they ask
grâce, f. demander, v.
 you?

IMP. I was desiring them to sing a song. - -
pri-er, v. de chant-er, v. chanson, f.
 She was not speaking to you. - - Were we not jok-
badin-
 ing? - - Were you not scolding them when I came?
er, v. grond-er, v. vins, v.
 Yes, I was. - - - They were eating fish.
mang-er, v. poisson, m.

PRÉT. I spoke to them (a long while). - - - Did
long-tems, adv.
 not the king forgive them? - - No, he did not.
roi, m. pardonn-er, v.
 We wept for joy when we found her. - - -
pleur-er, v. de joie, f. trouv-er, v.
 Why did you not play on Friday last? - - They
∞ Vendredi, m. dernier, adj.
 fastened the man to a tree, and then
li-er, v. arbre, m. ensuite, adv.
 robbed him of his watch, gold ring, and all the
vol-er, v. ∞ montre, f. bague, f.
 money he had in his pocket. - - - The soldiers first
poche, f.

pillaged the town, and then slaughtered without
pill-er, v. *égorg-er, v.*
 pity the old men, women, and children.
pitié, f. *vicillard, m.*

Fut. I will buy a watch the first time I
achet-er, v. *fois, f.*
 go to London. - - Will not your father send
irai, v. *envoy-er, v.*
 you to school this winter? - - - What shall we give
école, f. *hiver, m.*
 him? - - - Will you not carry the children to the
men-er, v. *enfant, m.*
 play? - - - They will empty the bottle if you
comédie, f. *vid-er, v.* *bouteille, f.*
 do not take it away.
emport-er, v.

Cond. I would lend them money if
prêt-er, v. *leur*
 they were not so idle. - - - - Would not your
paresseux, adj.
 mother despise such a conduct? - - Why should
mépris-er, v. *tel, adj.* *conduite, f.*
 we send them thither? - - - I am sure you would
sûr, adj.
 marry her, if she were rich. - - - Would they
épous-er, v. *etait riche, adj.*
 not pay us, if they had money?
pay-er, v.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bridle my horse, and bring him to
Brid-er, v. *cheval, m.* *amen-er, v.*
 me. - - - Give a chair to that lady. - - Let her not
chaise, f. *dame, f.*
 (come up,) for I am engaged. - - - Let us carry those
mont-er, v. *engagé, p.p.*
 peaches to Mrs. D***. - - - Do not neglect your
pêche, f. *néglig-er, v.*

affairs. - - I promise that I will not. - Let them hunt.
affaire, f. promets, v. chasser, v.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. That I may help you. - - Though* he
aid-er, v. Quoique, c.
do not approve of my plan. - - - Provided*
approuv-er, v. plan, m. Pourvu que, c.
we avoid their company. - - - That you may
évit-er, v. compagnie, f.
try that gun. - - - That they may not com-
éprouv-er, v.
mand.

PRET. That I might change my opinion. - - -
chang-er, d' opinion, f.
That he might eat an apple. - - - That we might not
pomme, f.
fall into their hands. - - - That you might
tomb-er, v. dans, p. main, f.
encourage the industrious. - - - That they might
encourag-er, v. industrieux, adj.
exercise their talents.
exerc-er, v. talent, m.

Promiscuous EXERCISES on the COMPOUND TENSES.

I have forgotten to bring your penknife. - - -
oubl-er, v. de canif, m.
He has not yet spoken to us. - - Has she brought
encore, adv. en
her work with her? Yes, she has. - - Have we not gain-
gagn-
ed our cause? - - Why have you not yet begun
er, v. commenc-er, v.
your exercise? - - - You had taken the mustard
thème, m. emporté moutarde, f.

* Conjunctions which require the subjunctive mood, as will be seen hereafter.

away. - - - You would have judged *juger, v.* more favour-
 ably of him. - - Stay here till* *favor-*
ablement, adv. *Rester, v. ici, adv. jusqu' à ce que, c.*
 we have dined. - - - Could we not have assisted
din-er, v. subj. *aid-er, v.*
 that family? - - They have broken all the panes
famille, f. *cass-er, v.* *carreau, m.*
 of glass in their windows, because they had
vitre, f. *de, p.* *fenêtre, f.* *parceque, c.*
 not illuminated as it had been ordered. - - -
illumin-er, v. comme, adv. *ordonn-er, v.*
 I shall have ²dined ¹soon. - - - We would have
bientôt, adv.
 sent them to prison, if they had resisted. - - -
envoy-er, v. *en prison, f.* *résist-er, v.*
 That we may have denied the fact. - - - Had you
ni-er, v. *fait, m.*
 not imitated their manners? - - - They had not exe-
imit-er, v. *manière, f.* *exé-*
 cuted his commands. - - - Had I not light-
cul-er, v. *commandement, m.* *allu-*
 ed the fire? - - - They would have carried him to
mer, v. *feu, m.*
 the concert if I had not hindered them
empêch-er, v.
 (from it). - - - We might have accepted of his
en *accept-er, v.* *en*
 offers. - - Why did you not?
offre, f.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Pun-ir, to punish.
Participle active.	<i>issant, punishing.</i>
Participle passive.	<i>i, m. ie, f. punished.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present.	<i>Avoir puni, to have punished.</i>
Past.	<i>Ayant puni, having punished.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je pun-is, I punish, I do punish, or I am punishing.

Tu is,

Il it,

Plural.

Nous issons, we punish, &c.

Vous issez,

Ils issent,

Imperfect. Singular.

Je pun-issois, I did punish, or I was punishing, &c.

Tu issois,

Il issoit,

Plural.

Nous issions, we did punish, &c.

Vous issiez,

Ils issoient,

Preterite. Singular.

Je pun-is, I punished, or I did punish.

Tu is,

Il it,

Plural.

Nous îmes, we punished, &c.

Vous îtes,

Ils irent,

Future. Singular.

Je pun-irai, I shall or will punish.

Tu iras,

Il ira,

Plural.

Nous irons, we shall or will punish.

Vous irez,

Ils iront,

Conditional. Singular.

Je pun-irois, I should, would, could, or might punish.

Tu irois,

Il iroit,

Plural.

Nous irions, we should, &c. punish.

Vous iriez,

Ils iroient,

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present. *J'ai puni*, I have punished.

Imperfect. *J'avois puni*, I had punished.

Preterite. *J'eus puni*, I had punished.

Future. *J'aurai puni*, I shall, &c. have punished.

Conditional. *J'aurois puni*, I should, &c. have punished.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Pun-is, punish thou.

Qu'il isse, let him punish.

Plural.

issons, let us punish.

issez, punish ye.

Qu'ils issent, let them punish.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je pun-isse, that I may punish, or I punish.

tu isses,

il isse,

Plural.

nous issions, that we may punish.

vous issiez,

ils issent,

Preterite. Singular.

Que je pun-isse, that I might punish, or I punished.

tu *isses*,
il *ît*,

Plural.

nous *issions*, that we might punish.
vous *issiez*,
ils *issent*,

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present. *Que j'aie puni*, that I may have punished.

Preterite. *Que j'eusse puni*, that I might have punished.

After the same manner are conjugated about two hundred regular verbs; the following are excepted, as being irregular :

Acquérir, to acquire.

Assaillir, to assault.

Bouillir, to boil.

Courir, to run.

Cueillir, to gather.

Dormir, to sleep.

Faillir, to fail.

Fuir, to flee, to avoid.

Mentir, to lie.

Mourir, to die.

Offrir, to offer.

Ouvrir, to open.

Partir, to set out.

Se repentir, to repent.

Sentir, to smell.

Servir, to serve.

Sortir, to go out.

Souffrir, to suffer.

Tenir, to hold.

Venir, to come.

Vêtir, to clothe.

And their compounds.

EXERCISES UPON THIS CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	I always	finish	my work
	<i>toujours</i> , adv.	<i>fin-ir</i> , v.	<i>ouvrage</i> , m.
before	the others. - -	Your friend	does not succeed
<i>avant</i> , p.		<i>ami</i> , m.	<i>réuss-ir</i> , v.
in	his undertaking. - -	Do we not furnish	arms
<i>dans</i> , p.	<i>entreprise</i> , f.	<i>fourn-ir</i> , v.	<i>arme</i> , f.
against	ourselves? - -	Why do you hate	him? - -
<i>contre</i> , p.		<i>ha-ir</i> , v.	

They cure the diseases of the body, and
guér-ir, v. maladie, f. corps, m.
 not those of the mind.

IMP. I was building my house when
bât-ir, v. maison, f. quand, adv.
 you demolished yours. - - Was he not enjoying
démol-ir, v. jou-ir de, v.
 a good estate? - - We hated him, because he did
bien, m. parceque, c.
 not act kindly towards us. - - On
ag-ir, v. honnêtement, adv. envers, p. Sur, p.
 what were you reflecting? - - The mountains were
réfléch-ir, v. montagne, f.
 resounding with their cries.
retent-ir, v. de cri, m.

PRET. I warranted them very good. - - Did not
garant-ir, v.
 your master accomplish his promise? - - We (leaped
accompl-ir, v. promesse, f. fran-
 ed over) the ditch, and seized the guilty. - -
chir, v. fossé, m. sais-ir, v. coupable, adj.
 Why did you not applaud that pretty act-
applaud-ir, v. à joli, adj. act-
 ress? I did, with all my might. - - Did not the sol-
rice, f. de, p. forces, f. pl. sol-
 diers obey the commands of their gene-
ral, m. obé-ir, v. aux commandement, m.
 ral?

FUT. When shall I banish all these
bann-ir, v. tout, adj.
 thoughts from my mind? - - This plant will soon
pensée, f. plante, f.
 blossom, if you water it often. - - We shall
fleur-ir, v. arroser, v. souvent, adv.
 warn your relations of it. - - Shall you not
avert-ir, v. parent, m.
 enjoy, as we do, the pure plea-
uir comme, adv. en des pur, adj.

sures of the country? - - Her children will bless
bén-ir, v.
 her for it.

COND. I would choose this cloth, if I
chois-ir, v. drap, m.
 were in your place. - - - Would he not blush, if he
roug-ir, v.
 acted so? - - - - We would not punish them, if they
ainsi, adv.
 were diligent. - - Would you not act with less
avec, p. moins, adv.
 severity? - - - They could furnish us with arms and
sévérité, f.
 troops, if we wanted any.
troupe, f. avoir besoin, v.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Do not fill the glasses. - - - Let him enjoy
rempl-ir, v. verre, m.
 the fruit of his labours. - - Well! let him, I do not
du travail, m. Eh bien, int.
 hinder him from it. - - - Let us reflect on what we
empêch-er, v. à
 have to do. - - Let them define the question.
à faire, v. défin-ir, v.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. That I may not perish. - - - I wish
pér-ir, v. souhait-er, v.
 he may succeed. - - - That we may not (bear hard-
réuss-ir, v. pât-ir, v.
 ships). - That you may not hate us. - - Provided they
 do not (grow tall.)
grand-ir, v.

PRET. That I might refresh my memory. - - -
rafraîch-ir, v. mémoire, f.

That she might not roast the meat. - - That we might
rôt-ir, v.
 (become younger). - - That you might punish the
rajeun-ir, v.
 idle. - - That they might not (grow old).
vieill-ir, v.

COMPOUND TENSES.

I have filled my cellar with good wine. - - -
rempl-ir, v. cave, f. de
 Has he not leaped over the ditch? - - We had finished
 our work. - - - - They would have seized him. - - - -
ouvrage, m.
 We should have perished without any assistance. - - -
sans, p. aucun secours, m.
 When shall I have built my house? - - - I have
bât-ir, v.
 (very much) weakened his courage. - - Though
beaucoup, adv. affoibl-ir, v. Quoique, c.
 they have adorned their gardens to dazzle
embell-ir, v. jardin, m. pour éblou-ir, v.
 the vulgar, they have not succeeded, because
vulgaire, m. parceque, c.
 they have disobeyed their father and mother.
désobé-ir, v. à.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Rec-evoir, to receive.
Part. active.	<i>evant</i> , receiving.
Part. pass.	* <i>u, m. ue, f.</i> received.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present.	<i>Avoir reçu</i> , to have received.
Past.	<i>Ayant reçu</i> , having received.

* Verbs of this conjugation, the root of which terminates in *c*, require for the softening of their sound, that a cedilla be added to the *c* (*ç*), whenever it is followed by *o* or *u*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je reç-ois, I receive, I do receive, or I am receiving.

Tu ois,

Il oit,

Plural.

Nous evons, we receive, &c.

Vous evez,

Ils oivent,

Imperfect. Singular.

Je rec-evois, I did receive, or I was receiving.

Tu evois,

Il evoit,

Plural.

Nous evions, we did receive, &c.

Vous eviez,

Ils evaient,

Preterite. Singular.

Je reç-us, I received, or I did receive.

Tu us,

Il ut,

Plural.

Nous ûmes, we received, &c.

Vous ûtes,

Ils urent,

Future. Singular.

Je rec-evrai, I shall or will receive.

Tu evras,

Il evra,

Plural.

Nous evrons, we shall or will receive.

Vous evrez,

Ils evront,

Conditional. Singular.

Je rec-eurois, I should, would, could, or might receive.

Tu eurois,

Il eeroit,

Plural.

Nous eurons, we should, &c. receive.

Vous eriez,

Ils eeroient,

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present. *J'ai reçu*, I have received.

Imperfect. *J'avois reçu*, I had received.

Preterite. *J'eus reçu*, I had received.

Future. *J'aurai reçu*, I shall, &c. have received.

Conditional. *J'aurois reçu*, I should, &c. have received.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Reç-ois, receive thou.

Qu'il oive, let him receive.

Plural.

evons, let us receive.

eviez, receive ye.

Qu'ils oivent, let them receive.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je reç-oive, that I may receive or I receive.

tu oives,

il oive,

Plural.

nous evions, that we may receive.

vous eviez,

ils oivent,

Preterite. Singular.

Que je reç-usse, that I might receive, or I received.

tu usses,

ilût,

Plural.

nous ussions, that we might receive.

vous ussiez,

ils ussent,

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present. *Que j'aie reçu*, that I may have received.

Preterite. *Que j'eusse reçu*, that I might have received.

Recevoir des nouvelles de To hear from somebody.
quelqu'un,

After the same manner are conjugated seven verbs only : the following are excepted, being irregulars :

Asseoir, to sit down.

Déchoir, to decay.

Falloir, (verb impersonal,) to be needful.

Mouvoir, to move.

Pleuvoir, (v. imp.) to rain.

Pouvoir, to be able.

Savoir, to know.

Valoir, to be worth.

Voir, to see.

Vouloir, to be willing.

And their compounds.

EXERCISES ON THIS CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I entertain great hopes from his
conc-evoir, v. *espérance*, f.

conduct. - - - I am to write to your brother to-
conduite, f. * *écrire*, v.

morrow, to let him know that your father is
pour faire, v. *savoir*, v.

arrived. - - A commander ought to be intrepid
commandant, m. *d-evoir*, v.

* When the verb *to be* is used in the present or imperfect tenses of the indicative mood, and precedes another verb in the infinitive mood, denoting a futurity in the action, it is to be rendered in French by the same tenses of the verb *devoir*, and not by *être* : ex.

Je dois aller au parc,

I am to go to the park.

Nous devons lui écrire,

We were to write to him.

in the midst of dangers. - - - He is to go
au milieu, m. aller, v.
 and breakfast at my uncle's, next Sunday,
déjeuner, v. chez, p.
 and he is to come and sup with us. - - - We
venir, v. souper, v.
 sometimes entertain a hatred for persons who
quelquefois, adv. de la haine, f.
 deserve our friendship. - - - Do you not per-
mériter, v. amitié, f. ap-
 ceive a mountain beyond that tree? - - Yes,
perc-evoir, v. derrière, p.
 I do. - - We are to remit him the value in
remettre, v. valeur, f. en, p.
 goods or in money. - - Are you not to dine
marchandise,
 with my father and mother to-morrow? - - Men com-
demain, adv.
 monly owe their virtues or their vices to edu-
d-evoir, v.
 cation (as much as) to nature. - - - Are these young
autant que, c.
 ladies to go to the ball? - - - No, they are not. - -
aller, v. bal, m.
 A young man ought to love the society of those who
société, f.
 are the most learned and modest.

Imp. I owed four guineas to your aunt when she
guinée, f.
 died. - - - Was not your brother to receive that mo-
mourut, v.
 ney last Thursday? - - We received his tiresome
Jeudi, m. ennuyant, adj.
 visits, because we were obliged to it. - - - Were you
obliger, v.
 not to let them know it sooner? - - They were
faire, v. savoir, v.
 not to stay above six weeks.
rester, v. plus de, adv.

Pres. I received yesterday, with (a great deal)
 of pleasure, the books you sent *me.* - - As soon
envoyer, v.
 as we perceived the danger, we warned him of it.
avertir, v.
 - - - They heard yesterday from your brother.

Fut. I shall entertain a bad opinion of
 you if you do not avoid *Mr. R****'s company.* - -
éviter, v.
 We shall owe him 'nothing 'more, after this
après, p.
 month. - - - I hope you will receive all my letters dur-
 ing my absence, and they will hear from their
pendant, p.
 father (in a short time.)
dans peu, adv.

Cond. I should answer your brother's
 letter, but I have not time. - - - Ought not
** répondre, v. à*
 your sister to give your mother an account
rendre, v. *un compte, m.*
 of all her actions? - - - She would soon per-
bientôt, adv.

* When the word *should* expresses a duty or necessity, or can with propriety be turned into *ought*, it is rendered in French by the conditional present of the verb *devoir* : ex.

Je devrois aller le voir, I should, or ought to go and see him.
Vous devriez le secourir dans sa misère, &c. You should, or ought to help him in his misery, &c.

The word *should*, or *ought*, when joined to the verb *to have*, immediately followed by a participle passive, must be rendered by the conditional past of the above verb, with the participle passive turned into the present of the infinitive mood: ex.

J'aurois dû l'obliger à rester ici, I should, or ought to have obliged him to stay here.
Nous aurions dû revenir plutôt, We should, or ought to have come back sooner.

ceive the danger, if she knew the consequences
savoir, v.
 of it. - - - Children should every day learn
apprendre, v.
 something by heart. - - - You should not despise
cœur, m. mépriser, v.
 the advice that he gives you. - - - Should they,
avis, m.
 after what they have done, expect to
après, p. fait, p.p. s'attendre, v. à
 receive favours? - - - Grammar, geography, history,
 music, are sciences and arts which ladies should never
 neglect.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Receive this small present as a token of my
marque, f.
 friendship.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. and PRET. Though I perceive ships
Quoique, c. vaisseau, m.
 (afar off,) I cannot distinguish them. - - - He
de loin, adv. ne saurois, v.
 wrote to us by the first post, that we might
écrivit, v. ordinaire, m.
 receive his orders (in proper time.)
à tems, adv.

Mind these COMPOUND TENSES well!

I have not yet received his answer. - - -
encore, adv. réponse, f.
 You should have (been making) your theme this
** faire, v.*
 morning instead of playing. - - He has entertained
matin, m. au lieu, p.
 the hope of living here all his life. - - She ought
vivre, v. ici, adv. vie, f.
 to have thanked him for the good advice he
remercier, v. de, p.

Plural.

Nous vend-ions, we did sell, &c.

Vous *iez*,

Ils *oient*,

Preterite. Singular.

Je vend-is, I sold, or did sell.

Tu *is*,

Il *it*,

Plural.

Nous *îmes*, we sold, &c.

Vous *îtes*,

Ils *irent*,

Future. Singular.

Je vend-rai, I shall, or will sell.

Tu *ras*,

Il *ra*,

Plural.

Nous *rons*, we shall, or will sell.

Vous *rez*,

Ils *ront*,

Conditional. Singular.

Je vend-rois, I should, could, would, or might sell.

Tu *rois*,

Il *roit*,

Plural.

Nous *rions*, we should, &c.

Vous *riez*,

Ils *roient*,

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present. *J'ai vendu*, I have sold.

Imperfect. *J'avois vendu*, I had sold.

Preterite. *J'eus vendu*, I had sold.

Future. *J'aurai vendu*, I shall, &c. have sold.

Conditional. *J'au-rois vendu*, I should, &c. have sold.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Vend-s, sell thou.
Qu'il e, let him sell.

Plural.

ons, let us sell.
ez, sell ye.
Qu'ils ent, let them sell.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je vend-e, that I may sell, or I sell.
tu es,
il e,

Plural.

nous ions, that we may sell.
vous iez,
ils ent,

Preterite. Singular.

Que je vend-isse, that I might sell, or I sold.
tu isses,
il fit,

Plural.

nous issions, that we might sell.
vous issiez,
ils issent,

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present. *Que j'aie vendu, that I may have sold.*

Preterite. *Que j'eusse vendu, that I might have sold.*

After the same manner are conjugated about forty verbs. The following are excepted as being irregular.

Absoudre, to absolve.

Battre, to beat.

Boire, to drink.

Circconcire, to circumcise.

Conclure, to conclude.
Conduire, to conduct.
 And all the verbs ending
 in *uire*.
Confire, to preserve.
Connoître, to know.
 And all those ending in
oître.
Coudre, to sew.
Craindre, to fear.
 And all those ending in
indre.
Croire, to believe.
Dire, to tell.
Ecrire, to write.
Faire, to make, to do.
Frire, to fry.

Lire, to read.
Mettre, to put.
Moudre, to grind.
Naître, to be born.
Paitre, to graze, to feed.
Plaire, to please.
Prendre, to take.
Rire, to laugh.
Suffire, to suffice, to be
 sufficient.
Suivre, to follow.
Se taire, to hold one's
 tongue.
Traire, to milk.
Vaincre, to conquer.
Vivre, to live.
 And their compounds.

N. B. Verbs of this conjugation, the root of which terminates in *p*, as *romp-re*, *corromp-re*, &c. take a *t* in the third person singular of the present tense indicative mood: ex. *je romps*, *tu romps*, *il rompt*: the rest are conjugated as *vendre*.

EXERCISES ON THIS CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I do not mean to wrong
prétend-re, v. *faire tort, v.*
 him. - - - Is your mother coming down? - - - We
lui, pro. *descend-re, v.*
 expect our friend, Mr. A***. - - - Do not you
attend-re, v.
 forbid her to go there? - - - They sell
défend-re, v. *de aller, v.*
 bad fruit.
mauvais, adj.

IMP. Did I not interrupt him, while
interromp-re, v. *pendant que, c.*

he was answering them? - - - She was melting into
répond-re, v. *leur* *fond-re, v. en, p.*
 tears, when you arrived. - - Were we not losing
larme, f. *arriver, v.* *perdre, v.*
 our time? - - You were not spreading your nets. - -
tems, m. *étend-re, v.* *filet, m.*
 Did they corrupt our manners?
corromp-re, v. *mœurs, f. pl.*

PRET. (As soon as) I had received my money, I
Dès que, c.
 returned them what they had lent me. - - - Did
rend-re, v. *prêter, v.*
 he not hear you? - - - We (waited for) them a
entend-re, v. *attend-re, v.*
 month. - - (For how much) did you sell it to them? - -
mois, m. *Combien, adv.*
 They spilled all the wine. . .
répand-re, v.

FUT. I shall shear my flock (in the)
tond-re, v. *troupeau, m.* *au*
 month of May. - - - If you do not take care,
Mai, m. *prenez, v.* *garde, f.*
 the dog will bite you. - - Shall we not lose, if
mord-re, v.
 we play? - - You will melt it, if you put
fond-re, v. *mettez, v.*
 it into the fire. No, I will not. - - They¹ shall² not³
dans, p.
 hear³ of⁶ me⁷ (any⁴ more).
entend-re parler, v. *plus, adv.*

COND. Should I not do him the jus-
rend-re, v.
 tice he deserves? - - Would he not interrupt you? - -
mériter, v.
 We would defend them if we could. - - Why -
défend-re, v. *pouvions, v.*
 would you not answer, if I were speaking to
répond-re, v.

you? . . . Your hens would (lay eggs) every day, if
poule, f. pond-re, v.
 they were not so fat.
gras, adj.

• IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Give¹ God² thanks³. . . . Let her not come
Rend-re, v. Dieu, m. grâce, f. à
 down. . . . Let us (give in) our accounts faithfully
rend-re, v. compte, m. fidèle-
 fully. . . . Do not lose my book. . . . Let them hear
ment, adv.
 the voice of the Lord.
voix, f. Seigneur, m.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- PRES. and PAST, Speak loud, that I may hear
haut, adv.
 what you say. . . . She plays (upon the) harpsichord,
dites, v. du clavecin, m.
 though you forbid ^{to} her to do it. . . .
quoique, c. lui de faire, v.
 He wrote to us, that we might not expect him.
écrivit, v.

• COMPOUND TENSES.

I have lost my book; have you found
perd-re, v. trouver, v.
 it? . . . She has broken her fan. . . . Have you
romp-re, v. éventail, m.
 not interrupted me several times? . . . I had not
 then answered his letter. . . . If they (had
alors, adv. à étoient
 gone) there, would they not have lost their time?
allés, v.
 Yes, they would. . . . He says he would have sold us
dit, v.
 very good wine. . . . Had you not forbidden her to
de
 speak? . . . That they might have (waited for) us.

Recapitulatory EXERCISES on the regular verbs of the four CONJUGATIONS.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I love attentive scholars, but I punish
attentif, adj. écolier, m. mais, c.
 severely laziness and inattention. - - Your
sévèrement, adv. paresse, f.
 brother does not receive this news with plea-
nouvelle, f.
 sure. - - Do we not expect your mother to-day? - - -
mère, f.
 We hope (that) you will succeed in your un-
espérer, v.
 dertaking. - - - Why do you not fulfil
Pourquoi, adv. accomplir, v.
 your promise? - - Are you to expect the least
promesse, f.
 favour from your parents and friends? - - They per-
grâce, f.
 ceive the danger, and they do not endeavour
percevoir, v. lâcher, v.
 to shun it.
de éviter, v.

IMP. I was speaking of your aunt when you
tante, f.
 (came in), and was doing her the justice she
entrer, v. rendre, v. lui
 deserves. - - Mr. N. did not act towards your
mériter, v. agir, v.
 son with much tenderness. - - Mr. P. and I were
fils, m. tendresse, f.
 answering your letters when you arrived. - - You
arriver, v.
 undoubtedly entertained great hopes from his
sans doute, adv.
 last voyage. - - They were spending their
dernier, adj. dépenser, v.

money in trifles, instead of buying
en, p. bagatelle, au lieu de, adv. achetés, v.
 books.

Past. I built this house in one thousand seven
maison, f.
 hundred and seventy-nine. - - Your father yesterday
hier, adv.
 received agreeable news. - - She burst into tears
fondre, v.
 after your cousin was gone. - - We sent him
après que, c. parti, p. p.
 a great deal of money unknown to your mo-
à l'insçu, p. dé
 ther. - - Why did you not finish your work soon-
ouvrage, m.
 er? - - (As soon as) they perceived us, they (ran
Dès que, c. prirent la
 away.)
fuite.

Fut. I will (give in) my accounts (at the) be-
au
 ginning of next . . . week. - - - My friend,
prochain, adj. semaine, f.
 Mrs. R. will dine with me next Wednesday. - - We
Mercredi, m.
 shall seize the first opportunity to thank him
saisir, v. occasion, f. pour remercier, v.
 for his kindness. - - You will soon entertain
de bonté, f. bientôt, adv.
 a better opinion of him. - - Will not your sister
sœur, f.
 (come down stairs) to day?
descendre, v.

Cond. I would lay two guineas, your
gager, v.
 uncle is not yet arrived. - - If my father were rich, he
arriver, v. étoit

would rebuild his country-house. - - Should we not
rebâtir, v. *Devoir, v.*

express our gratitude toward those who
exprimer, v. *reconnaissance, f.*

do us good? - - If you would, you could ren-
font, v. *bien, m.* *vouliez, v.* *ren-*

der great services to your country. - - - I am cer-
dre, v. *pays, m.*

tain (that) they would reward you, if you
récompenser, v.

deserved it.
mériter, v.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Discharge with equity the duties of thy
Remplir, v. *équité, f.* *devoir, m.*

office. - - - Let him receive the punishment due
charge, f. *punition, f.* *dû, p.p.*

to his crime. - - Let us give 'God thanks' for the
rendre, v. *grâce, f. à de*

good news we received yesterday. - - Imitate the great
hier, adv.

actions of your ancestors. - - Let them enjoy the
ancêtres, m. *jour, v.* *de*

fruit of their labours.

travail, m.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. Write to me by the first post,
Ecrivez, v. *ordinaire, m.*

that I may receive your letter before my de-
afin que, c. *avant, p.* *dé-*

parture from London. - - Though he hear
part, m. *Quoique, c.* *entendre, v. subj.*

what you say, yet he does not understand you. - -
dites, v. *comprendre, v.*

She is never pleased, though we obey her in
content, adj. *lui en, p.*

(every thing). - - - I will tell it to you, pro-
out *dirai, v.* *pour-*

vided you do not speak of it to your sister. - - -
vu que, c.

He will pay them, provided they wait a little
attendre, v.

longer.

plus long-tems, adv.

PRET. I wrote to your father (some time ago),
écrits, v. il y a quelque tems

that he might engage Mr. W. to come and
afin que, c.

spend the holidays with us. - - - That she might
passer, v. vacance, f.

reflect on her own conduct, and not on that of
propre, adj.

others. - - He would not come to see us, lest
voulut, v. de peur que, c.

we should perceive his bad designs. - - Your uncle
ne oncle, m.

desired that you might sell his two horses to
ordonner, v.

Mr. B. - I should be very sorry if they fell
que, c. tomber, v. subj.

into bad hands.

en

Promiscuous EXERCISES on the COMPOUND TENSES.

I have spoken to my father of it, but he has not
yet given me any answer. - - Have I not faith-
encore, adv. de

fully executed your orders? - - Has your sister suc-
ceeded in her undertaking? - - Yes, she has, and I
have congratulated her upon it. - - We have not yet re-

féliciter, v. en
ceived any remittance from America. - - Mrs. N. told
remise, f.

~~you~~ you had already sold the half of your
déjà, adv. moitié, f.

goods. - - - Why did you not pay those poor
marchandise, f.

people? - - - He would have been punished, if
gens, m. et, f. pl.

I had not defended his right. - - - They have sold
droit, m.

him four dozen of handkerchiefs at an exorbitant
mouchoir, m. à

price, but they have warranted them fine and
prix, m. garantir, v. fin

well worked. - - - We thought you would have
travailler, v.p.p. croyions, v.

brought your brother with you. - - - Have we not
 been obliged to (wait for) Miss A.? - - - If you had
de attendre, v.

trusted them with your goods, they would have
confier, v. leur & marchandise

stolen the greatest part of them. - - It is for
partie, f. Ce, pro.

that reason my father has not (thought fit)
juger, v. à-propos

to send them to you. - - - Mr. D. had represented to
 him all the danger of it. - - Mrs. F. has gained her
gagner, v.

cause, but she has lost all her wealth. - - Had I
perdre, v. bien, m.

not finished my work when she came in? - -
ouvrage, m. entrer, v.

You would have received your money (a month ago),
il y a un mois

if the mail had not been robbed. - - Mrs. P. told me
malle, f. voler, v.

she would have paid you some time ago, if she had
 sold her goods.

CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VERBS.

Verbs passive are very easily conjugated; it requires only that the participle passive of the verb, which is to be conjugated, be joined to the auxiliary verb *être*, to be, through all its moods, tenses, numbers, and persons. It is to be observed, that in French the participle passive varies according to the gender and number of the noun or pronoun, which stands as the nominative to the verb: ex.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>être</i>	aim-é,	ée, to be loved.
<i>être</i>	pun-i,	ie, to be punished.
<i>étant</i>	aim-é,	ée, being loved.
<i>étant</i>	pun-i,	ie, being punished.
<i>avoir été</i>	aim-é,	ée, to have been loved.
<i>avoir été</i>	pun-i,	ie, to have been punished.
<i>ayant été</i>	aim-é,	ée, having been loved.
<i>ayant été</i>	pun-i,	ie, having been punished.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular. M. F.

<i>Je suis</i>	aim-é, ée, &c. I am loved.
<i>Je suis</i>	pun-i, ie, &c. I am punished.

Plural.

<i>Nous sommes</i>	aim-és, ées, &c. we are loved.
<i>Nous sommes</i>	pun-is, ies, &c. we are punished.

COMPOUND TENSES.

M. F.

<i>J'ai été pardonn-é,</i>	ée, I have been forgiven.
<i>J'ai été pun-i,</i>	ie, I have been punished.
<i>Nous avons été</i>	aim-és, ées, We have been loved, &c.

OF NEUTER VERBS.

The conjugations of the above verbs are, like all others, distinguished by their terminations, and conjugated in the same manner.

Learners may easily know a neuter verb from an active one; because the latter generally has, or can always have, a direct case after it; whereas the neuter verb never has, nor can have, but an indirect case: for instance,

Dormir, to sleep,
Venir, to come,
Voyager, to travel,

are neuter verbs; because we cannot say,

<i>Dormir une maison,</i>	to sleep a house.
<i>Venir un livre,</i>	to come a book.
<i>Voyager la chambre,</i>	to travel the room, &c.

In the same manner,

Jouir, to enjoy,
Profiter, to profit by, to take advantage of,
Parvenir, to attain, to reach,

are neuter verbs, because they can only govern an indirect case: ex.

<i>Jouir d'une grande réputation,</i>	To enjoy a great reputation.
<i>Profiter du tems,</i>	To take advantage of the weather.
<i>Parvenir à son but,</i>	To attain one's end.

As it is impossible for the neuter verbs to govern an absolute case, it follows that every verb of this kind, which governs an absolute case, can no longer be looked upon as a neuter: ex.

<i>Pleurer,</i>	to weep, to bewail,
<i>Sortir,</i>	to go out,
<i>Monter,</i>	to go up, or come up,
<i>Plaider, &c.</i>	to plead,

are neuter verbs, but become active when they govern any object in the absolute case, or accusative: ex.

<i>Elle pleure ses péchés,</i>	She bewails her sins.
<i>Sortez ce cheval,</i>	Bring out that horse.
<i>Il plaida sa cause lui-même,</i>	He himself pleaded his cause.

But there are some neuter verbs which can never have an active signification, and which we are obliged to conjugate with the verb *faire*, when we wish to express an action passing from the subject who acts : ex.

<i>Ferai-je</i> bouillir ou rôtir	Shall I boil or roast that
<i>cette viande ?</i>	meat ?-
<i>Faites-la</i> bouillir,	Boil it.

Some of the neuter verbs conjugate their compound tenses by the auxiliary verb *avoir*, to have ; others by the verb *être*, to be.

The general rule to know what neuter verbs conjugate their compound tenses with the auxiliary *avoir*, and which are the others that are conjugated with the verb *être*, is to pay attention to the participle passive of the neuter verb which is conjugated.

If this participle be declinable, that is, if it can be applied to a man or a woman, or any other animated object, the compounds of its verbs are conjugated with the verb *être* : ex.

<i>Arriver</i> , to arrive,	| <i>Tomber</i> , to fall, <i>Venir</i> , to come, &c.
<i>Mourir</i> , to die,	
<i>Naître</i> , to be born,	

take the auxiliary verb *être* ; because we can say,

<i>Un homme arrivé</i> ,	a man arrived.
<i>Une femme morte</i> ,	a woman dead.
<i>Un enfant né</i> ,	a child born.
<i>Un cheval tombé</i> , &c.	a horse fallen.

If, on the contrary, the participle be indeclinable, that is, if it cannot be said of any animate object, the compound tenses of that verb must be conjugated with the verb *avoir* : ex.

<i>Dormir</i> , to sleep,	| <i>Régner</i> , to reign, <i>Vivre</i> , to live, &c.
<i>Languir</i> , to languish, to linger,	

take the auxiliary verb *avoir* ; because we cannot say,

Un homme dormi, a man slept, (part. pass.)
Une femme languie, a woman languished, or lingered.
Un enfant régné, a child reigned.
Un cheval vécu, &c. a horse lived.

The verb *courir* is in the last class, when it signifies the rapid motion of the body, moving in a certain direction with all the swiftness of its legs; as we cannot, in this sense, say,

Un homme couru, a man run, (part. pass.)
Une femme courue, a woman run,

nor *je suis couru, j'étois couru, &c.* but *j'ai couru, j'avois couru, &c.*

When we say in French, *un homme couru, une femme courue*, we mean a man or woman much sought after, a person or thing we are very eager to see or hear: ex.

Ce prédicateur est fort couru ;
Cette danseuse est fort courue ;

that is, people are very eager to hear that preacher, to see that dancer.

In the above general rule are not included some neuter verbs, which sometimes take the auxiliary *avoir*, and sometimes the auxiliary *être*; these are,

<i>Monter</i> , to go or come up.	<i>Demeurer</i> , to live, to remain.
<i>Descendre</i> , to go or come down.	<i>Périr</i> , to perish.
<i>Sortir</i> , to go out.	<i>Passer</i> , to pass, to go by.
<i>Rester</i> , to stay, to remain.	<i>Echapper</i> , to escape.

Monter and *descendre* often govern an absolute regimen; in which case they are considered as active verbs, and conjugated with the auxiliary *avoir*: ex.

J'ai monté les degrés, I have ascended the stairs,
or gone up the stairs.
Nous avons descendu la montagne, We have come down the mountain.

When the above verbs are employed without regimen, their compounds are conjugated with *être*: ex.

<i>Je suis descendu,</i>	<i>I am down.</i>
<i>Elle est déjà montée,</i>	<i>She is up already.</i>

Sortir, is conjugated with the verb *être*, when it signifies to quit, to leave the place wherein one was dwelling, or living; but it is conjugated with the verb *avoir*, when we wish to convey that we have been from home, and that we are come back again: ex.

<i>Il est sorti de prison,</i>	<i>He is out of prison.</i>
<i>J'ai sorti ce matin à dix heures,</i>	<i>I went out this morning at ten o'clock.</i>
<i>Avez-vous sorti ce matin ?</i>	<i>Did you go out this morning ?</i>
<i>Nous n'avons pas sorti de tout le jour,</i>	<i>We have not been out all day.</i>
<i>Le roi n'a pas sorti de sa chambre,</i>	<i>The king has not been out of his room.</i>

Demeurer and *rester* take the auxiliary *avoir*, when we mean that we were, but are no longer, in a place: ex.

<i>J'ai demeuré deux ans à la campagne,</i>	<i>I lived two years in the country.</i>
<i>Il a resté vingt ans à Rome,</i>	<i>He resided twenty years at Rome.</i>

On the contrary, they take the auxiliary *être*, while the person or persons are still in a place: ex.

<i>Il est demeuré à Londres pour y solliciter un évêché,</i>	<i>He has remained in London to solicit a bishopric.</i>
<i>Nous sommes restés à York pour y finir nos affaires,</i>	<i>We have tarried at York to conclude our affairs.</i>

Périr indifferently takes either the auxiliary *avoir* or *être*: ex.

<i>Il est péri deux vaisseaux sur mer,</i>	Two ships <i>have</i> been lost at sea.
<i>Trois hommes ont péri par cette tempête,</i>	Three men <i>have</i> perished by this storm.
<i>La plupart des équipages sont périés dans les ondes, le reste est péri de mi- sère,</i>	Most of the crew perished in the waves, the rest perished through mis- ery.

It seems, however, that the auxiliary *avoir* is more generally used.

Passer sometimes governs an indirect case, or is immediately followed by the preposition *par*, or some other, attended by a noun or pronoun; in which case its compounds are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *avoir*, whether it be used in its proper signification or in a figurative sense: ex.

<i>Le roi a passé par Ken- sington pour aller à Windsor,</i>	The king went through Kensington to go to Windsor.
<i>Nous avons passé devant l'église,</i>	We went by the church.
<i>Elle a passé près du parc de St. Jâques,</i>	She went by St. James' Park.
<i>La couronne de Naples a passé dans la maison de Bourbon,</i>	The crown of Naples passed to the house of Bourbon.

In all other cases, *passer* takes the auxiliary *être*: ex.

<i>Le roi est passé, vous ne sauriez le voir,</i>	The king is gone by, you cannot see him.
<i>Le beau tems est passé,</i>	The fine weather is over.
<i>Vos chagrins sont passés,</i>	Your sorrows are over.

We sometimes say, *ce mot est passé*, when we mean that it is no longer in use; but when we say, *ce mot a passé*, we understand in the language, which signifies that it has been received or adopted.

Passer is often a reflected passive verb, when its compound tenses follow the rule of the reflective verbs.

Passer, in several cases, becomes an active verb, and governs an absolute case : ex.

<i>Passer</i> cela sur le feu,	Pass <i>that</i> over the fire.
<i>Les ennemis ont passé la</i>	The enemies have crossed
<i>rivière,</i>	the river.
<i>Passer l'épée au travers du</i>	To run one through the
<i>corps,</i>	body.

Echapper has two significations : sometimes it is used in the sense of *éviter*, to avoid, when it is conjugated with the auxiliary *avoir*, and governs the dative case ; sometimes it signifies to come or go out by force or stratagem from a place in which one was confined or shut up ; in this case it takes the verb *être* for auxiliary : ex.

<i>Vous avez échappé-là à un</i>	You have escaped a great
<i>grand danger,</i>	danger.
<i>Il a échappé à la mort,</i>	He has escaped death.
<i>Ils sont échappés de leur</i>	They have escaped from
<i>prison, or,</i>	their prison, or, made
<i>Ils se sont échappés de leur</i>	their escape.
<i>prison,</i>	
<i>On la tenoit depuis quel-</i>	They had her for some
<i>ques jours, mais elle est</i>	days, but she <i>has</i> es-
<i>échappée, or, elle s'est</i>	caped, or, made her
<i>échappée,</i>	escape.

N. B. Exercises on the neuter verbs will be found among the irregular, whenever they occur.

REFLECTED VERBS.

We call *reflected*, or *reflective*, a verb whose subject and object are the same person or thing ; so that the subject that acts, acts upon itself, and is at the same time the agent and the object of the action : ex.

<i>Je me connois,</i>	I know myself,
<i>Tu te loues,</i>	Thou praisest thyself,
<i>Il se blesse,</i>	He wounds himself,
<i>Nous nous chauffons,</i>	We warm ourselves,

are reflected verbs, because it is I who know, and who am known; thou who praisest and who art praised; he who wounds and who is wounded, &c.

In order to express the relation of the nominative to the verb with its regimen or object, we always make use of the conjunctive pronouns, *me, te, se, myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself*, for the singular; *nous, vous, se, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*, for the plural. But it frequently happens, that in English, the second pronoun is implied, though it must be expressed in French: ex.

<i>Je me soutiens,</i>	I remember.
<i>Elle ne veut pas se marier,</i>	She will not marry.
<i>Nous nous plaignons, &c.</i>	We complain, &c.

The reflected verbs may be divided in the following manner, viz.

<i>Verbes réfléchis par la signification,</i>	Verbs reflective by signification.
<i>Verbes réfléchis par l'expression,</i>	Verbs reflective by expression.
<i>Verbes réfléchis directs,</i>	Verbs reflective direct.
<i>Verbes réfléchis indirects,</i>	Verbs reflective indirect.
<i>Verbes réfléchis passifs,</i>	Verbs reflective passive.

A verb reflected by signification is properly a verb wherein the person or thing that acts is at the same time the object of the action: ex.

<i>Je me chauffe,</i>	I warm myself.
<i>Elle se blesse,</i>	She wounds herself, &c.

A verb is reflective by expression when we add to it the double pronoun, without the person or thing that acts being the object of the action: such as,

<i>Je me repens,</i>	I repent,
<i>Il s'en va,</i>	He is going away,
<i>Elle se meurt,</i>	She is dying,
<i>Nous nous appercevons de</i> <i>notre erreur,</i>	We perceive our error,

which merely signify *Je suis repentant, il va, elle meurt, nous appercevons notre erreur.*

When the conjunctive pronoun is the objective case of the verb reflective by expression, we say it is a *verb reflective direct*; when the same conjunctive pronoun is the indirect regimen, (that is, governed in the dative case), we call it *reflective indirect*: thus,

<i>Je me flatte,</i>	I flatter <i>myself</i> ,
<i>Tu te vantes,</i>	Thou boastest,
<i>Il se félicite,</i>	He congratulates <i>himself</i> ,
	&c.

are verbs *reflective direct*.—On the contrary,

<i>Il se donne des louanges,</i>	He gives <i>himself</i> praise,
<i>Nous nous promettons un</i> <i>bon succès,</i>	We promise <i>ourselves</i> good success,
<i>Vous vous arrachez une</i> <i>dent,</i>	You draw one of your teeth,

are verbs *reflective indirect*, because it is as if we said, *Il donne des louanges à soi, nous promettons un bon succès à nous, vous arrachez une dent à vous, &c.*

Verb reflective passive. This verb is so called, because it not only expresses a passive sense but that sense can only be rendered by a passive verb: ex.

<i>Cela se voit tous les jours,</i>	That is seen every day.
<i>Cela ne se dit point,</i>	That is not said.
<i>Ce livre se vend bien,</i>	That book sells well.
<i>Ce bruit se répand,</i>	That rumour is spread.
<i>Ces fruits se mangent en</i> <i>hiver,</i>	These fruits are eaten in winter.

<i>Cet homme s'est trouvé innocent du crime dont on l'accusoit,</i>	That man has been found innocent of the crime with which he was accused.
---	--

It is as if there were *cela est vu tous les jours, cela n'est point dit, &c.* which exactly correspond with the idiom of the English language.

This last verb is of great use in the French language, because, as it has been observed before, there are properly no passive verbs in that language, and we are often obliged to supply the want of them by the above verb, or by the pronoun general *on*, to avoid ambiguity or false sense : if, for instance, instead of saying, *ces fruits se mangent en hiver, ou, on mange ces fruits en hiver*, I said, *ces fruits sont mangés en hiver*, one might understand that those fruits are already eaten ; whereas, I only wish to express the proper season for eating those fruits.

Some authors call *réci-proque*, reciprocal, all those reflected verbs ; but this denomination to me has appeared insufficient to determine accurately the nature and use of these verbs. Others limit the reciprocal verb to signify what two persons or two things reciprocally do to each other : thus,

<i>Pierre et Jean se battent,</i>	Peter and John are fighting, or beating each other,
<i>Paul et Robert s'aiment,</i>	Paul and Robert love each other,
<i>Le feu et l'eau se détruisent,</i>	Fire and water destroy each other,

are reciprocal verbs, because it is as if we said, *Pierre et Jean se battent réciproquement l'un l'autre, Paul et Robert s'aiment réciproquement, &c.*

This distinction of the reciprocal verbs may be adopted, observing at the same time, that we often

prefix the preposition *entre* to the verb, the better to express the reciprocity : ex.

<i>Pierre et Jean s'entr'aiment,</i>	Peter and John love each other.
<i>Ils s'entrelouent,</i>	They praise each other.
<i>Elles s'entrehaïssent,</i>	They hate each other.
<i>Le feu et l'eau s'entredétruisent, &c.</i>	Fire and water destroy each other.

All the reflected and reciprocal verbs, without exception, are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *être*; hence it may be supposed how much French people are shocked to hear any one, who has learned that language, say,

<i>Je m'ai acheté un cheval,</i>	I bought myself a horse;
<i>Je m'avois blessé,</i>	I had hurt myself;
<i>Il s'a fait mal,</i>	He has hurt himself;
<i>Elle s'avoit moqué de moi,</i>	She had laughed at me;
<i>&c.</i>	

expressions too commonly made use of by many English people, who speak without knowledge of the principles of the language ; whereas we must say,

<i>Je me suis acheté un cheval,</i>	We have inquired.
<i>Je m'étois blessé,</i>	They have walked.
<i>Il s'est fait mal,</i>	Strange things have happened since your departure.
<i>Elle s'étoit moquée de moi,</i>	
<i>Nous nous sommes informés,</i>	
<i>Ils se sont promenés,</i>	
<i>Il s'est passé d'étranges choses depuis votre départ,</i>	
<i>Il s'est passé bien des années depuis que j'ai ouï parler de cette affaire,</i>	Many years have elapsed since I heard of that affair.

It must be owned, that in the compounds of most part of these verbs, the verb *être* is but the substitute of the verb *avoir*; but it is impossible to use *avoir* as auxiliary to a verb which has for its objective case a conjunctive pronoun that relates to the principle of the

action of that verb, and which precedes the auxiliary ;
for, though we say,

Il a voulu se tuer, He would kill himself ;

yet, if we change the place of the pronoun, we must
say, *Il s'est voulu tuer*, which is the idiom of the lan-
guage.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERBS.

The conjugation of the following verb may serve as
a model for all the reflected or reciprocal verbs, of the
four conjugations.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Se promener*, to walk.

Part. act. *Se promenant*, walking.

M. Sing. F.

Part. pass. *promen-é, ée*, walked.

M. Plural. F.

Part. pass. *promen-és, ées*, walked.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Pres. *S'être promené*, to have walked.

Past. *S'étant promené*, having walked.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je me promène, I walk, or do walk, or am walking.

Tu te promènes,

Il se promène,

Plural.

Nous nous promenons, we walk, &c.

Vous vous promenez,

Ils se promènent,

Imperfect. Singular.

Je me promenois, I did walk, or walked, or was walking.

Tu te promenois,

Il se promenoit,

Plural.

Nous nous promenions, we did walk, &c.
Vous vous promeniez,
Ils se promenoient,

Preterite. Singular.

Je me promenai, I did walk, or walked.
Tu te promenâs,
Il se promena,

Plural.

Nous nous promenâmes, we did walk, &c.
Vous vous promenâtes,
Ils se promenèrent,

Future. Singular.

Je me promènerai, I shall, or will walk.
Tu te promèneras,
Il se promènera,

Plural.

Nous nous promènerons, we shall, or will walk.
Vous vous promènerez,
Ils se promèneront,

Conditional. Singular:

Je me promènerois, I would, should, or could walk.
Tu te promènerois,
Il se promèneroit,

Plural.

Nous nous promènerions, we would, &c. walk.
Vous vous promèneriez,
Ils se promèneroient,

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present. *Je me suis promen-é, ée, I have walked.*
 Imperfect. *Je m'étois promen-é, ée, I had walked.*
 Preterite. *Je me fus promen-é, ée, I had walked.*
 Future. *Je me serai promen-é, ée, I shall or will have walked.*
 Conditional. *Je me serois promen-é, ée, I should, &c. have walked.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

*Promène-toi**, walk thou.*Qu'il se promène*, let him walk.

Plural.

*Promenons-nous**, let us walk.*Promenez-vous**, walk ye.*Qu'ils se promènent*, let them walk.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je me promène, that I may walk.*tu te promènes*,*il se promène*,

Plural.

nous nous promenions, that we may walk.*vous vous promeniez*,*ils se promènent*,

Preterite. Singular.

Que je me promenasse, that I might walk.*tu te promenasses*,*il se promenât*,

Plural.

nous nous promenassions, that we might walk.*vous vous promenassiez*,*ils se promenassent*,

COMPOUND TENSES.

M. F.

Present.

Que je me sois promen-é ée, that I
may have walked.

Preterite.

Que je me fusse promen-é ée, that I
might have walked.

The learner may here be again reminded, that it is

* When the verb is conjugated with a negation, these three pronouns are put before the verb; ex. *ne vous promenez pas*, do not walk; and *toi* is changed into *te*: *ne te promène pas*.

necessary to conjugate this verb with a negation and interrogation: ex.

<i>Je ne me promène pas,</i>	I do not walk.
<i>Vous promenez-vous,</i>	Do you walk?
<i>Ne se promène-t-il pas?</i>	Does he not walk?

COMPOUND TENSES.

<i>Me suis-je promené?</i>	Have I walked? or did I walk?
<i>Ne vous êtes-vous pas chauffé?</i>	Have you not warmed yourself? or did you not warm yourself?
<i>Mon cousin s'est-il informé?</i>	Has my cousin inquired? or did my cousin inquire?
<i>Votre frère ne s'est-il pas repenti?</i>	Has not your brother repented? or did not your brother repent?
We say in French,	
<i>Se promener à cheval, en carrosse,</i>	To take a ride, an airing on horseback, in a coach.
<i>Se promener sur l'eau, sur la rivière,</i>	To go upon the water, on the river.

EXERCISES UPON THE REFLECTED VERBS.

N. B. Verbs marked thus * are irregular: see the irregular verbs alphabetically arranged under each conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	I rise	(early)	every
	<i>Se lever, v.</i>	<i>de bonne heure, adv.</i>	
morning.	- -	Does not your brother remember	
<i>matin, m.</i>		<i>se ressouvenir, v.*</i>	
to have seen	me?	- - My sister	is not well, she
<i>de vu, p. p.</i>		<i>sœur, f. † se porter,</i>	

† When we mean to express the state of a person's health, instead of the verb *être*, we must use the reflected one *se porter*:

<i>Ma sœur ne se porte pas bien,</i>	My sister is not well.
--------------------------------------	------------------------

applies herself (too much) to study. - - - We
s'appliquer, v. trop, adv.
 rejoice at the good news he has brought
se réjouir, v. de nouvelle, f. apporté, p. p.
 us. - - When do you intend to go and see
se proposer, v. de aller, v. voir, v.
 Mrs. H.? - - Do you not repent what you
se repentir, v. de*
 have done to her? - - I believe your brothers
*fait, p. p. croire, v.**
 are not well; for I have not seen them this
 † *car, c. vu, p. p.*
 week.
semaine, f.

IMP. I was riding on horseback in the park,
parc, v.
 when I met him. - - Was he not warm-
quand, c. recontrer, v. se chauff-
 ing himself when you (came in)? - - We did not
fer, v. entrer, v.
 imagine he would succeed so well. - - You were
s'imaginer, v. réussir, v.
 boasting too much of what you have done for
se vanter, v. fait, p. p.
 him. - - They did not expect that they should
s'attendre, v.
 meet us.

Parr. I inquired after you yesterday. - - -
s'informer, v. de hier, adv.
 Did not my son behave well in the last
se comporter, v. dernier, adj.
 war? - - Corn was sold yesterday for twelve shil-
guerre, f. se vendre, v.
 lings a bushel. - - We saw ourselves surrounded by
se voir, v. entouré, p. p.*
 more than twenty persons in an instant. - - Did you
en, p.

not find yourselves obliged to go
se trouver, v. *obligé, p.p.* *de aller, v.*
 there? - - They did not stop one minute.
s'arrêter, v.

Fut. I will not complain of you, if you
*se plaindre, v.**
 promise me to behave better. - - Will your
*promettre, v.** *de* *mieux, adv.*
 bird (grow tame)? - - Shall we submit our-
oiseau, m. *s'apprivoiser, v.* *se soumettre, v.**
 selves to his judgment. - - You will ruin your-
jugement, m. *se ruiner, v.*
 selves if you continue (gaming). - - Will they not
continuer, v. *de jouer, v.*
 perceive it (as soon as) they come into the
s'appercevoir, v. *en dès que, c.* *entrer, v. fut.*
 room?

COND. If I were in your place, I would
étois à
 not vex myself. - - - Would she not (make her
se chagriner, v. *s'échap-*
 escape)? - - We would embark (this day)
per, v. *s'embarquer, v.* *aujourd'hui, adv.*
 if the weather (would permit). - - Would you so
tems, m. *le permettoit, v.*
 soon? - - Why would you expose yourselves to their
tôt, adv. *s'exposer, v.*
 fury? - - They would agree * very well,
fureur, f. *s'accorder, v.* *bien, adv.*
 if they were not so proud.
orgueilleux, adj.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

I give you leave to go out, but
donner, v. *permission, f.* *de sortir, v.* *mais, c.*
 do not overheat yourself. - - Let him amuse him-
s'échauffer, v. *s'amuser, v.*

self a little in my garden. - - Let us remem-
un peu, adv. jardin, m. se ressou-
 ber what we are to do. - - Endeavour to
venir de, v. † faire, v. S'efforcer, v. de*
 please your master, and do not so often mis-
plaître, v. à maître, m. se trom-
 take in the tenses, numbers, and persons of the
per, v.
 verb. - - Let them (fall asleep).
s'endormir, v.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. I must apply myself to the
Il faut que s'appliquer, v.
 French language. - - I will hide it, lest
langue, f. cacher, v. de peur que, c.
 she should perceive it. - - Provided
ne s'apercevoir, v. en, pro. Pourvu que, c.
 we remember to ask him how his
de demander, v. comment, adv.
 mother does. - - (In order that) you may not
se porter, v. Afin que, c.
 boast (so much). - - I have told them who you
se vanter, v. tant, adv. dit, p.p.
 are, that they may behave better another time.
afin que, c. fois, f.

Pret. That I might not ruin myself. - -
se ruiner, v.
 That he might not meddle with my affairs. - -
se mêler, v. de
 That we might excuse ourselves. - - That you
s'excuser, v.
 might not go away. - - That they might not
*s'en aller, v.**
 repent too late.
se-repentir, v. trop tard, adv.*

† See the reference * in the exercises upon the third conjugation, page 193.

COMPOUND TENSES.

I have inquired after you and your sister. - - -
s'informer, v. de

He says you have not been well while you
dit, v. pendant que, c.

were in the country. - - - Has not your cousin
à campagne, f. cousin, m.

laughed at me? - - Did we not get up at six
se moquer, v. de se lever, v. à

(o'clock)? - - They have perceived the trick, but
heure, f. du détour, m.

it was too late. - - Did you remember me?
se ressouvenir, v. de

I had not applied myself enough. - - - Had
s'appliquer, v. assez, adv.

not your sister imagined, that they would have
s'imaginer, v.

found themselves obliged to go to France? - -
se trouver, v. obligé, p.p. de †

Many things (have been said) of them which
se dire, v.

are not true. - - - We had thought ourselves
*se croire, v.**

able to resist them, but we have
capable, adj. de résister, v. leur mais, c.

(been deceived). - - - Did you not hide your-
se tromper, v. se cacher, v.

selves in order to surprise them? - - When
afin de surprendre, v. Quand, adv.

I (shall) have walked five or six minutes in the gar-
jar-

den, I will rest myself. - - - Why did you
din, m. se reposer, v.

exhaust yourself as you have done? - - - Our
s'épuiser, v. fait, p.p.

sailors would have behaved with more reso-
matelot, m.

† See the indefinite article, p. 41.

lution. - - - Would you not have excused yourself. - -

s'excuser, v.

When they have repented their faults, I

se repentir, v. de

will forgive them. - - If I had been in your place, I

à

would not have meddled with their affairs. - - -

se mêler, v. de

Your friend would not have complained of you,

*se plaindre, v.**

and you never would have (fallen out) for so small

se brouiller, v.

a matter.

chose, f.

CONJUGATION OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

These are called *irregulars* because their conjugation deviates from the general rule, either by their terminations, or the want of some of their moods, tenses, persons, or numbers.

VERB OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

ALLER, to go.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Aller, to go.

Part. act.

Allant, going.

Part. pass.

Allé, ée, gone.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Vais, vas, va, I go, do go, or am going.*

Plur. *Allons, allez, vont,*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Allois, allois, alloit, I did go, or was going.*

Plur. *Allions, alliez, alloient,*

Preterite.

Sing. *Allai, allas, alla, I went, or did go.*

Plur. *Allâmes, allâtes, allèrent; or,*

Sing. *Fus, fus, fut*, I went, or did go.
 Plur. *Fûmes, fûtes, furent*,
 Future.

Sing. *Irai, iras, ira*, I shall, or will go.
 Plur. *Irons, irez, iront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Irois, irois, iroit*, I should, could, would, or
 Plur. *Irions, iriez, iroient*, might go.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Va*, go thou ;
qu'il aille, let him go.
 Plur. *Allons, allez, qu'ils aillent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Que, que, que*,
Aille, ailles, aille, that I may go.
 Plur. *Allions, alliez, aillent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Allasse, allasses, allât*, that I might go.
 Plur. *Allassions, allassiez, allassent*,

Among the compound tenses of this verb, it is to be remarked, that those which are formed by the participle *allé*, signify that we are or were yet in the place mentioned at the time we are or were speaking. Whence it follows, that the first person of the compound of the present,

Je suis allé, I have gone, &c.
Tu es allé, &c.

can seldom be used in discourse ; for we cannot naturally say that we are still in a place which can only be mentioned in a past time, after we have left it ; therefore we make use of the compound tenses of the verb *être*, as *j'ai été, tu as été, j'eus été, j'avois été, j'aurois été*, &c. for when we say,

Il est allé à Londres, He is gone to London.

we give to understand, that he is still in London, or is on his way, going to London : on the contrary,

Il a été à Londres, *He has been at London,*
means, that he has gone to London, but is returned.

The above verb is also conjugated as a reflected one, with the particle *en* : ex.

S'en aller, to go away.

Je m'en vais, I go or am going away.

Tu t'en vas, thou goest or art going away.

Il s'en va, he goes or is going away.

Nous nous en allons, we go or are going away.

Vous vous en allez, you go or are going away.

Ils s'en vont, they go or are going away.

Negatively.

Je ne m'en vais pas, I am not going away.

Il ne s'en va pas, he is not going away.

Nous ne nous en allons pas, we are not going away.

Vous ne vous en allez pas, &c. you are not going away, &c.

Interrogatively.

S'en va-t-il ? Is he going away ?

Vous en allez-vous ? &c. are you going away ? &c.

Ne s'en vont-ils pas ? &c. are they not going away ? &c.

The imperative mood is thus conjugated :

Singular.

Va-t'en, go thou away.

Qu'il s'en aille, let him go away.

Plural.

Allons-nous en, let us go away.

Allez-vous en, go away.

Qu'ils s'en aillent, let them go away.

Its compound tenses are,

Je m'en suis allé, I have gone away.

Je m'en étois allé, I had gone away.

Je m'en fus allé, I had gone away.

Je m'en serai allé, I shall have gone away, &c.

Je m'en serois allé, I should have gone away.

VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACQUERIR, TO ACQUIRE.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present.	<i>Acquérir, to acquire.</i>
Part. act.	<i>Acquérant, acquiring.</i>
Part. pass.	<i>Acquis, acquired.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing.	<i>Acquiers, acquiers, acquiert, I acquire, or am ac-</i>	
Plur.	<i>Acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent,</i>	<i>quiring.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Acquérois, acquérais, acquéroit, I did acquire, or was</i>	
Plur.	<i>Acquérions, acquériez, acquéroient,</i>	<i>acquiring.</i>

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Acquis, acquis, acquit, I acquired, or did ac-</i>	
Plur.	<i>Acquîmes, acquîtes, acquirent,</i>	<i>quire.</i>

Future.

Sing.	<i>Acquerrai, acquerras, acquerra, I shall, or will ac-</i>	
Plur.	<i>Acquerrons, acquertez, acquerront,</i>	<i>quire.</i>

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Acquerreis, acquerreis, acquerroit, I should, would,</i>	
		<i>or could acquire.</i>
Plur.	<i>Acquerriens, acquerriez, acquerroient,</i>	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Acquiers, acquière, acquire thou.</i>
Plur.	<i>Acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent,</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>	
Sing.	<i>Acquière, acquières, acquière, that I may acquire.</i>			
Plur.	<i>Acquérions, acquériez, acquièrent,</i>			

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Acquisse, acquisses, acquit, that I might ac-</i>	
Plur.	<i>Acquissions, acquissiez, acquissent,</i>	<i>quire.</i>

QUERIR, TO FETCH.

The primitive of the above verb is never used but in the present of the infinitive mood: *ex.*

Envoyez-moi quérir, Send for me.

CONQUERIR, TO CONQUER ; REQUERIR, TO REQUIRE ;
are conjugated like **ACQUERIR.**

BOUILLIR, TO BOIL.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present.	<i>Bouillir, to boil.</i>
Part. act.	<i>Bouillant, boiling.</i>
Part. pass.	<i>Bouilli, ie, boiled.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing.	<i>Bous, bous, bout,</i>	<i>I boil, or am boiling.</i>
Plur.	<i>Bouillons, bouillez, bouillent,</i>	

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Bouillois, bouillois, bouilloit,</i>	<i>I did boil, or was</i>
Plur.	<i>Bouillions, bouilliez, bouilloient,</i>	<i>boiling.</i>

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Bouillis, bouillis, bouillit,</i>	<i>I boiled, or did</i>
Plur.	<i>Bouillîmes, bouillîtes, bouillirent,</i>	<i>boil.</i>

Future.

Sing.	<i>Bouillirai, bouilliras, bouillira,</i>	<i>I shall or will boil.</i>
Plur.	<i>Bouillirons, bouillirez, bouilliront,</i>	

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Bouillirois, bouillirois, bouilliroit,</i>	<i>I should, would,</i>
Plur.	<i>Bouillirions, bouilliriez, bouilliroient,</i>	<i>or could boil.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Bous, bouille, boil thou.</i>
Plur.	<i>Bouillons, bouillez, bouillent,</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. ^{Que} Bouille, ^{que} bouilles, ^{que} bouille, that I may boil.
 Plur. Bouillions, bouilliez, bouillent,

Preterite.

Sing. Bouillisse, bouillisses, bouillît, that I might boil.
 Plur. Bouillissions, bouillissiez, bouillissent,

This verb, as well as its compound *rebouillir*, to boil again, is but seldom used, except in the third person singular or plural, and its infinitive mood, which is commonly joined to the verb *Faire*: ex.

Faites bouillir cette viande, Boil that meat.

COURIR, TO RUN.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Courir, to run.
 Part. act. Courant, running,
 Part. pass. Couru, ue, run.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. Cours, cours, court, I run, or am running.
 Plur. Courons, courez, courent,

Imperfect.

Sing. Courois, couroit, couroit, I did run, or was
 Plur. Courions, couriez, couroient, running.

Preterite.

Sing. Courus, courus, courut, I ran, or did run.
 Plur. Courûmes, courûtes, coururent,

Future.

Sing. Courrai, courras, courra, I shall or will run.
 Plur. Courrons, courrez, courrant,

Conditional.

Sing. *Courrois, courrois, courroit*, I should, would, or
 Plur. *Courrions, courriez, courroient*, could run.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Cours, cours*, run thou.
 Plur. *Courons, courez, courent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Que que que
 Sing. *Coure, coures, coure*, that I may run.
 Plur. *Courions, couriez, courent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Courusse, courusses, courût*, that I might run.
 Plur. *Courussions, courussiez, courussent*,

The compounds of this verb are,

<i>Accourir</i> , to run to.	<i>Parcourir</i> , to run over.
<i>Concourir</i> , to concur.	<i>Recourir</i> , to have recourse
<i>Discourir</i> , to discourse.	to.
<i>Encourir</i> , to incur.	<i>Secourir</i> , to succour, to
	assist.

COUVRIR, TO COVER.

See **OUVRIR, TO OPEN.**

CUEILLIR, TO GATHER.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present. *Cueillir*, to gather.
 Part. act. *Cueillant*, gathering.
 Part. pass. *Cueilli, ie*, gathered.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing. *Cueille, cueilles, cueille*, I gather, or am gath-
 Plur. *Cueillons, cueillez, cueillent*, ering.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cueillois, cueillois, cueilloit*, I did gather, or was
 Plur. *Cueillions, cueilliez, cueilloient*, gathering.

Preterite.

Sing. *Cueillis, cueillis, cueillit*, I gathered, or did
 Plur. *Cueillîmes, cueillîtes, cueillirent*, gather.

Future.

Sing. *Cueillerai, cueilleras, cueillera*, I shall or will
 Plur. *Cueillerons, cueillerez, cueilleront*, gather.

Conditional.

Sing. *Cueillerois, cueillerois, cueilleroit*, I should, would,
 or could gather.
 Plur. *Cueillerions, cueilleriez, cueilleroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Cueille, cueille*, gather thou.
 Plur. *Cueillons, cueillez, cueillent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Que que que
 Sing. *Cueille, cueilles, cueille*, that I may gather.
 Plur. *Cueillions, cueilliez, cueillent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Cueillisse cueillisses, cueillit*, that I might
 Plur. *Cueillissions, cueillissiez, cueillissent*, gather.

The compounds of this verb are,

Accueillir, to make wel- | *Recueillir*, to gather to-
 come. | gether.

DORMIR, TO SLEEP.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present. *Dormir*, to sleep.
 Part. act. *Dormant*, sleeping.
 Part. pass. *Dormi*, slept.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Dors,* *dors,* *dort,* I sleep, or am sleeping.
 Plur. *Dormons,* *dormez,* *dorment,*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Dormois,* *dormois,* *dormoit,* I did sleep, or was
 Plur. *Dormions,* *dormiez,* *dormoient,* sleeping.

Preterite.

Sing. *Dormis,* *dormis,* *dormit,* I slept, or did sleep.
 Plur. *Dormîmes,* *dormîtes,* *dormirent,*

Future.

Sing. *Dormirai,* *dormiras,* *dormira,* I shall or will
 Plur. *Dormirons,* *dormirez,* *dormiront,* sleep.

Conditional.

Sing. *Dormirois,* *dormirois,* *dormiroit,* I would, could or
 Plur. *Dormirions,* *dormiriez,* *dormiroient,* should sleep.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Dors,* *dorme,* sleep thou.
 Plur. *Dormons,* *dormez,* *dorment,*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que *que* *que*
 Sing. *Dorme,* *dormes,* *dorme,* that I may sleep.
 Plur. *Dormions,* *dormiez,* *dorment,*

Preterite.

Sing. *Dormisse,* *dormisses,* *dormît,* that I might sleep.
 Plur. *Dormissions,* *dormissiez,* *dormissent,*

The compounds of this verb are,

Endormir, to make sleep. | *Se rendormir,* to fall asleep
S'endormir, to fall asleep. | again.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

Where are you going? . . . I am going to the
Où, adv.

play. - - I would go with you, if I had time. - - Why
comédie, f. *le*

are they going away so soon? - - Will not your father
tôt, adv.

be angry, if you go there without him? - - We were
fâché, adj.

going to Miss D——'s, when we met you.
chez, p. *avons rencontré, v.*

- - These men went yesterday from house to house. - -
en, p.

Believe me, sir, do not go to see them. - - Your fa-
Croire, v. *voir, v.*

ther told me, you will go to France and Italy as soon
dire, v.

as the war (is over). - - My sister and I went last
sera finie. *dernier, adj.*

Wednesday to Vauxhall. - - If you had gone thither
 an hour sooner you would have heard fine music.
plutôt, adv. *entendre, v.*

- - Your uncle has acquired a great name in America.
nom, m.

- - My father went to pay your uncle a visit
rendre, v.

last week, and he did not welcome him (as a) friend.
en, p.

- - - Did he not? I am sorry for it. - - - Mr. Dubois,
 the king's silversmith, has brought the watch: it
argentier, m.

now goes very well. - - Go and fetch me
maintenant, adv. *en*

the letter I left in my room. - - Boil this chicken,
laisser, v. *poulet, m.*

and roast that goose. - - At last we have conquered.
rôtir, v. *oie, f.* *Enfin, adv.*

- - This water will soon boil. - - Boil that meat
bientôt, adv.

again, it is not done enough. - - Do not run so
cuit, p.p.

fast, you will be tired. - - - They always run
te, adv. *fatigué, p.p.*

when they go to see their aunt. - - Your brother
tante, f.

runs faster than I. - - When he heard that his
apprendre, v.

friend was in danger, he ran instantly to him. - -
aussitôt, adv.

Let us not discourse any more on that subject. - - - - I
sujet, m.

would assist him with all my heart, if I could. - - This
pouvoir,

gentleman is a great traveller: he has run over all
voyageur, m.

Europe. - - Let him go away, for I do not wish to
car, c. vouloir, v.

speak to him. - - If you do it, you will incur your
faire, v.

father's displeasure. - - That would concur to the pub-
déplaisir, m.

lic good. - - When children are guilty, they generally
bien, m. coupable, adj.

have recourse to some falsehood. - - For whom are you
mensonge, m.

gathering those charming flowers? - - I gather them for
fleur, f.

my mother. - - Why do they not gather some roses? - -
rose, f.

Mrs. P. would have gathered some, but the gardener
jardinier, m.

told her he would gather them himself. - - Of all na-
tions none has welcomed the poor French clergy bet-
clergé, m.

ter than the English. - - Do not make any noise, for my
faire, v. car, c.

sister (is asleep.) - - I hope she will sleep better to-night. -
dormir. ce soir, m.

She would sleep much better, if she were in her bed. - -
lit, m.

- If I do not walk a little, I shall fall asleep. - - My
se promener, v.

mother, sister, brother, and I, went yesterday to

Croydon, to see Miss Keen. - - Did you go thither
Mademoiselle, f.
 on foot? - - No, my mother and sister went in a
à en, p.
 coach, and my brother and I on horseback.
à cheval, m.

FUIR, TO RUN AWAY, TO SHUN, TO AVOID, TO FLEE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Fuir, to flee.*
 Part. act. *Fuyant, fleeing.*
 Part. pass. *Fui, ie, fled.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Fuis, fuis, fuit, I flee.*
 Plur. *Fuyons, fuyez, fuient,*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Fuyois, fuyois, fuyoit, I fled, or did flee.*
 Plur. *Fuyions, fuyiez, fuyoient,*

Preterite.

This tense is conjugated with the verb *Prendre* and the substantive *fuite* : ex.

Je pris la fuite, I fled, or ran away.

Future.

Sing. *Fuirai, fuiras, fuira, I shall or will flee.*
 Plur. *Fuirons, fuirez, fuiront,*

Conditional.

Sing. *Fuirois, fuirois, fuiroit, I should, would, or could*
 Plur. *Fuirions, fuiriez, fuiroient, flee.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Fuis, fuie, flee thou.*
 Plur. *Fuyons, fuyez, fuient,*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>	
Sing.	<i>Fuie,</i>	<i>fuies,</i>	<i>fuie,</i>	that I may flee.
Plur.	<i>Fuyions,</i>	<i>fuyiez,</i>	<i>fuient,</i>	

Preterite.

Je prisse la fuite, &c. that I might flee.

MENTIR, TO LIE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	<i>Mentir,</i>	to lie.
Part. act.	<i>Mentant,</i>	lying.
Part. pass.	<i>Menti,</i>	lied.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Mens,</i>	<i>mens,</i>	<i>ment,</i>	I lie.
Plur.	<i>Mentons,</i>	<i>mentez,</i>	<i>mentent,</i>	

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Mentois,</i>	<i>mentois,</i>	<i>mentoit,</i>	I did lie, or was lying.
Plur.	<i>Mentions,</i>	<i>mentiez,</i>	<i>mentoient,</i>	

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Mentis,</i>	<i>mentis,</i>	<i>mentit,</i>	I lied, or did lie.
Plur.	<i>Mentîmes,</i>	<i>mentîtes,</i>	<i>mentirent,</i>	

Future.

Sing.	<i>Mentirai,</i>	<i>mentiras,</i>	<i>mentira,</i>	I shall or will lie.
Plur.	<i>Mentirons,</i>	<i>mentirez,</i>	<i>mentiront,</i>	

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Mentirois,</i>	<i>mentirois,</i>	<i>mentiroit,</i>	I would, could, or
Plur.	<i>Mentirions,</i>	<i>mentiriez,</i>	<i>mentiroient,</i>	should lie.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Mens,</i>	<i>mente,</i>	lie thou.
Plur.	<i>Mentons,</i>	<i>mentez,</i>	<i>mentent,</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Offre,</i>	<i>offre,</i>	offer thou.
Plur.	<i>Offrons,</i>	<i>offrez,</i>	<i>offrent,</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>	
Sing.	<i>Offre,</i>	<i>offres,</i>	<i>offre,</i>	that I may offer.
Plur.	<i>Offrions,</i>	<i>offriez,</i>	<i>offrent,</i>	

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Offrisse,</i>	<i>offrisses,</i>	<i>offrît,</i>	that I might offer.
Plur.	<i>Offrissions,</i>	<i>offrissiez,</i>	<i>offrissent,</i>	

OUIR, TO HEAR.

This verb is never used but in its participle passive, joined to some of the tenses of the verb *avoir*, to have, preceding the verb *dire*, to say : ex.

J'ai ouï dire que, I have heard, that, &c.

In general we make use of *apprendre*.

OUVRIER, TO OPEN.

This verb, as well as its compounds,

Couvrir, to cover, *Récouvrir*, to cover again.

Découvrir, { to discover, } is conjugated like *OFFRIR*.
 { to uncover, }

PARTIR, TO SET OUT, TO GO AWAY ;

And its compounds,

Départir, to depart, to | *Repartir*, to set out again,
impart, | to reply ;

Se REPENTIR, TO REPENT;

SENTIR, TO FEEL, TO SMELL,

And its compounds ;

Consentir, to consent, to | *Ressentir*, to be sensible of,
agree, | to resent,
Pressentir, to have a foresight of,
are conjugated like *Mentir*.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

- As soon as they saw us coming they ran away
voir, v. venir, v.
- - - Avoid bad company. - - He does not love your
compagnie, f.
- sister, because she lies. - - If you forgive me this time,
parce que, c. fois, f.
- I never will lie any more. - - I cannot believe him;
pouvoir, v.
- for he contradicts himself at every instant. - - Tell
car, c. Dire, v.
- me what she has done to you ; but above all do not lie.
sur, p.
- - If you do not behave better, your mother will
se comporter, v.
- die with grief. - - Mrs. S. died at Paris on the seventh
de chagrin, m. à
- of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty.
Août, m.
- - Misfortune often seeks those who avoid it, and
Malheur, m. chercher, v.
- sometimes avoids those who seem to seek it. - -
quelquefois, adv. sembler, v.
- Were I in your place, I would not offer her any money.
Si j'étois à
- - Why do you not open the door for your sister?
Pourquoi, adv. à

- - Your brother ~~was~~ no sooner arrived in London, than
phutôt, adv. à

I offered him my services. - - Your actions never belie
 your words. - - Open the window. - - I had heard you
 were going to Holland at the beginning of next
au commencement, m.

month. - - I hope you will never discover what I have
espérer, v.

told you. - - Cover my hat, and put it upon that
dire, v. mettre, v.

chair. - - I will set out to-morrow morning at seven
 (o'clock). - - Do not set out without me. - - Let us go and
heure, f.

see Mrs. D**, I have heard she is dying. - - Your sister
 repents much of having sold her books. - - Gather that
d'avoir

pink, it smells charmingly. - - Her mother says she
aillet, m. bien bon, adv.

never will consent to it. - - If you do not take
prendre, v.

care, you will repent of your imprudence soon or
garde, f. tôt, adv.

late. - - Let us die for our country, and our death will
tard, adv. patrie, f.

be glorious. - - Every citizen ought to be disposed to
glorieux, adj. doit

sacrifice himself for the public good; it is at this
bien ce, pro. à, p.

price only that (a man) acquires a lawful right
on légitime, adj. droit, m.

to the advantages of civil society. - - - I should die
 satisfied, if I knew you were happy. - - -
content, adj. savoir, v. (by the subj.)

You soon felt the effect of it. - - My cousin set out
effet, m.

from here yesterday morning at nine o'clock. - - I
ici, adv.

offer you my house, it is at your service. - - - You
 may rely upon her, she will never discover
ouvoir, v. compter, v.

your secrets. - - I will never offer you my^s horse^s any
 more^t. - - He will feel it in his turn, when he
 à tour, m.
 is old.
 (by the fut.)

SERVIR, TO SERVE, TO HELP TO.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Servir*, to serve.
 Part. act. *Servant*, serving.
 Part. pass. *Servi*, ie, served.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Sers*, *sers*, *sert*, I serve, or am serving.
 Plur. *Servons*, *servez*, *servent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Servois*, *servois*, *servoit*, I did serve, or was
 Plur. *Servions*, *serviez*, *servoient*, serving.

Preterite.

Sing. *Servis*, *servis*, *servit*, I did serve, or served.
 Plur. *Servîmes* *servîtes*, *servirent*,

Future.

Sing. *Servirai*, *serviras*, *servira*, I shall, or will serve.
 Plur. *Servirons*, *servirez*, *serviront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Servirois*, *servirois*, *serviroit*, I would, should, or
 Plur. *Servirions*, *serviriez*, *serviroient*, could serve.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Sers*, *serve*, serve thou.
 Plur. *Servons*, *servez*, *servent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>
Sing.	<i>Serve,</i>	<i>serve,</i>	<i>serve, that I may serve.</i>
Plur.	<i>Servions</i>	<i>serviez,</i>	<i>servent,</i>

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Servisse,</i>	<i>servisses,</i>	<i>servît, that I might serve.</i>
Plur.	<i>Servissions,</i>	<i>servissiez,</i>	<i>servissent,</i>

The compounds of this verb are,
Desservir, to do an ill office, to clear a table.
Se servir, to make use, to use.

SORTIR, TO GO OUT,
 is conjugated like **MENTIR**.

SOUFFRIR, TO SUFFER,
 is conjugated like **OFFRIR**.

TENIR, TO HOLD, TO KEEP.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	<i>Tenir</i> , to hold.
Part. act.	<i>Tenant</i> , holding.
Part. pass.	<i>Tenu, ue</i> , held.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Tiens,</i>	<i>tiens,</i>	<i>tient, I hold, or am holding.</i>
Plur.	<i>Tenons,</i>	<i>tenez,</i>	<i>tiennent,</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Tenois,</i>	<i>tenois,</i>	<i>tenoit, I did hold, or was holding.</i>
Plur.	<i>Tenions,</i>	<i>teniez,</i>	<i>tenoient,</i>

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Tins,</i>	<i>tins,</i>	<i>tint, I held, or did hold.</i>
Plur.	<i>Tinmes,</i>	<i>tintes,</i>	<i>tinrent,</i>

Future.

Sing. *Tiendrai, tiendras, tiendra*, I shall, or will hold.Plur. *Tiendrons, tiendrez, tiendront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Tiendrais, tiendrais, tiendrait*, I should, could, orPlur. *Tiendrions tiendriez, tiendraient*, would hold.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Tiens, tienne*, hold thou.Plur. *Tenons, tenez, tiennent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Que Tienne, que tiennes, que tienne*, that I may hold.Plur. *Tenions, teniez, tiennent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Tinsse, tinsses, tint*, that I might hold.Plur. *Tinssions, tinssiez, tinssent*,

The compounds of this verb are,

S'abstenir, to abstain.*Appartenir*, to belong.*Contenir*, to contain.*Détenir*, to detain.*Entretenir*, to keep, to entertain.*Maintenir*, to maintain.*Obtenir*, to obtain.*Retenir*, to retain, to keep.*Soutenir*, to maintain, to hold, to support.**TRESSAILLIR, TO START, TO LEAP FOR.**

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Tressaillir*, to start.Part. act. *Tressaillant*, starting.Part. pass. *Tressailli, ie*, started.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Tressaille, tressailles, tressaille*, I start.

Plur. *Tressaillons, tressaillez, tressaillent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Tressaillois, tressaillois, tressailloit*, I did start.

Plur. *Tressaillions, tressailliez, tressailloient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Tressaillis, tressaillis, tressaillit*, I started.

Plur. *Tressaillîmes, tressaillîtes, tressaillirent*,

Future.

Sing. *Tressaillirai, tressailliras, tressaillira*, I shall, or
will start.

Plur. *Tressaillirons, tressaillirez, tressailliront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Tressaillirois, tressaillirois, tressailliroit*, I should,
would, &c. start

Plur. *Tressaillirions, tressailliriez, tressailliroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD is wanting.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>	
Sing.	<i>Tressaille,</i>	<i>tressailles,</i>	<i>tressaille,</i>	that I may
Plur.	<i>Tressaillions,</i>	<i>tressailliez,</i>	<i>tressaillent,</i>	start.

Preterite.

Sing. *Tressaillisse, tressaillisses, tressaillît*, that I might

Plur. *Tressaillissions, tressaillissiez, tressaillissent*, start

ASSAILLIR, TO ASSAULT, is conjugated as above.

SAILLIR, TO JUT, OR JET OUT (term in architecture), is conjugated like *TRESSAILLIR*, but is only used in the third person of some tenses and its infinitive mood.

N. B. *SAILLIR*, to GUSH OUT, (speaking of any liquid), is regular, and conjugated like *PUNIR*.

VENIR, TO COME,
And its compounds,

<i>Convenir de, à</i> , to agree, to become, to fit, to suit,	<i>Revenir</i> , to come back, to return,
<i>Contrevenir à</i> , to infringe,	<i>Se souvenir de</i> , to remember, to remind,†
<i>Devenir</i> , to become,*	<i>Se ressouvenir de</i> , to recollect,
<i>Disconvenir de</i> , to disagree,	<i>Subvenir à</i> , to relieve, to assist,
<i>Intervenir à</i> , to intervene,	<i>Survenir</i> , to befall, to happen unexpectedly,
<i>Parvenir à</i> , to attain to,	to come to,
<i>Prévenir</i> , to prevent, to prejudice, to anticipate,	
<i>Provenir</i> , to proceed,	
are conjugated like <i>TENIR</i> .	

VETIR, TO CLOTHE.

This verb is seldom used but in the present of the infinitive mood, and participle passive, *vêtu*, clothed; therefore the conjugation of its compound *REJETIR*, TO INVEST WITH, TO GIVE OTHER CLOTHES, will be given in lieu of it.

* This verb in English is most generally accompanied by the preposition *of*, governing the noun or pronoun: but it must be observed, that, in French, the preposition must be suppressed, and the noun or pronoun become the nominative to the verb *devenir*: ex.

<i>Ne vous informez point de ce que je deviendrai,</i>	Do not inquire about what will become of me.
<i>Que deviendra votre cousin si son père l'abandonne?</i>	What will become of your cousin, if his father forsake him?
<i>Si cela arrivoit, je ne sais ce que nous deviendrions,</i>	Should that happen, I know not what would become of us.

† When this verb, in English, governs a noun or pronoun in the accusative case, it must be put in the infinitive mood, and preceded by the verb *faire* in the same tense, number, and person, as the verb *to remind*: ex.

<i>Faites-moi souvenir de passer chez votre tante,</i>	Remind me to call upon your aunt.
<i>Oui, je vous en ferai souvenir,</i>	Yes, I will remind you of it.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Revêtir*, to invest, to give other clothes.
 Part. act. *Revêlant*, investing.
 Part. pass. *Revêtu, ue*, invested.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Revêts, revêts, revêt*, I invest.
 Plur. *Revêtons, revêtez, revêtent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Revêtois, revêtois, revêtoit*, I did invest.
 Plur. *Revétions, revétiez, revêtoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Revétis, revétis, revêtit*, I invested, or did in-
 Plur. *Revétimes, revétîtes, revétirent*, vest.

Future.

Sing. *Revêtirai, revêtiras, revêtira*, I shall, or will in-
 Plur. *Revétirons, revêtirez, revétiront*, vest.

Conditional.

Sing. *Revétirois, revétirois, revétiroit*, I should, would,
 Plur. *Revétirions, revétiriez, revétiroient*, &c. invest.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Revêts, revête*, invest thou.
 Plur. *Revêtons, revêtez, revêtent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que que que
 Sing. *Revête, revêtes, revête*, that I may invest.
 Plur. *Revétions, revétiez, revêtent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Revétisse, revétisses, revêtit*, that I might invest.
 Plur. *Revétissions, revétissiez, revétissent*,

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

Your friend Mr. H***, does not serve me well. - -
ami, m.

Shall I help you to a little bit *of* lamb,
morceau, m. agneau, m.
or a wing of that chicken? - - ; - We would
aile, f. poulet, m.

serve him with all our heart, if we could. - - - I
de pouvoir, v.

shall go out in half an hour. - - If we go *to-day*
aujourd'hui, adv.

to Richmond, we will (make use of) your coach. - - My
se servir de carrosse, m.

sister went out this morning at nine o'clock, and is not
matin, m.

yet returned. - - Nobody knows what we suffered in our
savoir, v.

last voyage. - - If I were as ill *as* you, I would
voyage, m. malade, adj.

not go out of my room. - - Why *do not* you
chambre, f. Pourquoi, adv.

serve your friends, since you may *do it?* - - -
puisque, c. pouvoir, v.

Should they forsake you, what would become of
abandonner, v.

you? - - I would make use of your horse, if you were
cheval, m. avoir

so kind as to lend it to me. - - - The more we are
la bonté de

above others, *the more* it becomes us to be
au dessus de, p.

modest and humble. - - My aunt *and* I came yester-
tante, f.

day to see you, but you were not at home. - - I
hope you will keep your word, *and* come

to-morrow. - - - I assure you Mr. R**'s father holds
parole, f.

demain, adv. assurer, v.

the first rank in the town, but the son will never
rang, m.

attain his father's reputation. - - Men acquire, by
Homme, m.

long labours, knowledge which often becomes
travail, m. lumière, f.

fatal to them. - - - I maintain, and will always
funeste, adj.

maintain, that you will not be happy without
heureux, adj. sans, p.

virtue. - - We were coming to see you, but you have
 anticipated all my designs. - - She leaped for joy when
de

she saw her. - - At last she has agreed to pay her
*Enfin, adv. * de*

an annual pension of twenty pounds. - - Her mother
 started up at these words, and became furious. - - -

à, p. parole, f. furieux, adj.
 Come on Friday morning at nine o'clock. - - -

Vendredi, m.
 This house will belong to me after her death. - - -

après, p. mort, f.
 You will obtain leave to go out another time,

permission, f. de fois, f.
 if you come back soon. - - - This box contains all
bientôt, adv.

my jewels. - - - I agree Miss N. is the prettiest of the
bijoux, m. pl.

family ; but she is so proud, that I know not what will
 become of her. - - Who knows whether they will re-
savoir, v. si, c.

member it or not ? - - They assaulted the town (in the)
au

middle of the night, and all their officers, even
milieu, m. même, adv.

the general, agree that they have acquired much
acquérir, p.p.

glory. - - Remember that, if you infringe the law, you

* See the neuter verbs for the formation of the compound tenses
 page 212.

will incur the punishments decreed by the law. - - -
peine, f. porté, p.p.
 Your illness proceeds from a great heat. - - - The
chaleur, f.
 first time you come to see me, I will keep you
 (by the fut.)
 two or three days. - - Mr. B. desired me to tell you,
prier, v. de
 that he will not come back to-day. - - - When the
 surgeon had opened his vein, the blood gushed
chirurgien, m. sang, m.
 out with an extraordinary impetuosity. - - That poor
 man will bless you, if you give him other clothes. - -
bénir, v.
 He is so prepossessed against me, that he will not
contre, p. vouloir, v.
 agree he (is in the wrong). - - We should certainly
avoir tort certainement, adv.
 have come back yesterday, had we had time. - - You will
hier, adv.
 become a great man, if you continue to study with
continuer, v. de
 the same assiduity. - - He would have come to see us
*assiduité, f. **
 last week, if it had not rained. - - The first time
semaine, f. plu, p.p. fois, f.
 I go out, remind me to call on your bro-
 (by the fut.) *de passer, v. chez, p.*
 ther. - - - That hat would suit you very well, if you
 were a little taller. - - - Do not go out to-day, you
 will suffer much if you do. - - - I should not suffer
beaucoup, adv.
 (so much) if it were fine weather. - - Why do not
tant, adv. faisait, v.
 you abstain from drinking? - - The king has invested
boire, v.
 that nobleman with all his authority. - - You may
seigneur, m. de Pouvoir, v.
 set out this morning, but remember to come back
de

at night. - - - Were I in your place, I would detain
ce soir, m. *place, f.*
 him here a little longer ; for he always keeps
long-tems, adv. car, c.
 himself shut up in his house. - - I do not think that
enfermé, p.p. *croire, v.*
 colour suits your sister. - - When will she return
 (by the subj.) *Quand, adv.*
 from the country ? - - She wrote she would come next
 Saturday, if the weather were fine.

VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

ASSEOIR, TO SIT DOWN.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Asseoir*, to sit down.
 Part. act. *Asseyant*, sitting down.
 Part. pass. *Assis, ise, sat down (or seated).*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Assieds, assieds, assied*, I sit down.
 Plur. *Asseyons, asseyez, asseient*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Asseyois, asseyois, asseyoit*, I did sit, or was sit-
 Plur. *Asseyions, asseyiez, asseyoient*, ting down.

Preterite.

Sing. *Assis, assis, assit*, I sat down.
 Plur. *Assîmes, assîtes, assirent*,

Future.

Sing. *Assiérâi, assiérâs, assiéra*, I shall, or will sit
 Plur. *Assiérons, assiérez, assiéront*, down.

Conditional.

Sing. *Assiérais, assiérais, assiérait*, I should, would, or
 Plur. *Assiérions, assiériez, assiéroient*, could sit down.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Assieds, asseie*, sit down.
 Plur. *Asseyons, asseyez, asseient*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que que que
 Sing. *Assie, asseies, asseie*, that I may sit down.
 Plur. *Asseyions, asseyiez, asseient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Assisse, assisses, assît*, that I might sit down.
 Plur. *Assissions, assissiez, assissent*,

r is most generally conjugated as a reflected verb, which may easily be done, by the learner adding the pronoun to the different tenses, and forming compound ones by the verb *être*, as in *se promettre*.

m'assieds, tu t'assieds, il s'assied;
Nous nous asseyons, vous vous asseyez, ils s'asseient.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Je me suis assis, tu t'es assis, il s'est assis;
Nous nous sommes assis, vous vous êtes assis, &c.

The compound of this verb is,

Se rasseoir, to sit down again.

SEOIR, TO FIT WELL, TO BECOME, TO FIT, the primitive of *asseoir*, is never used in the present of its infinitive mood; and in its other tenses is conjugated as follows:

Part. act. *Séant*, fitting well, fitting, or becoming.
 Part. pass. *Sis*, (never used but in the sense of situate, or lying.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.	<i>Il sied,</i>	<i>ils siéent,</i>	it becomes, they be- come, &c.
Imperfect.	<i>Il séyoit,</i>	<i>ils séyient,</i>	it was becoming, &c.
Preterite wanting.			
Future.	<i>Il siéra,</i>	<i>ils siéront,</i>	it or they will become.
Conditional.	<i>Il siéroit,</i>	<i>ils siéroient,</i>	it or they would be- come.

The other tenses are never used.

SURSEOIR, TO SUPERSEDE, TO PUT OFF, a compound of *seoir*, is only used in law, and is thus conjugated :

Part. act.	<i>Sursoyant.</i>
Part. pass.	<i>Sursis, ise.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Je sursois, &c. nous sursoyons, &c.

Imperfect.

Je sursoyois, &c. nous sursoyions, &c.

Preterite.

Je sursis, &c. nous sursîmes, &c.

Future.

Je surseoirai, &c. nous surseoirons, &c.

Conditional.

Je surseoirois, &c. nous surseoirions, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sursois, &c. sursoyons, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que je surseoie, &c. que nous sursoyions, &c.

Preterite.

e je sursisse, &c. que nous sursissions, &c.

DECHOIR, TO DECAY, TO DECLINE.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present. *Déchoir*, to decay.
 Part. act. wanting.
 Part. pass. *Déchu*, *ue*, decayed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing. *Déchois*, *déchois*, *déchoit*, I decay.
 Plur. *Déchoyons*, *déchoyez*, *déchoient*,
 Imperfect is wanting.

Preterite.

Sing. *Déchus*, *déchus*, *déchut*, I decayed, or did
 Plur. *Déchûmes*, *déchûtes*, *déchurent*, decay.

Future.

Sing. *Décherrai*, *décherras*, *décherra*, I shall, or will
 Plur. *Décherrons*, *décherrez*, *décherront*, decay.

Conditional.

Sing. *Décherrois*, *décherrois*, *décherroit*, I should, would,
 or could decay.
 Plur. *Décherrions*, *décherriez*, *décherroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD is wanting.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Que que que
 Sing. *Déchoie*, *déchoies*, *déchoie*, that I may decay.
 Plur. *Déchoyions*, *déchoyiez*, *déchoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Déchusse*, *déchusses*, *déchût*, that I might decay.
 Plur. *Déchussions*, *déchussiez*, *déchussent*,

CHOIR, the primitive of the above verb is obsolete.

ECHOIR, TO FALL OUT, TO CHANCE, is conjugated like **DECHOIR**. Its part. act. is *échéants*, *échu*, p. p.

MOUVOIR, TO MOVE.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present.	<i>Mouvoir</i> , to move.
Part. act.	<i>Mouvant</i> , moving.
Part. pass.	<i>Mû</i> , <i>ue</i> , moved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing.	<i>Meus</i> , <i>meus</i> , <i>meut</i> , I move.
Plur.	<i>Mouvons</i> , <i>mouvez</i> , <i>meuvent</i> ,

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Mouvois</i> , <i>mouvois</i> , <i>mouvoit</i> , I did move.
Plur.	<i>Mouvions</i> , <i>mouviez</i> , <i>mouvoient</i> ,

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Mus</i> , <i>mus</i> , <i>mut</i> , I moved, or did move.
Plur.	<i>Mûmes</i> , <i>mûtes</i> , <i>murent</i> ,

Future.

Sing.	<i>Mouvrai</i> , <i>mouvras</i> , <i>mouvra</i> , I shall, or will move.
Plur.	<i>Mouvrons</i> , <i>mouvrez</i> , <i>mourront</i> ,

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Mouvrais</i> , <i>mouvrais</i> , <i>mouvrait</i> , I should, could, or
Plur.	<i>Mouvriens</i> , <i>mouvriez</i> , <i>mouvraient</i> , would move.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Meus</i> , <i>meuve</i> , move thou.
Plur.	<i>Mouvons</i> , <i>mouvez</i> , <i>meuvent</i> ,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>	
Sing.	<i>Meuve</i> ,	<i>meuves</i> ,	<i>meuve</i> ,	that I may move.
Plur.	<i>Mouvions</i>	<i>mouviez</i> ,	<i>meuvent</i> ,	

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Musse</i> , <i>musses</i> , <i>mût</i> , that I might move.
Plur.	<i>Mussions</i> , <i>mussiez</i> , <i>mussent</i> ,

The compound of this verb is,

Emouvoir, to stir up, to move.

POUVOIR, TO BE ABLE, TO HAVE IN ONE'S POWER.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present. *Pouvoir*, to be able.
 Part. act. *Pouvant*, being able.
 Part. pass. *Pu*, been able.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing. *Puis*, or *peux*, *peux*, *peut*, I am able, I can or may.
 Plur. *Pouvons*, *pouvez*, *peuvent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Pouvois*, *pouvois*, *pouvoit*, I was able, or I could.
 Plur. *Pouvions*, *pouviez*, *pouvoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Pus*, *pus*, *put*, I was able, or I could.
 Plur. *Pûmes*, *pûtes*, *purent*,

Future.

Sing. *Pourrai*, *pourras*, *pourra*, I shall, or will be able.
 Plur. *Pourrons*, *pourrez*, *pourront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Pourrois*, *pourrois*, *pourroit*, I should be able, I
 Plur. *Pourrions*, *pourriez*, *pourroient*, could, or might.

IMPERATIVE MOOD wanting.**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.****Present.**

Que *que* *que*
 Sing. *Puisse*, *puisses*, *puisse*, that I may be able, or
 Plur. *Puissions*, *puissiez*, *puissent*, I may.

Preterite.

Sing. *Pusse*, *pusses*, *pût*, that I might be able, or
 Plur. *Pussions*, *pussiez*, *pussent*, I might.

When the words *can*, *may*, *could*, or *might*, express an absolute or permissive power, or a possibility of doing a thing, *can* and *may* are rendered by the present tense of the indicative of this verb: ex.

Je puis vous vendre un bon cheval, si vous en avez besoin d'un, I can sell you a good horse, i. you want one.

Vous pouvez aller au bal, mais revenez à dix heures, You may go to the ball, but come back at ten o'clock.

N. B. *May*, expressing a wish, is rendered by the present tense of the subjunctive: ex.

Puissiez-vous être heureux ! May you be happy !

Could is rendered by one of the following tenses, viz. the imperfect, preterite definite or indefinite, or conditional present; and *might* by the last tense: ex.

Je ne pouvois pas mieux faire, I could do no better.

Il ne put pas venir avec nous la semaine passée, He could not come with us last week.

Vous pourriez vous tromper aussi bien que lui, You might mistake as well as he.

Could or *might*, being joined to the verb *to have*, immediately followed by a participle passive, must be rendered by the conditional past of the above verb, with the participle turned into the present of the infinitive mood: ex.

J'aurois pu vous le dire hier au soir, I could have told it to you last night.

Vous auriez pu le faire en trois jours, You might have done it in three days.

SAVOIR, TO KNOW something.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	<i>Savoir</i> , to know.
Part. act.	<i>Sachant</i> , knowing
Part. pass.	<i>Sû, ue</i> , known.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Sais</i> ,	<i>sais</i> ,	<i>sait</i> , I know.
ur.	<i>Savons</i> ,	<i>savez</i> ,	<i>savent</i> ,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Savois, savois, savoit*, I did know, or knew.Plur. *Savions, saviez, savoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Sus, sus, sut*, I knew, or did know.Plur. *Sûmes, sûtes, surent*,

Future.

Sing. *Saurai, sauras, saura*, I shall, or will know.Plur. *Saurons, saurez, sauront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Saurois,* saurois, sauroit*, I should, would, orPlur. *Saurions, sauriez, sauroient*, could know.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Sache, sache*, know thou.Plur. *Sachons, sachez, sachent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Que Sache,† que que*, that I may know.Plur. *Sachions, sachiez, sachent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Susse, susses, sût*, that I might know.Plur. *Sussions, sussiez, sussent*,

VALOIR, TO BE WORTH.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Valoir*, to be worth.Part. act. *Valant*, being worth.Part. pass. *Valu*, been worth.* This tense, conjugated negatively, is often Englished by *cannot*:
ex.*Je ne saurois vous le dire,* I cannot tell it to you.† We sometimes employ the present of the subjunctive of this verb instead of the indicative; but it is never to be used without the negation *pas*, and most commonly in answering a question: ex.*Le roi ira-t-il à la comédie ?* Will the king go to the play?
Pas que je sache, Not that I know of.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Vaux*, *vaut*, *vaut*, I am worth.
 Plur. *Valons*, *valez*, *valent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Valois*, *valois*, *valoit*, I was worth.
 Plur. *Valions*, *valiez*, *valoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Valus*, *valus*, *valut*, I was worth.
 Plur. *Valûmes*, *valûtes*, *valurent*,

Future.

Sing. *Vaudrai*, *audras*, *audra*, I shall, or will be
 Plur. *Vaudrons*, *audrez*, *audront*, worth.

Conditional.

Sing. *Vaudrois*, *audrois*, *audroit*, I should, &c. be
 Plur. *Vaudrions*, *audriez*, *audroient*, worth.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Vaux*, *vaille*, be thou worth.
 Plur. *Valons*, *valez*, *vaillent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Que que que
 Sing. *Vaille*, *vailles*, *vaille*, that I may be worth.
 Plur. *Valions*, *valez*, *vaillent*.

Preterite.

Sing. *Valusse*, *valusses*, *valût*, that I might be worth.
 Plur. *Valussions*, *valussiez*, *valussent*,

The compound of this verb is,
Prévaloir, to prevail, is conjugated as *VALOIR*:
 but we say in the present tense of the subjunctive.

Que je préval-e, es, e : ions, iez, ent.

VOIR, TO SEE.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present. *Voir*, to see.
 Part. act. *Voyant*, seeing.
 Part. pass. *Vu, ue*, seen.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing. *Vois, vois, voit*, I see.
 Plur. *Voyons, voyez, voient*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Voyois, voyois, voyoit*, I did see.
 Plur. *Voyions, voyiez, voyoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Vis, vis, vit*, I saw, or did see.
 Plur. *Vîmes, vîtes, virent*,

Future.

Sing. *Verrai, verras, verra*, I shall, or will see.
 Plur. *Verrons, verrez, verront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Verrois, verrois, verroit*, I should, &c. see.
 Plur. *Verrions, verriez, verroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Vois, voie*, see thou.
 Plur. *Voyons, voyez, voient*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Que que que
 Sing. *Voie, voies, voie*, that I may see.
 Plur. *Voyions, voyiez, voient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Visse, visses, vît*, that I might see.
 Plur. *Vissions, vissiez, vissent*,

Entrevoir, to have a glimpse of. *Prévoir*, to foresee.
Revoir, to see again. *Pourvoir*, to provide.

PREVOIR differs from **VOIR** in the future : ex.

Sing. *Prévoirai, prévoiras, prévoira,*
 Plur. *Prévoirons, prévoirez, prévoiront ;* And,

Conditional. Present.

Sing. *Prévoirois, prévoirois, prévoiroit.*
 Plur. *Prévoirions, prévoiriez, prévoiroient.*

POURVOIR makes in the Preterite,

Sing. *Pourvus, pourvus, pourvut.*
 Plur. *Pourvûmes, pourvûtes, pourvurent.*

Future.

Sing. *Pourvoirai, pourvoiras, pourvoira.*
 Plur. *Pourvoirons, pourvoirez, pourvoiront.*

Conditional.

Sing. *Pourvoirois, pourvoirois, pourvoiroit.*
 Plur. *Pourvoirions, pourvoiriez, pourvoiroient.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preterite.

Sing. *Pourvusse, pourvusses, pourvût.*
 Plur. *Pourvussions, pourvussiez, pourvussent.*

VOULOIR, TO BE WILLING.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Vouloir, to be willing.*
 Part. act. *Voulant, being willing.*
 Part. pass. *Voulu, ue, been willing.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Veux, veux, veut, I am willing, or I will.*
 Plur. *Voulons, voulez, veulent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Voulois, voulois, vouloit, I was willing, or I would.*
 Plur. *Voudions, vouliez, vouloient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Voulus, vculus, voulut*, I was willing, or I
 Plur. *Voulûmes, voulûtes, voulurent*, would.

Future.

Sing. *Voudrai, voudras, voudra*, I shall be willing, or
 Plur. *Voudrons, voudrez, voudront*, I will.

Conditional.

Sing. *Voudrois, voudrois, voudroit*, I should be willing,
 Plur. *Voudrions, voudriez, voudroient*, or I would.

IMPERATIVE MOOD is wanting.

However, we say,

Veillez bien, be willing to.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que que que
 Sing. *Veuille, veuilles, veuille*, that I may be willing.
 Plur. *Voulions, vouliez, veuillent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Voulusse, voulusses, voulut*, that I might be wil-
 Plur. *Voulussions, voulussiez, voulussent*, ling.

When the words *will* or *would* signify a will, choice, or deliberation in the agent, and can be expressed by *choose* or *chose*; *will* is rendered in French by the present of the indicative mood, or future of this verb : ex.

Je veux y aller, et lui parler moi-même, I will, or choose to, go there, and speak to him myself:

Il ne veut pas manger, He will not eat, or does not choose to eat :

and *would* by one of the following tenses, viz. the Imperfect, Preterite, Conditional, or Compound of the Present.

<i>Si je voulois, je vous dirois</i>	<i>If I would, or chose, I could</i>
<i>où elle demeure,</i>	<i>tell you where she lives.</i>
<i>Il voulut absolument partir</i>	<i>He would, absolutely, or</i>
<i>hier,</i>	<i>absolutely chose to, set</i>
	<i>out yesterday.</i>
<i>Que voudriez-vous que je</i>	<i>What would you have me</i>
<i>fisse ?</i>	<i>do ?</i>

When *would* is joined to the verb *to have* immediately followed by a participle passive, they are to be rendered by the compound of the imperfect or compound of the conditional of the above verb, with the participle passive turned into the present of the infinitive mood: ex.

<i>Si j'avois voulu lui parler,</i>	<i>If I would have spoken to</i>
	<i>him, or had I chosen to</i>
	<i>speak to him.</i>
<i>Vous n'auriez pas voulu</i>	<i>You would not have taken</i>
<i>prendre les armes, si, &c.</i>	<i>up arms, if, &c.</i>
<i>Nous aurions pu l'arrêter si</i>	<i>We could have stopped</i>
<i>nous eussions voulu,</i>	<i>him, if we would, or had</i>
	<i>chosen.</i>

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

<i>Why</i>	<i>do not you sit down, sir? - - You</i>
<i>Pourquoi, adv.</i>	
<i>come to see me very seldom. - - Let us sit down upon</i>	
	<i>rarement, adv.</i>
<i>the grass. - - Do not make (so much) noise, I cannot</i>	
<i>herbe, f.</i>	<i>faire, v. tant, adv.</i>
<i>learn my lesson. - - Do you know what has hap-</i>	
<i>apprendre, v.</i>	<i>arri-</i>
<i>pened to her? - - No, I do not. - - As soon as he saw</i>	
<i>ver, v.</i>	<i>Aussitôt que, c.</i>
<i>he could not make her hear reason, he went</i>	
	<i>entendre, v. s'en</i>
<i>away. - - We went there ourselves, and soon knew</i>	
<i>aller, v.</i>	<i>bientôt, adv.</i>

what she asked. - - See the letter she wrote me. - - We
écrire, v.

will not sit down till you have determined to
que ne se déterminer, v. subj. à

set out. - - The first time I saw your sister, she pleased
fois, f. plaire, v.

me. - I would sit down upon the grass, if it were not so
 damp. - - Mrs. P. desired me to tell you she could
humide, adj. prier, v. dire, v.

not come to see you this week, but she would cer-
semaine, f. cer-

tainly come at the beginning of next
tainement, adv. au commencement, m.

month. - - Cannot you lend me three or four
mois, m. prêter, v.

guineas? - - If I would, I could soon know
guinée, f. bientôt, adv.

whether Mrs. D. has seen your aunt or not. -
si, c. tante, f.

The last time I was in the park, I could not distinguish
 her on account of the trees that were between
à cause, p.

her and me; (I had only a) glimpse of her. - - -
je n'ai fait que

This cloth is not worth five shillings a yard, but its
drap, m.

colour becomes you very well. - - Do you not see the
 defects of it? - - When you know your lesson
défaut, m. (by the fut.)

come and repeat it to me. - - Did you not know that
répéter, v.

Mr. A. was to marry Miss B.? - - - I knew it, but
épouser, v. mais, c.

I was not willing to tell your brother of it. - - - I be-
parler, v.

lieve you could learn your lessons much bet-
apprendre, v. beaucoup, adv.

ter, if you would, - - Could you lend me your horse
prêter, v.

for two or three days? - - If your brother come with
jour, m. *avec, p.*
 me, will he be able to follow me? - - What will you
suivre, v.

say that he will not come without his sister? - - 'This
parier, v.

room can contain about a hundred people. - - Could
environ, p. *personne, f.*

they see so great an alteration, without being
changement, m. *sans, p.*

vexed (at it)? - - It is better to be unfortunate than
fâché, p.p. *en, pro.* *valoir, v.* *malheureux, adj.*

criminal. - - He is incapable of commanding others, who
 cannot command himself. - - His best coat was not
se *habit, m.*

worth two-pence when he arrived from Germany. - -
sou, m. *Allemagne, f.*

We saw them yesterday. - - They did not foresee
hier, adv.

what would happen to them. - - We ought to
arriver, v. *devoir, v.*

make a judicious choice of those friends, to
faire, v. *judicieux, adj.* *choix, m.*

whom we intend to give our confidence. - - Do you
vouloir, v. *confiance, f.*

know where Miss B. lives? - - Yes, I do (know it),
où, adv. *demeurer, v.*

and I see her every day at her window. - - Why will
fenêtre, f.

you not tell it me? - - She would marry him in
épouser, v. *en, p.*

spite of all her relations. - - It is for this reason
dépit, m. *parent, m.* *Ce, pro.*

her father says he will never see her again. - - I
dire, v.

have spoken of your wine to two friends of mine:
 one has money, but he will not buy; the other would
 buy, but he has no money. - - Some told me that
 your brother could not pay me, others told me that

he would not; in short, I find that, when people
enfin, adv.

will not pay, we have much trouble. -- We regularly
pay all that we owe, but he says that he will pay
nobody. -- All the finest talents united are not

• *réunir*, v.
worth one virtue. -- Virtue is a quality which we can-
on, pro.

not praise (too much.) -- Severity and rigour may
louer, v. *trop*, adv. *Sévérité*, f. *rigueur*, f.

excite fear, but not love. -- You saw with what
crainte, f. *amour*, m.

goodness she received him. -- I would not tell her
bonté, f. *recevoir*, v.

what I think about it, for fear of giving her the least
de, p. *imp.*

subject of complaint. -- If you foresee the danger,
plainte, f.

why do you not endeavour to avoid it? -- They were
tâcher, v. *de éviter*, v.

willing to withdraw but your brother hindered
se retirer, v. *empêcher*, v.

them (from it), and desired them to sit down again.
prier, v. *de*

-- You can speak to Mr. B. whenever you
parler, v. *quand*, adv.

please, but I may not take that liberty. ---
vouloir, v. *prendre*, v.

Why may you not? -- -- You know the esteem
estime, f.

and friendship that I have for him: you know
that his father is one of my oldest friends;

ancien, adj.
you yourself know the merit of both. -- He would

not sell me these buckles under four
vendre, v. *boucle*, f. *à moins de*, p.

guineas. -- I will not see your brother (any more),
plus, adv.

but I will see you again as soon as I can. ---
(by the fut.)

Every body thinks, that, if they would have pursued
 the enemy briskly, *poursuivre, v.* they might have ended
vigoureusement, adv. *finir, v.*
 the war on that day. - - Should we see ourselves re-
ré-
 duced to so great difficulties? - - If I would have be-
chuire, v.
 lieved him, he would have persuaded me to go to Italy
croire, v. *de*
 with him. - - He could have done his work in less
faire, v. *en, p.*
 than ten minutes, if he had not amused himself in
s'amuser, v. *à*
 reading. - - If you want that book, you may take
lire, v. *avoir besoin de*
 it, it is at your service. - - If he sold all his horses now,
à
 the best of them would not be worth ten guineas. - - -
en en
 We might have danced till (twelve o'clock) if
jusqu'à, p. *minuit, m.*
 that had not happened. - - Oh! my children, may you
 be happy, and never bewail the moment of your
heureux, adj. *pleurer, v.*
 birth! - - I spoke to her (a long while), but could
naissance, f. *long-tems, adv.*
 not persuade her to come with me. - - May I go
de
 and see him? - - - Yes, you may, but come back
en
 as soon as you can.
aussitôt que, c. (by the fut.)

VERBS OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ABSOUUDRE, TO ABSOLVE, TO ACQUIT.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Absoudre*, to absolve.
 Part. act. *Absolvant*, absolving.
 Part. pass. *Absous, oute*, absolved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Absous*, *absous*, *absout*, I absolve.
 Plur. *Absolvons*, *absolvez*, *absolvent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Absolvais*, *absolvais*, *absolvoit*, I did absolve.
 Plur. *Absolvions*, *absolviez*, *absolvoient*,

Preterite is wanting.

Future.

Sing. *Absoudrai*, *absoudras*, *absoudra*, I shall, or will
 Plur. *Absoudrons*, *absoudrez*, *absoudront*, absolve.

Conditional.

Sing. *Absoudrois*, *absoudrois*, *absoudroit*, I should, &c.
 Plur. *Absoudrions*, *absoudriez*, *absoudroient*, absolve.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Absous*, *absolve*, absolve thou.
 Plur. *Absolvons*, *absolvez*, *absolvent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que *que* *que*
 Sing. *Absolve*, *absolves*, *absolve*, that I may absolve.
 Plur. *Absolvions*, *absolviez*, *absolvent*,

Preterite is wanting.

SOUUDRE, to solve, (the primitive of this verb),
 is used only in the present tense of the infinitive mood.

The other compounds are,

Dissoudre, to dissolve. *Résoudre*, to resolve.

Dissoudre has the same tenses wanting as *absoudre*.

Résoudre has its participle passive, *résolu* : its preterite is,

Sing. *Résolus*, *résolus*, *résolut*.

Plur. *Résolûmes*, *résolûtes*, *résolurent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preterite.

Sing. *Résolusse*, *résolusses*, *résolût*.

Plur. *Résolussions*, *résolussiez*, *résolussent*.

ATTEINDRE, TO REACH, TO HIT, TO ATTAIN,
TO OVERTAKE, and

ASTREINDRE, TO OBLIGE;

AVEINDRE, TO REACH, TO FETCH OUT,
are conjugated like **CRAINdre**.

The two foregoing verbs are growing obsolete.

BATTRE, TO BEAT.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Battre*, to beat.

Part. act. *Battant*, beating.

Part. pass. *Battu, ue*, beaten.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Bats*, *bats*, *bat*, I beat, or am beating.

Plur. *Battons*, *battez*, *battent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Battois*, *battois*, *battoit*, I did beat, or was beating.

Plur. *Battions*, *battiez*, *battoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Battis*, *battis*, *battit*, I beat, or did beat.

Plur. *Battîmes*, *battîtes*, *battirent*,

Future.

Sing. *Battrai*, *battras*, *battrà*, I shall, or will beat.

Plur. *Battrons*, *battrez*, *battront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Battrois*, *battrois*, *battroit*, I should, &c. beat.

Plur. *Battrions*, *battriez*, *battroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Bats*, *batte*, beat thou.

Plur. *Battons*, *battez*, *battent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing. *Que* *batte*, *que* *battes*, *que* *batte*, that I may beat.

Plur. *Battions*, *battiez*, *battent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Battisse*, *battisses*, *battît*, that I might beat.

Plur. *Batissions*, *battissiez*, *battissent*,

The compounds of this verb are,

Abattre, to pull down,
to throw down.

Combattre, to fight.

Débattre, to debate.

Se débattre, to struggle.

Rabattre, to abate, to beat
down.

Rebattre, to beat again.

BOIRE, TO DRINK.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present. *Boire*, to drink.

Part. act. *Buvant*, drinking.

Part. pass. *Bu*, *ue*, drunk.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Bois*, *bois*, *boit*, I drink, or am drinking.
 Plur. *Buvons*, *buvez*, *boivent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Buvois*, *buvois*, *buvoit*, I did drink, or was drink-
 Plur. *Buvions*, *buviez*, *buvoient*, ing.

Preterite.

Sing. *Bus*, *bus*, *but*, I drank, or did drink.
 Plur. *Bûmes*, *bûtes*, *burent*,

Future.

Sing. *Boirai*, *boiras*, *boira*, I shall, or will drink.
 Plur. *Boirons*, *boirez*, *boiront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Boirois*, *boirois*, *boiroit*, I should, &c. drink.
 Plur. *Boirions*, *boiriez*, *boiroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Bois*, *boive*, drink thou.
 Plur. *Buvons*, *buvez*, *boivent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que *que* *que*
 Sing. *Boive*, *boives*, *boive*, that I may drink.
 Plur. *Buvions*, *buviez*, *boivent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Busse*, *busses*, *bût*, that I might drink.
 Plur. *Bussions*, *bussiez*, *bussent*,

N. B. *Boire dans quelque chose*, is, To drink out of something.

BRAIRE, TO BRAY.

This verb is seldom used, except in the present tense of the infinitive mood, and the third person

singular and plural of the present, future, and conditional, of the indicative mood.

Infinitive. *Braire*, to bray.—Present, indicative. *Il brait, ils braient*.—Future. *Il braira, ils brairont*.—Conditional. *Il brairoit, ils brairoient*.—This verb expresses the discordant cry of an ass.

BRUIRE, TO ROAR, TO MAKE A GREAT NOISE.

This verb is used only in the present of the infinitive mood, and in the third person of the imperfect, indicative: *il bruyoit, ils bruyoient*. Its participle active, *bruyant*, is often but a mere adjective.

CEINDRE, TO GIRD,

And its compound, *Enceindre*, to inclose, to encompass, are conjugated like **CRAINdre**.

CIRCONCIRE, TO CIRCUMCISE,
is conjugated like **CONFIRE**,

but has its participle passive ending in *is, ise*, instead of *it*.

CONCLURE, TO CONCLUDE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Conclure*, to conclude.

Part. act. *Concluant*, concluding.

Part. pass. *Conclu, ue*, concluded.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Conclus, conclus, conclut*, I conclude.

Plur. *Concluons, concluez, concluent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Concluais, concluois, concluait*, I did conclude.

Plur. *Concluions, concluïez, concluient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Conclus, conclus, conclut*, I did conclude, or
 Plur. *Conclûmes, conclûtes, conclurent*, concluded.

Future.

Sing. *Conclurai, concluras, conclura*, I shall, or will
 Plur. *Conclurons, conclurez, concluront*, conclude.

Conditional.

Sing. *Conclurois, conclurois, concluroit*, I should, &c.
 Plur. *Conclurions, concluriez, concluroient*, conclude.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Conclus, conclue, conclude* thou.
 Plur. *Concluons, concluez, concluent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Que que que
 Sing. *Conclue, conclues, conclue*, that I may con-
 Plur. *Concluions, concluiez, concluent*, clude.

Preterite.

Sing. *Conclusse, conclusses, conclût*, that I might con-
 Plur. *Conclussions, conclussiez, conclussent*, clude.

CONDUIRE, TO CONDUCT, TO LEAD, TO CARRY.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present. *Conduire*, to conduct.
 Part. act. *Conduisant*, conducting.
 Part. pass. *Conduit, te*, conducted.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing. *Conduis, conduis, conduit*, I lead, &c.
 Plur. *Conduisons, conduisez, conduisent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Conduisois, conduisois, conduisoit*, I did lead.
 Plur. *Conduisions, conduisiez, conduisoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. <i>Conduisis,</i>	<i>conduisis,</i>	<i>conduisit,</i> I led.
Plur. <i>Conduisîmes,</i>	<i>conduisîtes,</i>	<i>conduisirent,</i>

Future.

Sing. <i>Conduirai,</i>	<i>conduiras,</i>	<i>conduira,</i> I shall, or
Plur. <i>Conduirons,</i>	<i>conduirez,</i>	<i>conduiront,</i> will lead.

Conditional.

Sing. <i>Conduirois,</i>	<i>conduirois,</i>	<i>conduiroit,</i> I should,
Plur. <i>Conduirions,</i>	<i>conduiriez,</i>	<i>conduiroient,</i> &c. lead.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Conduis,</i>	<i>conduise,</i> lead thou.
Plur. <i>Conduisons,</i>	<i>conduisez,</i>	<i>conduisent,</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>	
Sing. <i>Conduise,</i>	<i>conduises,</i>	<i>conduise,</i>	that I may
Plur. <i>Conduisions,</i>	<i>conduisiez,</i>	<i>conduisent,</i>	lead.

Preterite.

Sing. <i>Conduisisse,</i>	<i>conduisisses,</i>	<i>conduisît,</i>	that I might
Plur. <i>Conduisissions,</i>	<i>conduisissiez,</i>	<i>conduisissent,</i>	lead.

Its compound is

Reconduire, to lead again.

CONFIRE, TO PRESERVE.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present.	<i>Confire,</i> to preserve.
Part. act.	<i>Confisant,</i> preserving.
Part. pass.	<i>Confit,</i> <i>te,</i> preserved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing. <i>Confis,</i>	<i>confis,</i>	<i>confit,</i> I preserve.
Plur. <i>Confisons,</i>	<i>confisez,</i>	<i>confisent,</i>

Imperfect.

Sing. <i>Confisois,</i>	<i>confisois,</i>	<i>confisoit,</i> I did pre-
Plur. <i>Confisions,</i>	<i>confisiez,</i>	<i>confisoient,</i> serve.

Preterite.

Sing. *Confis, confis, confit*, I preserved.Plur. *Confimes, confites, confirent*,

Future.

Sing. *Confirai, confiras, confira*, I shall, or will pre-Plur. *Confirons, confirez, confiront*, serve.

Conditional.

Sing. *Confirois, confirois, confiroit*, I should, &c. pre-Plur. *Confirions, confiriez, confiroient*, serve.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Confis, confise*, preserve thou.Plur. *Confisons, confisez, confisent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Que Confise, que confises, que confise*, that I may preserve.Plur. *Confisions, confisiez, confisent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Confisse, confisses, confit*, that I might preserve.Plur. *Confissions, confissiez, confissent*,

CONNOITRE, TO KNOW, TO BE ACQUAINTED
WITH, somebody.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Connoître*, to know.Part. act. *Connoissant*, knowing.Part. pass. *Connu, ue*, known.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Connois, connois, connoît*, I know.Plur. *Connoissons, connoissez, connoissent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Connoissois, connoissois, connoissoit*, I did knowPlur. *Connoissions, connoissiez, connoissoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Connus*, *connus*, *connut*, I knew.
 Plur. *Connûmes*, *connûtes*, *connurent*,

Future.

Sing. *Connôtrai*, *connôtras*, *connôtra*, I shall, &c.
 Plur. *Connôtrons*, *connôtrez*, *connôtront*, know.

Conditional.

Sing. *Connôtrois*, *connôtrois*, *connôtroit*, I should, &c.
 Plur. *Connôtrions*, *connôtriez*, *connôtroient*, know,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Connais*, *connaisse*, know thou.
 Plur. *Connaissez*, *connoissent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Que Sing. *Connoisse*, *connoisses*, *connoisse*, that I may
 Plur. *Connoissions*, *connoissiez*, *connoissent*, know.

Preterite.

Sing. *Connusse*, *connusses*, *connût*, that I might know.
 Plur. *Connussions*, *connussiez*, *connussent*,

The compounds of this verb are,

Méconnoître, to take for another. | *Reconnoître*, to acknowledge, to know again.

CONSTRUIRE, TO CONSTRUCT, TO BUILD,
 is conjugated like **CONDUIRE**.

CONTRAINdre, TO CONSTRAIN, TO COMPEL,
 TO FORCE,
 is conjugated like **CRaindre**.

COUDRE, TO SEW, TO STITCH.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Coudre*, to sew.
 Part. act. *Cousant*, sewing.
 Part. pass. *Cousu, ue*, sewed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Couds*, *couds*, *coud*, I sew, or am sewing.
 Plur. *Cousons*, *cousez*, *cousent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cousois*, *cousois*, *cousoit*, I did sew, or was sewing.
 Plur. *Cousions*, *cousiez*, *cousoient*, ing.

Preterite.

Sing. *Cousis*, *cousis*, *cousit*, I sewed.
 Plur. *Cousîmes*, *cousîtes*, *cousirent*,

Future.

Sing. *Coudrai*, *coudras*, *coudra*, I shall, or will sew.
 Plur. *Coudrons*, *coudrez*, *coudront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Coudrois*, *coudrois*, *coudroit*, I should, &c. sew.
 Plur. *Coudrions*, *coudriez*, *coudroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Couds*, *couse*, sew thou.
 Plur. *Cousons*, *cousez*, *cousent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que *que* *que*
 Sing. *Couse*, *couses*, *couse*, that I may sew.
 Plur. *Cousions*, *cousiez*, *cousent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Cousisse*, *cousisses*, *coussît*, that I might sew.
 Plur. *Cousissions*, *cousissiez*, *cousissent*,

Its compounds are,

Découdre, to unsew.

Recoudre, to sew again.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

I know several *plusieurs, adj.* persons in this country who *pays, m.*
 speak as good French, as if they had been (brought up) *bien, adv.*
 in France. - - - Do you know Mr. A.? - - *élevé, p. p.*
 Yes, *Oui, adv.* we know him very well; and, though he is *soit*
 rich, I assure you he is not the more charitable for
 it. - - He has been beaten (soundly). - - If you
comme il faut,
 knew the question, you would resolve it in two
question, f. *en*
 words. - - I will soon conclude, if you think as
mot, m. *comme, adv.*
 your brother does. - - We should beat them, if they
 did not fight in their own *propre, adj.* country. - - Do not
 beat him any more, he acknowledges his fault. - - *faute, f.*
 We ran for *pendant, p.* above *plus de, adv.* two hours, but at last *enfin, adv.*
 your brother overtook him, and brought him back. - - *ramener, v.*
 You would never see him again, if you knew him. - -
 He struggled a long while, but he was soon obliged
tems, m.
 to (cry for) *de demander, v.* mercy. - - This mortification has pulled
grâce, f.
 down his pride, I assure you: however, the judge
cependant, adv.
 has acquitted him of the accusation falsely
faussement, adv.
 brought against him. - - Mr. R. told me some time
inté, p. p. *contre, p.*

ago, that he would build a ship on a new plan. - - -
 What will you drink? - - I will drink nothing but

water. - - Do not drink so much. - - If your father
ne que
tant, adv.

were here, you would not drink (at all). - - -
du tout.

Let us fill our glasses, and drink our friend's health. - -
verre, m. santé, f.

We beat them because our troops were better dis-
parceque, c. dis-

ciplined than theirs. - - Come with us, we shall
cipliné, p. p.

see whether she will know you again or not. - - If you
si, c. non

knew her, I am certain she would please you. - - -
plaire, v.

The English drink as much tea as the Venetians
autant, adv. thé, m. Vénitien, m.

drink coffee. - - - After tea we conducted the ladies
café, m.

to the concert. - - - When they had explained to us
 all that had passed, we acknowledged we (were in the
se passer, v. avoir

wrong). - - - Your brother's coat was torn,
tort, déchirer, v.

but our tailor sewed it up again so skilfully,
tailleur, m. adroitement, adv.

that his father did not perceive it. - - - Unsew
 that gown. - - I will sew it to-morrow. - - - The

Jews and the Mahometans circumcise their
Juif, m. Mahométan, m.

children a few days after their birth. - - - Why
peu, adv. naissance, f.

do not you preserve some fruits this year? - - - He
année, f.

would not know you if he saw you now. - - - Did
à présent, adv.

you ask him whether he was acquainted with any of
si, c.

these ladies? - - I know Mr. Y. but I do not trust

to him. - - You will force your father to punish you
se fier, v.

if you do not behave *à* better. - - - The last
se comporter, v.

time we went to Vauxhall, we drank three bottles of
 Champagne-wine. - - The enemy beat us on the

eighteenth, but we beat them again two days after.

- - What will you drink, ladies? - - We shall willingly
le
madame, f. *volon-*

ly drink some wine; for we have not drunk
tiers, adv.

any since our departure from France. - - -
depuis, p. *départ, m.*

Drink, said she to me, (out of) that cup, the
dans *coupe, f.*

only token which your father has left
seul, adj. *marque, f.* *laisser, v.*

us of his love. - - - Virtue in indigence is like
affection, f. *dans, p.* *comme*

a traveller whom the wind and rain compel to
pluie, f. *de*

wrap himself up in his cloak. - - I would have
envelopper, v. *de,* *manteau, m.*

preserved some fruits this year, but sugar is too
trop, adv.

dear. - - Thence we concluded you could not come
De là, adv.

to-day. - - I know nobody in this neighbourhood. - - I
voisinage, m.

knew your sister again as soon as I saw her. - - Though
Quand, c.

you should take three dozen of them, I could
douzaine, f.

not abate a farthing. - - The wind was so great that
 liard, m. vent, m. fort
 it has thrown down one or two trees in our garden.

CRAINdre, TO FEAR, TO BE AFRAID.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Craindre*, to fear.
 Part. act. *Craignant*, fearing.
 Part. pass. *Craint*, *aïnte*, feared.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Crains*, *crains*, *craint*, I fear, or am afraid.
 Plur. *Craignons*, *craignez*, *craignent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Craignois*, *craignois*, *craignoit*, I did fear, or
 Plur. *Craignons*, *craigniez*, *craignoient*, was afraid.

Preterite.

Sing. *Craignis*, *craignis*, *craignit*, I feared.
 Plur. *Craignîmes*, *craignîtes*, *craignirent*,

Future.

Sing. *Craindrai*, *craindras*, *craindra*, I shall, or will
 Plur. *Craindrons*, *craindrez*, *craindront*, fear.

Conditional.

Sing. *Craindrois*, *craindrois*, *craindroit*, I should, &c.
 Plur. *Craindrions*, *craindriez*, *craindroient*, fear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Crains*, *craigne*, fear thou.
 Plur. *Craignons*, *craignez*, *craignent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Que Craigne, que craignes, que craigne, that I may fear.*
 Plur. *Craignons, craigniez, craignent,*

Preterite.

Sing. *Craignisse, craignisses, craignît, that I might fear.*
 Plur. *Craignissions, craignissiez, craignissent,*

CROIRE, TO BELIEVE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Croire, to believe.*
 Part. act. *Croyant, believing.*
 Part. pass. *Cru, ue, believed.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Crois, crois, croit, I believe.*
 Plur. *Croyons, croyez, croient,*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Croyois, croyois, croyoit, I did believe.*
 Plur. *Croyions, croyiez, croyoient,*

Preterite.

Sing. *Crus, crus, crut, I believed.*
 Plur. *Crûmes, crûtes, crurent,*

Future.

Sing. *Croirai, croiras, croira, I shall, or will believe.*
 Plur. *Croirons, croirez, croiront,*

Conditional.

Sing. *Croirois, croirois, croiroit, I should, &c. believe.*
 Plur. *Croirions, croiriez, croiroient,*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Crois, crois, believe thou.*
 Plur. *Croyons, croyez, croient,*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Que Crois, que croies, que croie, that I may believe.*
 Plur. *Croyions, croyiez, croient,*

Preterite.

Sing. *Crusse, crusses, crût, that I might believe,*
 Plur. *Crussions, crussiez, crussent,*

CROITRE, TO GROW,

And its compounds.

<i>Accroître, to accrue,</i>	|	<i>Recroître, to grow again,</i>
<i>Décroître, to decrease, to</i>		
<i>grow less,</i>		

are conjugated like *CONNOITRE*.

CUIRE, TO BAKE, TO BOIL, often Englished by

TO DO,

And its compound *Recuire*, to bake again ;

DEDUIRE, TO DEDUCT, TO ABATE,

and *DETRUIRE*, TO DESTROY ;

are conjugated like *CONDUIRE*.

DIRE, TO SAY, TO TELL.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dire, to say,*
 Part. act. *Disant, saying.*
 Part. pass. *Dit, te, said.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Dis, dis, dit*, I say, or am saying.Plur. *Disons, dites,* disent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Disois, disois, disoit*, I did say, or was saying.Plur. *Disions, disiez, disoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Dis, dis, dit*, I did say, or said.Plur. *Dîmes, dîtes, dirent*,

Future.

Sing. *Dirai, diras, dira*, I shall, or will say.Plur. *Durons, direz, diront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Dirois, dirois, diroit*, I should, &c. say.Plur. *Dirions, diriez, diroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Dis, dise*, say thou.Plur. *Disons, dites,* disent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Que dise, que dise, que dise*, that I may say.Plur. *Disions, disiez, disent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Disse, disses, dît*, that I might say.Plur. *Dissions, dissiez, dissent*,

The compounds of this verb are,

<i>Contredire</i> , to contradict.	|	<i>Interdire</i> , to interdict, to
<i>Se dédire</i> , to unsay, to re-		forbid.
tract, to recant.		<i>Prédire</i> , to foretell.

* All the above compounds (*Redire* excepted, which is conjugated like its primitive) make *ises* instead of *ites*; and *Maudire* doubles its *s* through the whole verb; ex. *Nous maudissons, vous maudissez, ils maudissent*, &c.

<i>Médire de</i> , to slander, to speak ill.	<i>Redire</i> , to say, or tell, again.
<i>Maudire</i> , to curse.	

**ECLORRE, TO HATCH, TO OPEN, TO COME
TO LIFE.**

This verb is seldom used but in the infinitive mood, present tense, and the third persons of the following tenses.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Eclorre*, to open, to hatch, to come to life.
Part. pass. *Eclos*, *ose*,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Il éclot.*
Plur. *Ils éclosent.*

Future.

Sing. *Il éclorra.*
Plur. *Ils éclorront.*

Conditional.

Sing. *Il éclorroit.*
Plur. *Ils éclorroient.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Qu'il éclose.*
Plur. *Qu'ils éclosent.*

It is only used when speaking of oviparous animals or of flowers.

The primitive of the above verb is *Clorre*, to shut, to surround, and another compound, *Enclorre*, to shut in, to surround, with walls, hedges, or ditches.

ECRIRE, TO WRITE.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present.	<i>Ecrire</i> , to write.
Part. act.	<i>Ecrivant</i> , writing.
Part. pass.	<i>Ecrit</i> , <i>ite</i> , written.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing.	<i>Ecris</i> ,	<i>écris</i> ,	<i>écrit</i> ,	I write, or am writing.
Plur.	<i>Ecrivons</i> ,	<i>écrivez</i> ,	<i>écrivent</i> ,	

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Ecrivois</i> ,	<i>écrivois</i> ,	<i>écrivait</i> ,	I did write, or was
Plur.	<i>Ecrivions</i> ,	<i>écriviez</i> ,	<i>écrivaient</i> ,	writing.

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Ecrivis</i> ,	<i>écrivis</i> ,	<i>écrivit</i> ,	I wrote, or did
Plur.	<i>Ecrivîmes</i> ,	<i>écrivîtes</i> ,	<i>écrivirent</i> ,	write.

Future.

Sing.	<i>Ecrirai</i> ,	<i>écriras</i> ,	<i>écrira</i> ,	I shall, or will write.
Plur.	<i>Ecrirons</i> ,	<i>écrirez</i> ,	<i>écriront</i> ,	

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Ecrirois</i> ,	<i>écrirois</i> ,	<i>écriroit</i> ,	I should, &c. write.
Plur.	<i>Ecrivions</i> ,	<i>écriviez</i> ,	<i>écriroient</i> ,	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Ecris</i> ,	<i>écrive</i> ,	write thou.
Plur.	<i>Ecrivons</i> ,	<i>écrivez</i> ,	<i>écrivent</i> ,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>	
Sing.	<i>Ecrive</i> ,	<i>écrives</i> ,	<i>écrive</i> ,	that I may write.
Plur.	<i>Ecrivions</i> ,	<i>écriviez</i> ,	<i>écrivent</i> ,	

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Ecrivisse</i> ,	<i>écrivisses</i> ,	<i>écrivît</i> ,	that I might write.
Plur.	<i>Ecrivissions</i> ,	<i>écrivissiez</i> ,	<i>écrivissent</i> ,	

The compounds of this verb are,

Décrire, to describe.

Inscrire, to inscribe.

Prescrire, to prescribe.

Proscrire, to proscribe, to
outlaw, to banish.

Souscrire, to subscribe.

Transcrire, to transcribe.

ENDUIRE, TO DO OVER,
is conjugated like **CONDUIRE**.

ETEINDRE, TO EXTINGUISH,
is conjugated like **CRAINdre**.

EXCLURE, TO EXCLUDE,
is conjugated like **CONCLURE**.
Its participle passive is *exclus*.

FAIRE, TO MAKE, TO DO.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Faire*, to make.

Part. act. *Fesant*, making.

Part. pass. *Fait, te*, made.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Fais, fais, fait*, I make, or am making.

Plur. *Fesons, faites, font*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Fesais, fesois, fesoit*, I did make, or was mak-

Plur. *Fesions, fesiez, fesoient*, ing.

Preterite.

Sing. *Fis, fis, fit*, I made, or did make.

Plur. *Fîmes, fîtes, firent*,

Future.

Sing. *Ferai, feras, fera*, I shall, or will make.
 Plur. *Ferons, ferez, feront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Ferois, ferois, feroit*, I should, &c. make.
 Plur. *Ferions, feriez, feroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Fais, fasse*, make thou.
 Plur. *Fesons, faites, fassent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Que que que Fasse, fasses, fasse*, that I may make.
 Plur. *Fassions, fassiez, fassent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Fisse, fisses, fît*, that I might make.
 Plur. *Fissions, fissiez, fissent*,

The compounds of this verb are,

<i>Contrefaire</i> , to counterfeit, to mimic.	<i>Refaire</i> , to do, or make up again.
<i>Défaire</i> , to undo, to de- feat.	<i>Redéfaire</i> , to undo again.
<i>Se défaire</i> , to get rid of, to part with.	<i>Satisfaire</i> , to satisfy.
	<i>Surfaire</i> , to exact, to ask too much.

FEINDRE, TO FEIGN, TO DISSEMBLE, TO
 PRETEND,

is conjugated like **CRAINDRE**,

FRIRE, TO FRY.

This verb is more elegantly used in its present infinitive with the verb *faire* conjugated : ex.

Faites frire ce poisson, *Fry* that fish.

Its participle passive is *frit, ite*, fried.

INDUIRE, TO INDUCE,
INSTRUIRE, TO INSTRUCT,
 and **INTRODUIRE, TO INTRODUCE,**
 are conjugated like **CONDUIRE.**

JOINDRE, TO JOIN,
 and its compound, *Enjoindre*, to enjoin,
 are conjugated like **CRAINDRE.**

LIRE, TO READ.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present. *Lire*, to read.
 Part. act. *Lisant*, reading.
 Part. pass. *Lu, ue*, read.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing.	<i>Lis,</i>	<i>lis,</i>	<i>lit</i> , I read, or am reading.
Plur.	<i>Lisons,</i>	<i>lisez,</i>	<i>lisent</i> ,

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Lisois,</i>	<i>lisois,</i>	<i>lisoit</i> , I did read, or was reading.
Plur.	<i>Lisions,</i>	<i>lisiez,</i>	<i>lisoient</i> ,

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Lus,</i>	<i>lus,</i>	<i>lut,</i> I did read, or read.
Plur.	<i>Lûmes,</i>	<i>lûtes,</i>	<i>lurent,</i>

Future.

Sing.	<i>Lirai,</i>	<i>liras,</i>	<i>lira,</i> I shall, or will read.
Plur.	<i>Lirons,</i>	<i>lirez,</i>	<i>liront,</i>

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Lirois,</i>	<i>lirois,</i>	<i>liroit,</i> I should, would, &c. read.
Plur.	<i>Lirions,</i>	<i>liriez,</i>	<i>liroient,</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.^c

Sing.	<i>Lis,</i>	<i>lise,</i> read thou.
Plur.	<i>Lisons,</i>	<i>lisez,</i> <i>lisent,</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>
Sing.	<i>Lise,</i>	<i>lises,</i>	<i>lise,</i> that I may read.
Plur.	<i>Lisions,</i>	<i>lisiez,</i>	<i>lisent,</i>

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Lusse,</i>	<i>lusses,</i>	<i>lût,</i> that I might read.
Plur.	<i>Lussions,</i>	<i>lussiez,</i>	<i>lussent,</i>

Its compounds are,

Elire, to elect.

Relire, to read again.

LUIRE, TO SHINE,

and its compound *Reluire,* to glitter,

are conjugated like **CONDUIRE** ;

but take no *t* at the end of their participle passive :

ex. *Lui,* shined.

METTRE,* TO PUT.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present.	<i>Mettre</i> , to put.
Part. act.	<i>Mettant</i> , putting.
Part. pass.	<i>Mis</i> , <i>se</i> , put.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing.	<i>Mets</i> ,	<i>mets</i> ,	<i>met</i> , I put, or am putting.
Plur.	<i>Mettons</i> ,	<i>mettez</i> ,	<i>mellent</i> ,

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Mettois</i> ,	<i>mettois</i> ,	<i>mettoit</i> , I did put, or was put-
Plur.	<i>Mettions</i> ,	<i>mettiez</i> ,	<i>mettoient</i> , ting.

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Mis</i> ,	<i>mis</i> ,	<i>mit</i> , I did put, or put.
Plur.	<i>Mîmes</i> ,	<i>mîtes</i> ,	<i>mirent</i> ,

Future.

Sing.	<i>Mettrai</i> ,	<i>mettras</i> ,	<i>mettra</i> , I shall, or will put.
Plur.	<i>Mettrons</i> ,	<i>mettrez</i> ,	<i>mettront</i> ,

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Mettrois</i> ,	<i>mettrois</i> ,	<i>mettroit</i> , I should, would, &c.
Plur.	<i>mettrions</i> ,	<i>mettriez</i> ,	<i>mettroient</i> , put.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Mets</i> ,	<i>mette</i> , put thou.
Plur.	<i>Mettons</i> ,	<i>mettez</i> , <i>mellent</i> ,

* *Mettre*, when conjugated as a reflexive verb, expresses the beginning or continuation of an action or application ; it is then constantly followed by the particle *à*, and an infinitive mood. It is rendered, in English, by the verb *to begin* : ex.

<i>Toutes les fois qu'il la voit, il se met à rire,</i>	Every time he sees her, he begins laughing.
<i>s'est mis tout de bon à étudier,</i>	He has begun to study in earnest.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>	
Sing.	<i>Mette,</i>	<i>mettes,</i>	<i>melle,</i>	that I may put.
Plur.	<i>Mettions,</i>	<i>mettiez,</i>	<i>mettent,</i>	

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Misse,</i>	<i>misses,</i>	<i>mît,</i>	that I might put.
Plur.	<i>Missions,</i>	<i>missiez,</i>	<i>missent,</i>	

The compounds of this verb are,

<i>Admettre,</i> to admit.	<i>Permettre,</i> to permit.
<i>Commettre,</i> to commit.	<i>Promettre,</i> to promise.*
<i>Compromettre,</i> to compromise.	<i>Remettre,</i> to deliver up,
<i>Démettre,</i> to turn out, to remove.	to put back again, to
<i>Se démettre de,</i> to resign.	recollect, to put off, to
<i>Omettre,</i> to omit.	defer.
	<i>Soumettre,</i> to submit.
	<i>Transmettre,</i> to transmit.

MOUDRE, TO GRIND.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	<i>Moudre,</i> to grind.
Part. act.	<i>Moulant,</i> grinding.
Part. pass.	<i>Moulu, ue,</i> ground.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Mouds,</i>	<i>mouds,</i>	<i>moud,</i>	I grind, or am grind-
Plur.	<i>Moulons,</i>	<i>moulez,</i>	<i>moulent,</i>	ing.

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Moulois,</i>	<i>moulois,</i>	<i>mouloit,</i>	I did grind, or was
Plur.	<i>Moulions,</i>	<i>mouliez,</i>	<i>mouloient,</i>	grinding.

* The participle active of this verb (promising), when used adjectively and expressing the mental qualities of somebody, is rendered in French by *qui promet*, or *promettoit beaucoup*, or *dont il y a*, or *avoit beaucoup à espérer* : ex.

Le Major A. étoit un officier qui promettoit beaucoup, ou dont il y avoit beaucoup à espérer. Major A. was a very promising officer.

Preterite.

Sing. *Moulus, moulus, moulut*, I ground, or did
 Plur. *Moulûmes, moulûtes, moulurent*, grind.

Future.

Sing. *Moudrai, moudras, moudra*, I shall, or will grind.
 Plur. *Moudrons, moudrez, moudront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Moudrois, moudrois, moudroit*, I should, would,
 Plur. *Moudrions, moudriez, moudroient*, &c. grind.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Mouds, moule*, grind thou.
 Plur. *Moulons, moulez, moulent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que que que
 Sing. *Moule, moules, moule*, that I may grind.
 Plur. *Moulions, mouliez, moulent*, -

Preterite.

Sing. *Moulusse, moulusses, moulût*, that I might grind.
 Plur. *Moulussions, moulussiez, moulussent*,

The compounds of this verb are,

Emoudre, to whet. *Remoudre*, to grind again.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

Do not fear to tell her what you think of it. - - I
 de lui penser, v.
 will speak to her to oblige you, but I know she
 pour, p.
 does not fear me. - - Why do you not believe me? - .

They (are afraid) of being exposed to some dangers.

être, v.

- - We would not believe him, though he should tell
quand, c.

the truth. Why would you not? - - You should not
vérité, f. devoir

speak so imprudently before I know not whom,
devant, p.

who slanders every body. - - These flowers would
fleur, f.

grow much better if you watered them oftener. - - -
arroser, v.

Put out the candle, and do not pretend to sleep.
de

- - Were I in town, I would tell them all that
en, p.

I know (about it). - - Say nothing to her, believe
en, pro. ne rien

me. - - I will tell it to you to-morrow. - - I esteem
estimer, v.

your daughter much, because she told me sin-
cerely that she would do neither. - - - They who

say all they know, will readily say what they
volontiers, adv.

do not know. - - Tell the truth with modesty: they
who do not love it, will always respect and fear it. - -

If I see your father, shall I tell him your are afraid of
lui

not succeeding? - - - Do you think me capable of
réussir

forgetting my friends so soon? No, I do not. - - You
oublier, v.

always contradict me when I speak. - - - It is pru-
dent and humane, not to speak ill of any body;

but it is a meanness to speak ill of your bene-
 . *ce, pro.* *bassesse, f.* *bien-*
 factors. - - We often do good to those who
fauteur, m. *souvent, adv.* *bien, m.*
 are not worthy of it, and harm to those who
mal, m.
 do not deserve it. - - Will you tell me, after
mériter, v.
 this, that I am not your friend? - - I hope she
que, c.
 will not tell them what happened to me yester-
leur
 day. - - I was telling it yesterday to several friends of
 mine, and every body began crying. - - I do not
 like Miss D. because she speaks ill of every body.
parceque, c.
 - - Her father has transmitted her all his fortune, but
lui
 not his virtues. - - - Sylva proscribed above four
plus de, adv.
 thousand Roman citizens. - - Does Mr. R. write to
citoyen, m.
 you (now and then) from Paris? - - - Do you
de tems en tems, adv.
 know his direction? - - Would you not write to him
adresse, f.
 if you knew it? - - We were writing while
pendant que, c.
 they slept. - - If your brother come here, detain him,
 and tell him that I have something to show him.
à faire voir,
 - - The last time they wrote to him, they desired
prier, v.
 him to send them the invoice of the goods, and he
de leur facture, f.
 has still omitted it in his letter. - - What are you
encore, adv.

doing now? - - - I am making a cap for your sister.
maintenant, adv.

ter. - - Do not do that, I will do it myself. - - I would do it with all my heart if I could. - - What would
de

you have done, if you had been in my place? - -

Why do you not fry that fish? - - - The first time
si, c. *à, p.*
fois, f.

you come to see me, I will show you some
(by the fut.)

flowers in my garden which will surprise you. - -

- - Silk-worms generally hatch at the end of the
Les vers à soie, m.

spring. - - - These rose-trees grow perceptibly,
printemps, m. *rosier, m.* *à vue d'œil, adv.*

and those tulips would soon open, if it were a
faisoit, v.

little warmer. - - Though they should deduct ten
chaud, adj. *Quand, c.*

per cent. they would get still enough.
pour *gagner, v.* *encore, adv.*

- - I never buy (any thing) at Mr. P***'s; for, he
acheter, v. *rien* *chez,* *car, c.*

always asks too much for his goods. - - - I will
de *marchandise, f.*

undo my gown to-morrow, and do it up again imme-
sur-le-

diately. - - - The first time you mimic any
champ, adv. *(by the fut.)*

one, I will punish you severely. - - I would introduce

your sister to Mrs. F. if I knew her. - - She would

consent to that, if you would promise her to come
vouloir *lui de*

here. - - - They were playing while you instructed

them. - - You truly join what is useful to what is
vraiment, adv.

agreeable. - - - Did not our soldiers join dexterity
adresse, f.
to valour? - - If you do not take great care of
prendre, v.
your flowers, the frost will destroy them. - - Mr.
gelée, f.
S. says he will get rid of his horse (at the) begin-
au commence-
ning of next month. - - You would put out the fire, if,
ment, m.
&c. - - Undo that, make it up again before dinner,
avant, p.
and never defer until to-morrow what you can do to-
à, p.
day. - - Your daughter joins to the love of study the
desire of surpassing her companions. - - - Always
compagne, f.
virtuous, still handsome, she makes herself
toujours, adv.
more enemies than friends; but a day will come,
when every body will do her the justice she
que, c. rendre, v. lui
deserves. - - She reads the History of England every
mériter, v.
day from three o'clock till five. - - I will read
depuis heure, f. jusqu'à, p.
your letter as soon as I am dressed. - - The
(by the fut.) habillé, p. p.
inhabitants of W*** have elected Mr. V. W. for
their representative in parliament. - - I was reading
représentant, m. au
Marmontel's Tales when you came in. - - Mr.
Conte, m. entrer, v.
R. wrote to me some time ago, that when he
was in London, the Earl of E*** told him
Comte, m.
we should soon see a great change in the
changement, m.

ministry. - - - He often writes to me, and always con-
ministère, m.

cludes his letters thus : (Be so kind as to) send me
Avoir la bonté de

some news, whatever it may be. - - Put these books in
 their places again. - - - I believe he did it through

spite. - - Shall I put another trimming *par, p.*
dépit, m. *garniture, f.* to your

gown ? - - I read last year a very good book, but I
 cannot remember the author's name. - - - What

grammar do you read ? - - - Whatever merit a master
 has, he cannot succeed in teaching young people
à, p.

if he do not join practice to theory. - - - I would put
 all your china in that closet if I had
porcelaine, f. *cabinet, m.*

the key of it. - - You could not do it in ten days, if
en

I did not help you. - - We could not permit him
aider, v.

to go out, though they would. - - Why do not you
de *quand, c.*

abstain from wine, since it hurts you ? - -
puisque, c. *faire mal, v.*

He promised to pay me the tenth of this month,
 but he has now put me off to the third of Decem-

ber. - - He submitted to it with the greatest pa-
se soumettre

tience. - - You promise enough, but you seldom
rarement, adv.

keep your word. - - Mr. D. is a very promising
tenir, v.

young man. - - It is he who told me, that, be-
Ce, pro.

fore the invention of water and wind-mills the an-

cients used to grind their corn in mor-
avoir coutume, v. de grain, m. dans mor-

tars. - - Will they not admit Mr. Z. in their society? - -
tier, m.

No, they told me that they would not. - - The Eng-

lish fleets have performed actions worthy to be
faire, v. de

transmitted to posterity. - - Your brother promises

me every day to amend, but, &c. - - Were I
de se corriger, v.

their master, I would not permit them to go out to
leur de

day. - - I was writing to you when your servant
 brought me your letter.

NAITRE, TO BE BORN, TO RISE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Naitre*, to be born.
 Part. act. *Naissant*, being born, rising.
 Part. pass. *Né, ée*, been born.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Nais*, *nais*, *nait*, I am born,
 Plur. *Naissons*, *naissez*, *naissent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Naissois*, *naissais*, *naissoit*, I was born.
 Plur. *Naissions*, *naissiez*, *naissoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Naquis*, *naquis*, *naquit*, I was born.
 Plur. *Naquîmes*, *naquîtes*, *naquirent*,

Future.

Sing. *Naîtrai, naîtras, naîtra*, I shall, or will be born.
 Plur. *Naîtrons, naîtrez, naîtront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Naîtrois, naîtrois, naîtroit*, I should, &c. be born.
 Plur. *Naîtrions, naîtriez, naîtroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Nais, naisse*, be thou born.
 Plur. *Naissons, naissez, naissent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que que que
 Sing. *Naisse, naisses, naisse*, that I may be born.
 Plur. *Naissions, naissiez, naissent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Naquisse, naquisses, naquît*, that I might be born.
 Plur. *Naquissions, naquissiez, naquissent*,

The compound of this verb is,
Renâître, to be born again, to revive.

NUIRE, TO HURT,

is conjugated like *CONDUIRE*, but makes, in its
 participle passive, *nui*.

OINDRE, TO ANOINT.

This verb is seldom used, except in speaking of sacred ceremonies wherein oil is made use of. It is conjugated like *CRAINdre*.

PAITRE, TO FEED, TO GRAZE,

PAROITRE, TO APPEAR, TO SEEM,

and its compounds,

Comparoitre, to appear, to | *Disparoitre*, to disappear,
make one's evidence,

are conjugated like **CONNOITRE**.

PEINDRE, TO PAINT, TO DRAW,

PLAINDRE, TO PITY,

and *Se Plaindre*, to complain,

are conjugated like **CRAINdre**.

PLAIRE, TO PLEASE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Plaire*, to please.

Part. act. *Plaisant*, pleasing.

Part. pass. *Plu*, pleased.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Plais, plais, plait*, I please.

Plur. *Plaisons, plaisez, plaisent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Plaisois, plaisois, plaisoit*, I did please, or was

Plur. *Plaisons, plaisiez, plaisoient*, pleasing.

Preterite.

Sing. *Plus, plus, plut*, I pleased, or did please.

Plur. *Plûmes, plûtes, plurent*,

Future.

Sing. *Plairai, plairas, plaira*, I shall, or will please.

Plur. *Plairons, plairez, plairont*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Plairois, plairois, plairoit*, I should, would, &c.
 Plur. *Plairions, plairiez, plairoient*, please.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Plais, please*, please thou.
 Plur. *Plaisons, plaisez, plaisent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Que Plaise, que plaises, que please*, that I may please.
 Plur. *Plaisons, plaisez, plaisent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Plusse, plusses, plutôt*, that I might please.
 Plur. *Plussions, plussiez, plussent*,

The compounds of this verb are,
Complaire, to humour. *Déplaire*, to displease.

PRENDRE, TO TAKE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Prendre*, to take.
 Part. act. *Prenant*, taking.
 Part. pass. *Pris, ise, taken*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Prends, prends, prend*, I take, or am taking.
 Plur. *Prenons, prenez, prennent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Prenois, prenois, prenoit*, I did take, or was tak-
 Plur. *Prenions, preniez, prenoient*, ing.

Preterite.

Sing. *Pris, pris, prit*, I took, or did take.
 Plur. *Prîmes, prîtes, prirent*,

Future.

Sing. *Prendrai, prendras, prendra*, I shall, or will take.
 Plur. *Prendrons, prendrez, prendront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Prendrais, prendrais, prendrait*, I should, would,
 Plur. *Prendrions, prendriez, prendroient*, &c. take.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Prends, prene*, take thou.
 Plur. *Prenons, prenez, prennent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>	
Sing.	<i>Prenne,</i>	<i>prennes,</i>	<i>prenne,</i>	that I may take.
Plur.	<i>Prenions,</i>	<i>preniez,</i>	<i>prennent,</i>	

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Prisse,</i>	<i>prisses,</i>	<i>prit,</i>	that I might take.
Plur.	<i>Prissions,</i>	<i>prissiez,</i>	<i>prissent,</i>	

The compounds of this verb are,

<i>Apprendre</i> , to learn.	<i>Entreprendre</i> , to under- take.
<i>des nouvelles</i> , to hear of.	<i>Méprendre</i> , to mistake, to be deceived.
<i>Comprendre</i> , to apprehend, to understand, to in- clude.	<i>Reprendre</i> , to take again, to chide, to rebuke.
<i>Désapprendre</i> , to unlearn.	<i>Surprendre</i> , to surprise.

PRODUIRE, TO PRODUCE,

REDUIRE, TO REDUCE, TO BRING TO,
are conjugated like **CONDUIRE**.

RESTRANDRE, TO RESTRAIN,
is conjugated like **CRAINdre**.

RIRE, TO LAUGH.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present.	<i>Rire</i> , to laugh.
Part. act.	<i>Riant</i> , laughing.
Part. pass.	<i>Ri</i> , laughed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing.	<i>Ris</i> ,	<i>ris</i> ,	<i>rit</i> , I laugh, or am laughing.
Plur.	<i>Rions</i> ,	<i>riez</i> ,	<i>rient</i> ,

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Riois</i> ,	<i>riois</i> ,	<i>rioit</i> , I laughed, or was laughing.
Plur.	<i>Riions</i> ,	<i>riez</i> ,	<i>rioient</i> ,

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Ris</i> ,	<i>ris</i> ,	<i>rit</i> , I laughed, or did laugh.
Plur.	<i>Rîmes</i> ,	<i>rîles</i> ,	<i>rirent</i> ,

Future.

Sing.	<i>Rirai</i> ,	<i>riras</i> ,	<i>rira</i> , I shall, or will laugh.
Plur.	<i>Rirons</i> ,	<i>rirez</i> ,	<i>riront</i> ,

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Rirois</i> ,	<i>rirois</i> ,	<i>riroit</i> , I should, could, &c. laugh.
Plur.	<i>Ririons</i> ,	<i>ririez</i> ,	<i>riroient</i> ,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Ris</i> ,	<i>rie</i> , laugh thou.
Plur.	<i>Rions</i> ,	<i>riez</i> , <i>rient</i> ,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>
Sing.	<i>Rie</i> ,	<i>ries</i> ,	<i>rie</i> , that I may laugh.
Plur.	<i>Riions</i> ,	<i>riez</i> ,	<i>rient</i> ,

Preterite.

Sing. *Risse, risses, rît*, that I might laugh.

Plur. *Rissions, rissiez, rissent*,

The compound of this verb is,

Sourire, to smile.

SEDUIRE, TO SEDUCE,
is conjugated like **CONDUIRE**.

SUFFIRE, TO SUFFICE, TO BE SUFFICIENT,
is conjugated like **CONFIRE** : but its participle
passive is *suffi*.

SUIVRE, TO FOLLOW.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Suivre*, to follow.

Part. act. *Suivant*, following.

Part. pass. *Suivi*, ie, followed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Suis, suis, suit*, I follow, or am following.

Plur. *Suivons, suivez, suivent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Suivois, suivois, suivait*, I did follow, or was

Plur. *Suivions, suiviez, suivient*, following.

Preterite.

Sing. *Suivis, suivis, suivit*, I followed, or did follow.

Plur. *Suivîmes, suivîtes, suivirent*,

Future.

Sing. *Suivrai, suivras, suivra*, I shall, or will follow.

Plur. *Suivrons, suivrez, suivront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Suivrois, suivrois, suivroit*, I should, &c. follow.
 Plur. *Suivrons, suivriez, suivroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Suis, suive*, follow thou.
 Plur. *Suivons, suivez, suivent*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Que Suive, que suives, que suive*, that I may follow.
 Plur. *Suivions, suiviez, suivent*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Suivisse, suivisses, suivît*, that I might follow.
 Plur. *Suivissions, suivissiez, suivissent*,

The compounds of this verb are,

S'Ensuivre, to follow from. *Poursuivre*, to pursue.

Se TAIRE, TO HOLD ONE'S TONGUE,
 is conjugated like *PLAIRE*.

TEINDRE, TO DIE,
 is conjugated like *CRAINdre*.

TRADUIRE, TO TRANSLATE,
 is conjugated like *CONDUIRE*.

TRAIRE, TO MILK.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Traire*, to milk.
 Part. act. *Trayant*, milking.
 Part. pass. *Trait, aile*, milked.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Trais*, *trais*, *trait*, I milk, or am milking.
 Plur. *Trayons*, *trayez*, *traient*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Trayois*, *trayois*, *trayoit*, I did milk, or was
 Plur. *Trayions*, *trayiez*, *trayoient*, milking.

Preterite is wanting.

Future.

Sing. *Trairai*, *trairas*, *traira*, I shall, or will milk.
 Plur. *Trairons*, *trairez*, *trairont*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Trairois*, *trairois*, *trairoit*, I should, &c. milk.
 Plur. *Trairions*, *trairiez*, *trairoient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Trais*, *traie*, milk thou.
 Plur. *Trayons*, *trayez*, *traient*,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que que que
 Sing. *Traie*, *traies*, *traie*, that I may milk.
 Plur. *Trayions*, *trayiez*, *traient*,

Preterite is wanting.

The compounds of this verb are,

Abstraire, to abstract.
Distraire, to distract.
Extraire, to extract.

Rentraire, to fine draw.
Soustraire, to subtract.

VAINCRE, TO VANQUISH, TO CONQUER.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present.	<i>Vaincre</i> , to conquer.
Part. act.	<i>Vainquant</i> , conquering.
Part. pass.	<i>Vaincu, ue</i> , conquered.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing.	<i>Vaincs, vaincs, vainc,*</i>	I conquer.
Plur.	<i>Vainquons, vainquez, vainquent,</i>	

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Vainquois, vainquois, vainquoit,</i>	I did conquer.
Plur.	<i>Vainquions, vainquiez, vainquoient,</i>	

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Vainquis, vainquis, vainquit,</i>	I conquered.
Plur.	<i>Vainquîmes, vainquîtes, vainquirent,</i>	

Future.

Sing.	<i>Vaincrai, vaincras, vaincra,</i>	I shall, or will conquer.
Plur.	<i>Vaincrons, vaincrez, vaincront,</i>	

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Vaincrois, vaincrois, vaincroit,</i>	I should, &c. conquer.
Plur.	<i>Vaincrons, vaincriez, vaincroient,</i>	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Vaincs, vainque,</i>	conquer thou.
Plur.	<i>Vainquons, vainquez, vainquent,</i>	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>	
Sing.	<i>Vainque,</i>	<i>vainques,</i>	<i>vainque,</i>	that I may conquer.
Plur.	<i>Vainquions,</i>	<i>vainquiez,</i>	<i>vainquent,</i>	

* The singular is very little used.

Preterite.

Sing. *Vainquise, vainquisses, vainquist*, that I might
 Plur. *Vainquissions, vainquissiez, vainquissent*, conquer.

The compound of this verb is,

Convaincre, to convince.

VIVRE, TO LIVE.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present. *Vivre, to live.*
 Part. act. *Vivant, living.*
 Part. pass. *Vécu, lived.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing. *Vis, vis, vit*, I live or am living.
 Plur. *Vivons, vivez, vivent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Vivois, vivois, vivoit*, I did live, or was living.
 Plur. *Vivions, viviez, vivoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Vécus, vécus, vécut*, I lived, or did live.
 Plur. *Vécûmes, vécûtes, vécurent*,

Future.

Sing. *Vivrai, vivras, vivra*, I shall, or will live.
 Plur. *Vivrons, vivrez, vivront*,

Conditional.

Sing. *Vivrois, vivrois, vivroit*, I should, would, &c. live.
 Plur. *Vivriions, vivriez, vivroient*,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Vis, vive*, live thou.
 Plur. *Vivons, vivez, vivent*,

Present.

	<i>Que</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>que</i>
Sing.	<i>Vive,</i>	<i>vives,</i>	<i>vive, that I may live.</i>
Plur.	<i>Vivions,</i>	<i>viviez,</i>	<i>vivent,</i>

Preterite.

Sing. *Vécusse, vécusses, vécul*, that I might live.
Plur. *Vécussions, vécussiez, vécussent*,

The compounds of this verb are,

Revivre, to revive. *Survivre*, to outlive. ✓

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

My brother was born in Paris, on the eighth of Feb-
à in Fé-
ruary, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one. - -
vriar, m.

The same men who seem not to fear death when
 they are in good health, often dread it when
 they are sick. - - What does your sister complain of?

- - The swallows generally disappear towards the
hirondelle, f.
 end of autumn. - - You do not seem to pay any
automne, f. *faire, v.*
 attention to what I say to you. - - This man paints

very well, I assure you. - - - Why would you
assûrer, v.
hurt him, he never did you any harm? - - I should
lui faire, v. *mal, m.*
pity and succour him if it were not his fault. - -
ce, pro.

You shall disappear as soon as you have executed my orders, and take care not to speak to any body, for you know that walls have ears. - - - The last time I saw your sister she appeared to me thoughtful and melancholy. - - - She is a lady that pleases every body. - - - She appears quite young: how old is she? - - - Does she not learn drawing? - - Your brother has not included his tailor's bill in the account which he has given me. - - I see you do not complain of him without a cause. - - I really am surprised (at it), but he always smiles at (every thing) I tell him. - - As surprising as this seems to you, yet it is true. - - At last the enemy surprised and defeated them in the space of twelve days. - - They might, if they would, have taken the town three days sooner, but the soldiers were so exhausted with fatigue, that they could not even hold their guns. - - May these brave men long enjoy the glory which they have acquired. - - I sincerely wish they may. - - Children seldom forget, when they continually

(by the fut.)
ayez, v. soin, m. de
pensif, adj. mélancolique, adj.
à
dessein, m.
tailleur, m. mémoire, m.
rendre, v.
en, pro.
de tout ce que
cependant, adv. ce
Enfin, adv.
espace, m.
épuisé, p.p. de, p.
même, adv. Puisse
jouir, de
rare
ment, adv. lorsque, c. continuellement, adv.

exercise their minds to study. - - If my brother do not
exercer, v.

come this week, as he promised me, if you will, we

will go and see him in the country. - - Does not

Mrs. H. appear much concerned at her daugh-
à
bien affligé, p.p. de
 ter's death? - - When you see Mrs. B. I am

(by the fut.)
 certain she will please you. - - Did you never see

her? - - The children who shall be born from this

happy marriage, will be the delight of their
délices, f. pl.

father and mother. - - She joins to the qualities of the

body those of the mind. - - Take some pears, and carry

them to your brother. - - Every time I see him, I take

him for a foreigner. - - My sister and I learn French,
étranger, m.

and understand very well all that (is said) to us in that
on dit

language. - - - Though you should learn all the rules,
langue Quand, c.

they would not (be sufficient) without practice. - - I did
suffire, v.

not understand what you said. - - Do not undertake to
de

undecieve her; believe me, you will lose your time.
détromper, v.

- - - Virtue procures and preserves friendship, but
obtenir, v. conserver, v.

vice produces hatred and quarrels. - - If you
vice, m. haine, f. querelle, f.

complain to the master, I will complain to the

mistress. - - Though you should undertake to prove
Quand *de*
 the contrary, she would not believe you. - - Why did

not you take the same road as we? - - He (is not
que
 pleased) in his situation, now he sees all the dangers
se plaire, v.
 of it. - - He has suffered much, and none of his friends

has pitied him. - - The idea of his misfortune pur-
idée, f. *malheur, m.*
 sues him every-where. - - When did you hear of him?

par-tout, adv.
 - - - Captain D. told my father that he had seen
 him and spoke to him at Madras. - - - We often

mistake when we judge of others by ap-
se méprendre, v. *juger, v.*
 pearances; and often a person displeases us by the

very quality by which another has pleased us.
même, adj.

- - - The people who often seem the most zealous
gens, m. *zélé, adj.*
 are not always the most constant. - - - Leave me
Laisser, v.

that book a little longer, do not take it again. - - -

That apple-tree produces no fruit. - - We were
pommier, m.

reduced to the last extremity when they retook
 our ship. - - Go and speak to Mr. —; but above all

do not laugh. - - Would you not laugh, if you were
sur, p.

in my place? - - - We laughed much yesterday at
à

the play. - - - She was an agreeable lady, she was
 ever smiling when any body had the honour
toujours, adv.
 of speaking to her. - - He seduced her by his fine
 promises. - - Whatever he may undertake, he never
 will succeed, he is too much addicted to the
adonné, p. p.
 pleasures of this world. - - Young people tell
gens, m. & f.
 what they do, old people what they have done,
vieillard, m.
 and fools what they intend to do. - - - We
sot, m. se proposer, v. de.
 learn much more easily the things which
facilement, adv.
 we understand than those which we do not. - - If we
 go together to my brother's, shall you be able
chez, p.
 to follow us? - - I will follow you step by step. - - -
pas à pas, adv.
 Why do you follow me as you do? - - You may set
comme
 out when (You please), we will follow you. - - Hold
il vous plaira
 your tongue, you do not know what you say. - - -
 What books do you translate? - - My master says I
 shall soon translate Marmontel's Works. - - We should
 have conquered them if we had fought; and, believe
combattre
 me, you might have done much better, if you had
 followed the advice which he gave you. - - - They

have debated the question a long time without
 (being able to) resolve it. - - They were quite trans-
pouvoir
 ported with joy when they heard of the happy
de, p.
 news of the peace. - - - Every thing smiles in
dans, p.
 nature (at the) return of the spring. - - - As long
au retour, m. printemps, m. Tant
 as her father and mother live, they never
que, adv. (by the fut.)
 will consent to her marriage with Mr. R. - - - You
 will not live long if you drink so much. - - She lived
 about four years after her husband's death. - -
environ, p. après, p.
 George III. the eldest son of Frederick, prince of
aîné, adj.
 Wales, was born on the fourth of June, 1738, and
Galles, f.
 was proclaimed king of Great-Britain on the twenty-
proclamer, v.
 sixth of October, 1760. - - - Let a man live in any
 country whatever, he is sure to be respected and
de
 well treated every where, if his behaviour and
 manners are ruled by the principles of a sound
mœurs, f. pl. régler, v. sain, adj.
 policy, and the laws of the country he lives
politique, f.
in.
où.

OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Verbs which relate to no person or thing, and which, as has been before observed, are only conjugated in the third person singular, are called impersonal verbs: they generally are preceded by one of the following pronouns *il* or *on*: of this number are,

Il tonne, It thunders.
Il pleut, It rains.
On dit, People say, or, it is said, &c.

To which may be added several other verbs, which become impersonal when employed in the same manner: ex.

<i>Il vous convient d'être mo-</i>	It becomes you to be mo-
<i>deste,</i>	dest.
<i>Il fait beau, froid, &c.</i>	It is fine, cold, &c.
<i>Il semble,</i>	It seems.
<i>Il s'ensuit que,</i>	It follows that.
<i>Il vaut mieux,</i>	It is better, &c.

These verbs, like others, whether regular or irregular have their different tenses, and are conjugated in the same manner as the personal verbs from which they are derived. The learner having gone through the other conjugations, the verbs of this class may the more easily be dispensed with. It will only be necessary to select one that is not derived, and show the manner of conjugating it, only premising, that the compound tenses are formed, like others, by joining the participle passive to one of the tenses of the auxiliary verb *avoir*, to have.

CONJUGATION OF THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	<i>Pleuv</i> oir, to rain.
Part. act.	<i>Pleuv</i> ant, raining.
Part. pass.	<i>Plu</i> , rained.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Affirmatively.

Present, *Il pleut*, it rains, it does rain.

Negatively.

Il ne pleut pas, it does not rain.

Interrogatively.

Pleut-il ?

does it rain ?

Ne pleut-il pas ?

does it not rain ?

Imperfect.	<i>Il pleuvait,</i>	it rained, it was raining.
Preterite.	<i>Il plut,</i>	it rained.
Future.	<i>Il pleuvra,</i>	it shall, or will rain.
Conditional.	<i>Il pleuvrait,</i>	it would, should, &c. rain.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *Qu'il pleuve*, that it may rain.

Imperfect. *Qu'il plût*, that it might rain.

The following being of the first conjugation, I shall only give the third person, present tense, of the indicative mood: the learner may easily find out the rest.

<i>Il arrive</i> , it happens ;	from	<i>arriver</i> ,	to happen.
<i>Il bruine</i> , it drizzles ;		<i>bruiner</i> ,	to drizzle.
<i>Il éclaire</i> , it lightens ;		<i>éclairer</i> ,	to lighten.
<i>Il gèle</i> , it freezes ;		<i>geler</i> ,	to freeze.
<i>Il grêle</i> , it hails ;		<i>grêler</i> ,	to hail.
<i>Il neige</i> , it snows ;		<i>neiger</i> ,	to snow.
<i>Il tonne</i> , it thunders ;		<i>tonner</i> ,	to thunder.
<i>Il importe</i> , it matters,		<i>importer</i> ,	to concern.
it concerns.			

EXERCISES ON THESE VERBS.

Does it rain? - - It rained just now, but
tout-à-l'heure, adv.
 it does not rain at present. - - - Was it not raining
maintenant, adv.
 when you came? - - I advise you not to go out
conseiller, v. de
 this morning, I think it will soon rain. - - I am
bientôt, adv.
 sure it would rain if the wind was not so high. - - -
fort, adv.
 Do you know what happened to my cousin
savoir, v.
 whilst he was in town? - - I foresaw what
pendant que, c. prévoir,
 would happen. - - The roads were very slippery
chemin, m. glissant, adj.
 yesterday, because it drizzled the whole day. - - Did
 you observe how it lightened last
remarquer, v. comme, adv.
 night? - - If it did not freeze I would go to see them
voir, v.
 to-day. - - It hailed this afternoon, and it will
après-midi, m.
 certainly snow to-night. - - It thundered much
beaucoup, adv.
 yesterday, and I think it will still thunder to-
encore, adv.
 day. - - It matters little whether you do your ex-
que (subj.)
 ercise now or later, provided it be well
pourvu que, c.
 done. - - It greatly concerns children to
beaucoup, adv. aux de
 avoid idleness, because it is the parent of all vice
éviter, v. mère, f.
 and destroyer of all virtues.
destructrice, f.

The verb *Avoir*, to have, conjugated impersonally with *y*, adverb of place.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Y avoir, there to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Affirmatively.

Present. *Il y a*, there is, there are.

Negatively.

Il n'y a pas, there is not, there are not.

Interrogatively.

Y a-t-il ? is there ? are there ?

N'y a-t-il pas ? is there not ? are there not ?

Imperfect. *Il y avoit*, there was, there were.

Preterite. *Il y eut*, there was, there were.

Future. *Il y aura*, there shall, or will be.

Conditional. *Il y auroit*, there should, would, &c. be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Qu'il y ait, let there be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *Qu'il y ait*, that there may be.

Imperfect. *Qu'il y eût*, that there might be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Il y a eu, there has, or have been.

Il y avoit eu, there had been.

Il y eut eu, there had been.

Il y aura eu, there shall, or will have been.

Il y auroit eu, there should, &c. have been.

Qu'il y ait eu, that there may have been.

Qu'il y eût eu, that there might have been.

EXERCISE ON THIS VERB.

There are three ladies who (are waiting for) you
attendre, v.
 in your brother's study. - - Is there any fire in the
cabinet, m.
 parlour? - - No, Sir, there is none. - - There were two
salle, f.
 men below who asked to speak to you. - - Was
en bas, adv. *à*
 there not formerly a (coffee-house) at the
autrefois, adv. *café, m.*
 corner of this street? - - - There were great re-
coin, m. *rue, f.* *ré-*
 joicings in France when peace was proclaimed. - -
jouissance, f. *proclamé, p.p.*
 I was telling you that there will be a grand concert
dire, v.
 and afterwards a ball and supper at the Pantheon,
ensuite, adv.
 in the course of this month. - - There would be
courant, m.
 no harm if you would learn your lesson better. - - -
mal, m. *mieux, adv.*
 Let there be any danger, let there be none, I will
 go back. - - - My brother says that there has
s'en retourner, v.
 been a bloody engagement between an English
sanglant, adj. combat, m.
 frigate and a French one, and there have been
frégate, f. *frégate*
 many men killed on both sides. - - There would
de part et d'autre.
 have been a great riot yesterday in the Strand,
émeute, f.
 if the magistrates had not sent so many constables,
connétable, m.
 who dispersed the mob in less than ten minutes.
populace, f.

There is, immediately followed by the negation *ne* and a participle active, must be rendered by *on ne peut pas*, *on ne sauroit*, with the participle in the infinitive mood; the other tenses, as *there was*, *there will be*, *there would be*, used as above, and made by the same tenses of the verb *pouvoir* only: ex.

On ne peut pas, or, *on ne sauroit sortir aujourd'hui à cause de la pluie*,
On ne pouvoit l'appaiser,

There is no going out to-day because of the rain; that is, one cannot, &c.

There was no pacifying him.

On ne pourra pas jouer demain, mon père est très malade,

There will be no acting to-morrow, my father is very ill.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

There is (such a deal) of snow that there is no going
tant, adv.
out of the house. - - You speak so low and so quick
bas, adv. *vîte*, adv.
that there is no hearing nor understanding what
entendre, v. *comprendre*, v.
you say. - - My brother runs so fast that there is
vîte, adv.
no following him. - - There was no walking yesterday
hier, adv.
in the streets of London on account of the dirt. - - His
à cause, p. *boue*, f.
arguments were so convincing that there was no re-
ré-
plying to him. - - There will be no skating in the
pliquer, v. *patiner*, v.
park to-morrow because it thaws. - - There will be
dégeler, v.
no going to the play next month, be-
comédie, f. *prochain*, adj. *parce-*
cause the play-house will be shut. - - There would
que, c. *théâtre*, m.

be no living with you, if you were always in the same
étiez, v. de, f.
 humour. - - If a horse knew his strength, there would
force, f.
 be no mastering him.
dompter, v.

This verb *il y a*, when used to denote a quantity of time, is sometimes rendered in English by *it is, it was, &c.* when the English preposition *since* is rendered (in French) by *que* : but in all cases where the English phrase can be rendered negatively, *que* must be accompanied by the negation *ne* : ex.

<i>Il y a trois semaines que</i>	<i>It is three weeks since</i>
<i>votre père est arrivé,</i>	<i>your father arrived.</i>
<i>Il y a long-tems que je ne</i>	<i>It is a long while since I</i>
<i>vous ai vu,</i>	<i>saw you, or, I have not</i>
	<i>seen you this long</i>
	<i>while.</i>

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

How long is it since we saw (one another) ? It is a
Combien, adv. nous, pro.
 year since I met your brother in Italy, and
rencontrer, v.
 it is six months since I heard of him. - -
entendre parler, v.
 How long is it since you wrote to your mother ? - - -
 It is but two months. - - It was a week since I had
ne que semaine, f.
 seen your brother, when I met him by chance in
par hasard, adv.
 a coffee-room. - - How long was it since your friend
 had left France when he wrote to you ? - - It was
laisser, v.
 three months. - - It may be two years since Mr. Robert

set out for the Indies. - - How long is it since you
partir, v.

were in England? - - It is such a long while since I

learned German, that I almost forgot it.

Allemand, m.

It often happens that the verb *there is*, or *it is*, &c. is understood : in this case, one of the words, *ago*, *these*, or *for these*, is expressed as a substitute : ex.

Il y a trois mois que j'é- I was in France three
tois en France, or j'étois months ago.
en France il y a trois
*mois,**

Il y a quatre ans que mon My brother has been dead
frère est mort, *these four years.*

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

He is the same man whom we saw a quarter of an
quart
hour ago. - - When did you see my father? - - I saw

him (a fortnight) ago. - - We have not heard from my
quinze jours

brother these two years. - - You do not seem to
paraître, v.

be so lively as you were three years ago. - - I would
enjoué, adj.

have written to you a month ago, if I had known
savoir, v.

your direction. - - - I have not seen your sister these
adresse, f.

* From this instance it may be observed, that, if the verb *il y a*, &c. begin the sentence, the word *que* must immediately follow the noun of number ; but, if it be transposed, *que* must be omitted. The first construction is to be preferred. The learner must at the same time observe, that in the above sentence, the verb, which, in English, is in the *compound of the present*, is rendered in French by the *present of the indicative*, and when in the *compound of the imperfect* by the *imperfect of the same mood*.

four months. - - My father has been ill *these*
malade, adj.
 six weeks. - - He has been in London *these* five years,
 and (it is said) he there enjoys a considerable em-
on dit, v.
 ployment. - - We have neither seen you nor your
 sisters *these* three days.

It also happens, that neither the verbs, nor any of the words, *ago, these, or for these*, are expressed in the sentence: ex.

<i>Il y a neuf ans que ma tante demeure dans ce voisinage,</i>	My aunt has lived nine years in this neighbourhood.
<i>Il n'y a pas plus d'une heure que nous pêchons ici,</i>	We have not been above an hour fishing here.
<i>Il y avoit deux ans que ma sœur étoit en France quand j'y allai,</i>	My sister had been two years in France when I went there.
<i>N'y avoit-il pas six mois qu'elle demouroit avec nous quand elle mourut?</i>	Had she not lived six months with us when she died?
<i>Il y aura six ans à Noël que votre frère est chez Mons. O.</i>	Your brother will have been at Mr. O's. six years at Christmas.
<i>N'y aura-t-il pas un an au mois d'Août prochain que votre sœur est à Paris?</i>	Will not your sister have been a year at Paris next August?

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Some people have no pity on their poor <i>gens, pl.</i>	<i>de</i>
fellow-creatures. - - Some people fancy <i>semblable,</i>	<i>personne, f. s'imaginer, v.</i>

that they can learn a language without
pouvoir, v.
 studying. - - - My brother has been four years at
étudier, v.
 Mr. W's. academy, and my father told him that
 he should stay there two years more. - - I had
rester, v.
 been three years in England when that happened.
arriver, v.
 - - I had not been three months in France, when
 my brother returned from America to London,
 where he fell ill and died. - - Mr. N. had only
malade, *ne que*
 learned French seven months when he wrote me
 a letter in that language. - - - Had not Mr. David
 been four years and a half in Spain when his sister
 was married ? - - My father and mother had not been
 gone out above a quarter of an hour when
sortir, v. *plus de, adv.*
 he arrived. - - - We had been playing at cards
aux carte, f.
 for two hours when you came in. - - Thomas will have
entrer, v.
 been at the college two years the tenth of next
collège, m.
 month.

The verb *être*, to be, becomes impersonal when followed by a substantive, or one of the pronouns *personal*, *possessive*, or *demonstrative*, and is always conjugated with the pronoun demonstrative *ce*, whether speaking of persons or things : ex. .

<i>C'est la loi qui l'ordonne,</i>	It is <i>the law</i> that pre- scribes it.
<i>C'est moi qui l'ai fait,</i>	It is <i>I</i> who have done it.
<i>C'est mon bienfaiteur,</i>	It is <i>my benefactor</i> .
<i>C'est eux, or, ce sont eux,</i> <i>qui me l'ont rapporté,</i>	It is <i>they</i> who have related it to me.

From the last instance, it appears that *it is*, &c. followed by a pronoun of the third person plural, may be rendered in French two ways; but, when *is it*, &c. is used in asking a question, it is generally put in the singular, though the pronoun be in the plural number: **ex.**

Est-ce eux qui l'ont fait ? Is it *they* who have done it?

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

It is prosperity	which commonly makes	
<i>prospérité, f.</i>		<i>rendre, v.</i>
men haughty and proud,		but it is adversity
	<i>orgueilleux, adj.</i>	
that makes them wise. - - -	It was the	custom
		<i>coutume, f.</i>
among the Spartans	to inure	their
<i>chez, p.</i> <i>Spartiate, m.</i>	<i>de endurcir, v.</i>	
children early	to the fatigues	of war.
<i>de bonne heure, adv.</i>	<i>travail, m.</i>	
- - It is not I who occasioned the quarrel,		it is
	<i>causer, v.</i>	<i>querelle, f.</i>
you who began	first. - - -	It was envy
<i>avez commencé, v. le</i>		<i>envie, f.</i>
which caused the first murder. - -	Is it not, you who	
<i>causer, v.</i>	<i>meurtre, m.</i>	
wrote to Miss A. ? No, it is Miss Rose's sister,		
<i>avez écrit, v.</i>		
- - If you do not succeed, it will not be my fault.		
	<i>réussir, v.</i>	<i>faute, f.</i>
- - If you came to lose	the friendship of your	
<i>à perdre, v.</i>		

parents, it would be the greatest misfortune which
malheur, m.

ever might happen to you. - - It is my friend
jamais, adv. pouvoir, v.

who told me that it was your father whom we saw
dire, v.

yesterday. - - Speak to my brothers, for it is they

who told it me. - - Why do you not accuse

my sisters? It is they who have done all the
Pourquoi, adv.

mischiefs. - - You blame my aunts, but is it they
mal, m. blâmer, v. tante, f.

who have offended you?

offenser, v.

He, she, they, immediately followed by *who, whom*,
 or *that*, and *such as*, whether separated in English or
 not, but implying *people* in general, are often made
 into French by the impersonal *c'est*, with an infinitive
 followed by *que de* before a second infinitive, and if
 the sentence be negative, *c'est ne pas* must be used :
 ex.

<i>C'est être fou que de</i>	He is a fool who loses his
<i>perdre le tems à ces</i>	time in those trifles.
<i>bagatelles,</i>	

<i>C'est ne pas goûter les</i>	Such as love nobody, do
<i>plaisirs de l'amitié que</i>	not enjoy the pleasures
<i>de n'aimer personne,</i>	of friendship.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

He is a blind	man who does not
<i>aveugle, adj.</i>	
perceive all the dangers which	surround us
	<i>environner, v.</i>
in this deceitful	world. - - Such as are satis
<i>trompeur, adj.</i>	con-

fied with their lot are happy. - - He
tent, adj. de son, pro. sort, m.
 does not know the court who relies
connoître, v. cour, f. se fier, v.
 on the promises which (are made) there. - - They
aux on fait, v.
 are strangers to the charms of society who shun
fuir, v.
 company. - - They are idle who do not know the
savoir, v.
 value of time. - - They obey the commands of God
 who love their neighbours, and do not reproach
prochain, sing.
 them with their small defects. - - He is not a Chris-
lui en ses
 tian who seeks to hurt his neighbour and speaks
à voisin, m.
 ill of him on all occasions. - - Such as neglect
dans négliger, v.
 study do not understand their own interest.
propre, adj.

The verb *être*, to be, becomes also impersonal every
 time it is followed by a noun adjective used in a vague
 indeterminate sense, and relates to no particular object;
 in which case the verb is generally preceded by the pro-
 noun *il*; and when used to denote the state of the wea-
 ther, it is rendered by the third person singular of the
 verb *faire*, to make or do: ex.

Il est extraordinaire, &c.

It is extraordinary, &c.

Il fait beau tems,

It is fine weather.

Ne fait-il pas chaud?

Is it not hot?

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

It is surprising to see you so lazy and in-
étonnant, adj. de

attentive after having been punished severely-
après, p. avoir *sévère-*
 ly for these faults. - - It is always dangerous
ment, adv.

to (keep company with) people without any prin-
de *fréquenter, v.* *aucun prin-*
 ciple of religion. - - Does it rain? No, Sir,
cipe, m. *Monsieur, m.*

it is fine weather. - - Is it not very cold? - - - It is
froid, m.

neither cold nor hot. - - It is a high wind, and
ni, c. *ni, c.* *grand, adj.*

I think it will soon freeze. - - - It is not so cold as
penser, v.

it was at the beginning of this month. - - Do
commencement, m.

you think (that) it is hotter in Italy than here?

The learner must observe, that the following verb is absolutely impersonal throughout all its tenses, and that nothing is more disagreeable than to hear young people say, *Je faut, vous faut, on faut, &c.* to prevent which, as much-as possible, some examples are here set down.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Falloir*, to be needful, requisite, necessary.
 Part. pass. *Fallu*, been needful, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Affirmatively. Sing.

Present.	<i>Il faut que je fasse,</i>	I must do.
	<i>Il faut que tu fasses,</i>	thou must do.
	<i>Il faut qu'il fasse,</i>	he must do.
	<i>Il faut qu'elle fasse,</i>	she must do.

Plural.

<i>Il faut que nous fassions,</i>	we must do.
<i>Il faut que vous fassiez,</i>	you must do.
<i>Il faut qu'ils, or elles fassent,</i>	they must do.

Negatively.

Il ne faut pas que je fasse, I must not do.
Il ne faut pas que vous fassiez, you must not do, &c.

Interrogatively.

Faut-il que je fasse? must I do?
Faut-il que vous fassiez? must you do?
Ne faut-il pas que je fasse? must I not do?
Ne faut-il pas que vous fassiez? must you not do?

Imperfect. *Il falloit qu'il écrivit,* it was necessary, &c.
 for him to write.

Preterite. *Il fallut qu'il partît,* he was obliged to set
 out.

Future. *Il faudra qu'il vienne,* he must come, he shall
 be obliged to come.

Condit. *Il faudroit que j'allasse,* I should go, or it
 would be necessary
 for me to go.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *Qu'il faille,* that it may be necessary, &c.

Imperfect. *Qu'il fallût,* that it might be necessary.

As to the compound tenses of this verb, they are formed by adding its participle passive to the third person singular of any of the simple tenses of the verb *avoir*, to have: ex. *Il a fallu, il avoit fallu, &c.*

From the foregoing instances, it is easy to see, that, when the verb *falloir* is used in the present or future tense of the indicative mood, the following verb must be rendered by the present of the subjunctive; but when it is used in the imperfect, preterite, or conditional present of the indicative, the verb following must be rendered by the preterite of the subjunctive: ex.

Il faut, or il faudra que je fasse, I must do, I shall be obliged
 to do, or, it will be necessary for me to do.

Il falloit, or, il falloit que I was obliged, or, it was
je parlasse, necessary for me to
 speak.

Il faudroit que je vendisse, I should be obliged to
 sell.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

If you go to Coxheath to-day you must
aujourd'hui, adv.
 come back to-morrow. - - - You may go to
revenir, v. *pouvoir, v.*
 London this morning, but remember that you must
 be back at three o'clock. - - - You must get
de retour *se*
 up to-morrow morning at four o'clock. - - -
lever, v.
 Custom must not always prevail over reason. - - -
sur, p.
 Shall I be obliged to carry them there? - - -
falloir, v. *mener, v.*
 Must I not show you my work? - - - You
montrer, v. *ouvrage, m.*
 must have been well (acquainted with) the places
connoître, v. *endroit, m.*
 to expose yourself in that manner. - - If he
pour, c. *de, p.*
 wished to pay his debts, he would be obliged
vouloit, v. *dette, f.*
 to sell all his property. - - If your brothers had not
de *bien, m.*
 ceased to quarrel, it would have been ne-
cesser, v. *de quereller, v.*
 cessary* for them to part. - - It is impossible for you
se séparer, v.

* After the words *better, necessary, needful, expedient, good, im-possible, &c.* joined to the verb *to be*, conjugated impersonally, the preposition *for* is to be rendered by *que*, with the following verb in the subjunctive mood, either present or preterite, according to the tense of the preceding verb.

to succeed in that undertaking, all your friends

oppose it.

s'opposer, v. y.

The same observation is to be made on the verb *valoir mieux*, to be better, used impersonally; and the adjectives *bon, difficile, impossible, nécessaire, à propos, &c.* joined to the verb *être*, used in the third person singular only: ex.

Il n'est pas bon que vous soyez seul, It is not good for you to be alone.

Il vaut mieux que vous ayez compagnie, It is better for you to have company.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

It is difficult for you to improve if you
do not apply better to study. - - - It was impossible
s'appliquer, v. *faire des progrès,*

for you to have succeeded unless you had taken
more convenient measures. - - It would be expedient
convenable, adj. *à moins que, c. ne. (by the sub.)* *à propos*

for you to read this book from the beginning
depuis, p.

to the end. - - Believe me, it is better
jusqu'à, p. *fin, f.* *valoir mieux, v.*

for you to go there to-morrow, for it will snow
car, c.

soon. - - - Will it not be better for me to be at
bientôt, adv.

school too soon than too late? - - Would it not
tôt, adv. *tard, adv.*

be better for him to go and speak to them himself,

than to send his servant? - - - It is good for us
de *domestique, m. & f.*

to help one another in our troubles.

s'aider, v. *peine, f.*

The above verb *falloir*, being used before the verb *to have*, followed immediately by a noun substantive, may be rendered without expressing the auxiliary verb; instead of which, insert one of the following pronouns, *me, te, lui, nous, vous, or leur*, according to the number and person : ex.

Il me faut des livres, I must *have*, or, I want books.

Il lui faut un chapeau, He must *have*, or, he wants a hat.

Il lui faut un bonnet, She must *have*, or, she wants a cap.

N. B. If the verb *to have* be expressed in French, it must be rendered by the subjunctive mood :

Il faut que j'aie des livres, I must *have*, or, I want books.

This method, however, is not so elegant as the former.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

I shall want · paper, pens, and ink. - - What do
falloir, v.

you want? - - I want nothing (for the) present, but I
à

think I shall soon want a French grammar. - -
penser, v.

My brother has an old hat, and he will soon
vieux, adj.

want a new one. - - If you like to
neuf, adj. *aimez, v.* *à*

speak much, you must have (a good deal) of
bien, adv.

circumspection not to (speak ill) of others. - -
retenue, f. *pour ne pas médire, v.*

Since I cannot find my book, I must have
Puisque, c.

another. - - If we wish to succeed in our under-
vouloir, v.

taking, we must have (a great deal) of patience. - - .

beaucoup, adv.

My brothers have lost their buckles, they must have

boucle, f.

others.

Before the conclusion of this section, it will be proper to say something about the pronoun general *on*, which commonly precedes a verb used impersonally (viz. in the third person singular) in French, and in English is made by a passive voice: ex.

On m'a permis de chanter, I have been allowed to
sing.

On lui a défendu de sortir, He has been forbidden to
go out.

In this case, the verb which, in English, is in the passive voice, must, in French, be turned into the active, when the English nominative becomes the regimen of the verb in French, the sentence beginning with *on*, and translated as if the English were, *one* has allowed me to sing, *one* has forbidden him to go out.

It is the same with,

<i>On dit,</i>	It is said, or people say.
<i>On me dit,</i>	I am told.
<i>On dit à votre frère,</i>	Your brother is told.
<i>On disoit, }</i>	It was said, or people said,
<i>On dit, }</i>	or were saying.
<i>On dira,</i>	It will be said, or people
	will say.
<i>On dira à nos enfans,</i>	Our children will be told.
<i>On a dit,</i>	It has been said, or people
	have said.
<i>On nous a dit,</i>	We have been told.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

In time of war, peace is always spoken of. - - -

En, p.

Where is your brother? it is not known; for, we
savoir, v.

have not heard of him these two years. - - -

The death of the invincible admiral Lord Nelson
mort, f.

is daily lamented, and will be
tous les jours, adv. regretter, v.

so a long time. - - - I was told yesterday that

your brother has been punished for his idleness;

had your father been told of it, he would have been

very angry with him. - - As soon as your
contre, p. Aussitôt que, c.

book is printed, people will be eager in
sera imprimé, v. s'empresse, v. de, p.

buying it, and it will be read with avidity. - - Learned

men are found in villages, as well as in large
grand, adj.

towns. - - It is reported on all sides that we shall
de côté, m.

soon have peace, but the news has not yet been

received, though it be ardently (wished for),
ardemment, adv. souhaiter, v.

however, it is thought that the secret expedition

will sail in a few days. - - It was as-
mettre à la voile.

serted that you were lazy. - - It will be believed that you

blame me. - - It would not be supposed that you praise

us. - - I have been assured that he has threatened him.

RECAPITULATORY EXERCISE ON THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

There is no going out to-day, it rains apace. - - -
à verse, adv.
 Do not make so much noise, there is no hearing
s'entendre, v.
 one another. - - Is it cold this morning? Yes, Sir, it
 is very cold; however, I am told it is not so cold as
 it was yesterday. - - The weather is very inconstant
 in this country, it was very hot yesterday, it is
pays, m.
 excessively cold to-day: it did freeze this morning,
très, adv.
 it hailed at noon, it rained in the afternoon, and
midi, m. *après-midi,*
 now it drizzles. - - It sometimes lightens when it
quelquefois, adv.
 does not thunder, but as often as it thun-
toutes les fois, c.
 ders, it lightens. - - If it be fine weather next week,
 I shall go to London, but if it be bad weather I
 shall stay at home. - - It is a pleasure to see
rester, v. au logis. *de*
 bees (coming out) of their hives when it is
abeille, f. *sortir, v.* *ruche, f.*
 a sunny day. - - Had I known you were returned
soleil *revenir, v.*
 from the continent, I would have gone to see you
 long ago. - - My father and mother were told you
 were in England ten years ago, but you neither saw
 nor wrote to them. - - Every body agrees there
convenir, v.

are fine women in Great-Britain, but there is not
 such good wine as in France. - - It greatly
^{si} concerns children to avoid ^{beaucoup, adv.} bad company. - -
^{aux} ^{de éviter, v.} If there were any real virtue in the world, should
 we (meet with) so many false friends? - - If he
^{trouver, v.} behaved well, there would not be a man
^{se comporter, v.} (in the world) that I should esteem more. - - No
^{au monde,} object is more pleasing to the eye than the sight of
^{plaire, v.} a man whom you have obliged, nor (is) any music
^{vue, f.} so agreeable to the ear as the voice of a man
^{oreille, f.} who owns you for his benefactor. - - It is a
^{reconnoître, v.} sad thing to see unfortunate people and be
^{de} ^{malheureux, adj.} unable to relieve them. - - Such as support the
^{secourir, v.} ^{encourager, v.} conduct of idle and obstinate scholars, make them-
 selves contemptible. - - They are not acquainted with
^{méprisable, adj.} the human heart, who rely upon the vain
^{faire fond, v.} promises of men. - - You have already been told
^{déjà, adv.} that nobody in the world has prepossessed me
 against you, how many times must I repeat
^{contre, p.} ^{combien, adv.} it to you? - - I was told yesterday that you were very

ill, and I am truly glad to see you so well. - - -
de bien portant.

There is no persuading you when you have a mind
en envie, f.
 not to believe what you are told. - - - More virtue is
de

requisite to support good fortune than bad. - -
pour, p.

Much art and nicety are requisite to
délicatesse, f. pour, p.

please every body. - - It matters little whether it be
 my servant or yours who carries the letter to the
porter, v.

post. - - You must honour your father and mother if
poste, f.

you will live long and happy. - - It is more glo-
rieux, v.

rious to conquer one's passions than to conquer
de vaincre, v. conquérir, v.

the whole world. - - Sir, I want a pair of boots,
entier, adj.

have you any in your shop that will suit
boutique, f. convenir, v.

me? - - It is reported that the Russians have beaten
Russe, m.

the Turks; it is said so, but it is not yet known for
Turc, m.

certain. - - It is thought Sweden has declared war
Suède, f.

against France. - - It is true; but it is much
à vrai, adj.

feared lest the Swedes should be
craindre, v. que, c. Suédois, ne, (by the pre. subj.)

beaten, though they fight most courageously.
se battre, v. très,

- - - Have the letters been received which were
 expected yesterday? No, but the mail is ar-
attendre, v. malle, f.

rived, and they will be delivered this morning. 

SECT. V.

OF PARTICIPLES.

Participles are either active or passive. The *participle active*, in French, always ends in *ant*: ex. *parlant*; *punissant*, and in English in *ing*: ex. *speaking*, *punishing*, &c. It is always, in its own nature, *indeclinable*: ex.

Je vois des hommes et des femmes venant à nous, I see men and women coming to us.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

The persons whom you saw with us are people ^{*gens, pl.*} fearing God and loving virtue. - - - She met your father and sister (as she was) coming here. - - - My ^{*en*} mother was told (the day before yesterday) that ^{*ici, adv.*} your sister, remembering the injuries she had ^{*avant-hier, adv.*} received from your brother, refused to ^{*reçues, p.p.*} see him, and we are all glad to hear ^{*de la part de,*} it. - - - ^{*de apprendre, v.*} Your aunt, having given the necessary orders to your cousins, set out immediately for London. - - - Did ^{*parti, v.*} you not see them coming to us? - - - How many lowing oxen, bleating sheep, neighing ^{*mugir, v.*} horses I hear afar off! - - - Do you not admire these ^{*bœuf, m. bêler, v. brebis, f. pl. hennir, v.*} ^{*de loin, adv.*}

skipping lambs in your father-in-law's meadow?
bondir, v. agneau, m. prairie, f.

• - Do you see the flocks languishing with
troupeau, m. languir, v. de, p.
 thirst, and drinking (on the) margin of this limpid
au bord, m.

brook?

ruisseau, m.

When the participle active is preceded by another verb, an article, or a preposition, it must be rendered in French by the verb in the infinitive mood, and it is sometimes used as a substantive: ex.

Faut-il que je parte sans lui parler? Must I set out without speaking to him?

La pauvreté du corps est la richesse de l'âme, The impoverishing of the body is the enriching of the soul.

N. B. There are some active participles which, by use, have been converted into substantives or adjectives, as *médisant*, slanderer, ignorant, ignorant, &c. which are declinable.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

I assure you there is a great deal of pleasure in
 teaching diligent scholars. - - We are told there
enseigner, v. à, p.
 will not be so much danger in travelling, as there
voyager, v. que
 was before. - - - There is a real advantage in
auparavant, adv.
 being learned, but science must not create
savant, adj. inspirer, v.
 pride. - - Lewis the Great had especially the su-
surtout, adv.
 perior and rare talents of knowing and choosing men
 of merit. - - He left the house without seeing his

father, and even without speaking to his mother.
même, adv.

- - He was hanged for robbing Mr. D. - - I should
pendre, v. (avoir volé)

despise a man who is capable of deceiving
mépriser, v. tromper, v.

his friends. - - After having (waited for) her a long
attendre, v.

while, she (sent me word) that she was not ready
envoyer dire, v. prêt, adj.

to go out. - - She spends all her time in reading or
à passer, v.

writing. - - My mother takes an infinite pleasure in

admiring the situation of your house. - - The grace
situation, f.

of God will always keep us from sinning. - -
empêcher, v. pécher, v.

I often admire the rising and setting of the sun. - - -
soleil, m.

The defending of a bad cause is worse than
défense mauvais, adj.

the cause itself.

même.

The participle passive is sometimes declinable, and
 sometimes indeclinable.

It is declinable,

First, when it is joined to the verb *être*, to be, forming
 a passive verb, and agrees with the nominative case of
 the verb in gender and number; and after the verbs
paraître, naître, &c. : ex.

*Mon frère est aimé,
 Ma sœur est aimée,
 Mes cousins sont partis,
 Mes cousines sont parties,
 Elle paroît affligée,
 Elles paroissent affligées,*

My brother is loved.
 My sister is loved.
 My cousins are gone.
 My cousins are gone.
 She appears afflicted.
 They appear afflicted.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

I have been told your brother-in-law is gone to
beau-frère, m.
 the Continent; have I been told the truth? - I have
 not seen your mother since *she arrived*
depuis que, c.
 from France; does she appear satisfied with her
de
 journey? - My brothers are gone to Dover, and
voyage, m.
 intend to pay you a visit when
se proposer, v. de rendre, v.
 they are come back. - The houses which are
 (by the fut.) *revenir, v.*
 built in the winter are not so wholesome as those
sain, adj.
 which are begun (in the) spring and finished in the
au
 middle of summer. - The wicked are always tor-
méchant, adj. bour-
 mented, and the righteous are comforted by their
reler, v. juste, adj. consoler, v.
 own conscience. - Virtuous people are esteemed
personne, f.
 and respected by those who are so, and even
même, adv.
 by the wicked. - I assure you that Mr. Brown's
 wife appears much afflicted at the death of
femme, f. de,
 her husband, but her sons appear as much affect-
mari, m.
 ed by it as she. - Children (are born) poor and
naitre, v.
 helpless, and sometimes they die very young.
foible, adj. mourir, v.

Secondly, when it is joined to the verb *avoir*, or *être*, forming the compound tenses of an active or reflected verb, immediately preceded by a *pronoun* which it governs in the *accusative case*; it must then agree with the *gender* and *number* of the *substantive* to which that *pronoun* refers: *ex.*

<i>J'ai parlé à votre frère et</i>	<i>I spoke to your brother</i>
<i>J'ai prié de venir nous</i>	<i>and desired him to come</i>
<i>voir,</i>	<i>to see us.</i>
<i>J'ai vu Madame Wright et</i>	<i>I saw Mrs. Wright and</i>
<i>J'ai entendue chanter,</i>	<i>heard her sing.</i>
<i>J'ai lu tous les livres que</i>	<i>I have read all the books</i>
<i>vous m'avez prêtés,</i>	<i>which you lent me.</i>
<i>Avez-vous vu les marchan-</i>	<i>Did you see the goods</i>
<i>dises que j'ai reçues,</i>	<i>which I have received?</i>
<i>Vous l'avez souvent priée</i>	<i>You often desired her to</i>
<i>de passer chez vous,</i>	<i>call at your house.</i>
<i>Elles se sont repenties de</i>	<i>They have repented of</i>
<i>leurs fautes,</i>	<i>their faults.</i>

In the above instances the pronouns are governed by the verbs *avoir* or *être*, and the participle passive.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

I spoke to your brother this morning, and
ai parlé, v.
 desired him to come and dine with us to-morrow. . . .
 The resolution which she has taken of going into
 the country surprises me very much; I have spoken
étonner, v. *très fort,*
 to her myself, but I have not been able to learn
pouvoir, v.
 the reasons which have induced her to it. . . . *Mme*
engager, v.
Farren was an excellent actress, I have seen her
actrice, f.

play several times. - - I am very sorry for the
fâché, adj. de
 trouble that affair has given to your aunt. - - If you
peine, f. tante, f.
 can come with me, I will show you the lady
montrer, v.
 whom I have heard sing. - - What stuff have
entendre, v. étoffe, f.
 you chosen? - - The letter which you have written to
choisi, p-p.
 me in French was tolerably well; I have shown
passablement, adv.
 it to your aunt, who is much pleased
très, adv. content, adj.
 (with it). - - I have not yet received the goods,
en, pro. marchandise, f.
 which you sent me by the ship Good-
vaisseau, m.
 Will. - - Ladies, have you returned him the letters
rendre, v.
 which he had desired you to read? - - - Where
prier, v. de Où, adv.
 did you buy those gloves? - - - - I bought
acheter, v.
 them in France. - - - Alexander conquered Asia with
 the troops which his father Philip had disciplined.
troupe, f.
 - - The faults which he had committed, greatly
beaucoup, adv.
 increased his prudence. - - He has spent all the
augmenter, v.
 treasures which his father had amassed with so much
trésor, m.
 care and labour. - - I shall never forget the good
oublier, v.
 services which you have done to my mother.
service, m. rendra, v.
 - - Of all the letters which my brother has received

to-day, there is not one (of them) for
aujourd'hui, adv.

me. - - The reasons, which you have given us, have

satisfied us. - - What books have you lost? - - The
satisfaire, v.

fine actions your brothers have done in
beau, adj. faire, v.

America deserve great praises, and (ought to) be
mériter, v. louange, f. devoir, v.

transmitted to posterity. - - The three country

houses, which your father is said to have bought,
maison, f.

are extremely fine and well situated. - - The
situé, p.p.

soldiers, whom they obliged to set out, are
soldat, m. à

come back already. - - - My sisters have
revenir, v.

quarrelled the whole day, and are now reconciled.
se quereller, v.

The participle passive is indeclinable in the following cases ;

First, when the contrary to the above rule happens ; that is, when the pronoun, though preceding the participle passive, is governed by another verb : ex.

<i>Plusieurs personnes se sont</i>	Several persons came to
<i>présentées à la porte,</i>	the door, the sentinel
<i>la sentinelle les a laissé</i>	let them pass.
<i>passer,</i>	

<i>C'est une belle chanson,</i>	It is a fine song. I have
<i>je l'ai entendu chanter</i>	heard it sung many a
<i>plusieurs fois,</i>	time.

<i>J'y suis allé avec elle et</i>	I went there with her,
<i>l'ai vu peindre,</i>	and saw her picture
	drawn.

La langue que j'ai com- The language I have be-
mencé d'apprendre est gun to learn is very
fort utile, useful.

In the above instances the pronouns are not governed by the participle passive, but by the verbs *passer*, *chanter*, *peindre*, and *apprendre*.

EXERCISES ON THIS AND THE PRECEDING RULE.

I cannot forget the good actions, which I have seen
 you do. - - - The goods which you ordered me to
 send, are arrived; permit me to show you the letters ^{de}
 which we have received from Germany. - - The ^{de}
 fable which I gave you to translate is not difficult. ^{Allemagne, f.}
 - - Have you already read the books, which I saw you ^{à traduire, v.}
 buying? - - Not yet, for I have sent them to my
 sister, who is in the country. - - - I have bought the
 clothes for which you saw me bargaining. - - The ^à
 history which I have begun to read is not enter- ^{habit, m.}
 taining. - - She has written more books than you ever ^{marchander, v.}
 have read. - - The lady whom I saw singing is hand- ^à
 some and young, but the song which I have heard ^{amus-}
 sung is the best, as to words and music, that ^{sant, adj.}
 your brother ever wrote. - - Miss B. has spent ^{quant,}
^{passer, v.}

two or three days with your sisters, and saw their
 (picture drawn); their cousins were in the next
peindre, v.
 room, and my sister saw them painting in minia-
en, p.
 ture.

Secondly, when it is immediately followed by a noun
 (either substantive or adjective) in the accusative case,
 or by another participle passive, though it should be
 preceded by a pronoun: ex.

<i>Ma sœur s'est cassé le bras,</i>	My sister broke her arm.
<i>Les Anglois se sont ren-</i>	The English made them-
<i>du fameux dans cette</i>	<i>selves famous in this</i>
<i>guerre,</i>	<i>war.</i>
<i>Les Espagnols se sont</i>	The Spaniards found them-
<i>trouvés obligés de lever</i>	<i>selves obliged to raise the</i>
<i>le siège,</i>	<i>siege.</i>

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Your sister has rendered herself celebrated by
célèbre, adj.
 her wit and beauty. - - My mother has bought
esprit, m. herself a fine gown, my sister had made *acheter, v.* her-
faire, v. self a good cloak, and my brothers had built
mantelet, m. themselves an elegant house. - - - They found
bâtir, v. themselves surrounded by soldiers, who carried
conduire, v. them to prison, where they have been detained
en, p. for eight days; but they have been found
pendant, p.

innocent of the crime with which they were ac-
 cused, and at last (acquitted). - - - The city
(renvoyer absous.)
 of Liverpool has rendered itself flourishing by its
florissant, adj.
 trade. - - Did you hear the new song?
commerce, m. entendre chanter
 Yes, I did.

Lastly, when the auxiliary verb and the parti-
 ciple passive are used impersonally. *Dû* (when not
 signifying owed), *pu*, and *voulu*, are also indeclinable :
 ex.

<i>Les pluies qu'il a fait,</i>	The rains which we have <i>had.</i>
<i>Je vous ai montré la re- connaissance que j'ai dû,</i>	I have shown you the gra- titude I ought.
<i>Ma sœur a fait tout ce qu'elle a pu,</i>	My sister has done every thing she could.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

The storm, which we had yesterday, has
tempête, f.
 done (a great deal) of damage to our
causer, v. beaucoup, adv. dommage, m.
 ships. - - The abundant showers which we have
pluie, f.
 had this week, have prevented me from going
empêcher, v.
 into the country. - - The high wind which
grand, adj. vent, m.
 they have had in the county of Kent, has (blown
comté, m. renver-
 down) many houses and trees. - - At last he has
ser, v. Enfin, adv.

returned me all the sums which I had lent to
rendre, v. somme, f.

him, and which he had owed me so long. - - I
devoir, v.

have not paid all the attention which I ought to
faire, v.

the advice your father gave me. - - She has ob-
avis, m. ob-

tained from the king all the favours she would.
tenir, v. grâce, f.

- - My brother might have improved more,
faire des progrès

but he has not made all the efforts he could. - - The
effort, m.

excessive heat that (we have had) this summer,
chaleur, pl. il a fait, p.p.

has caused many diseases.

In order to illustrate in a single example the application of the above rules about participles passive, we must write,

<p><i>J'ai reçu les lettres que vous m'avez écrites au sujet de l'affaire, que je vous avois proposée: et après les avoir lues avec attention, j'ai reconnu, comme vous, que, si je l'avois entreprise, j'y aurois trouvé des obstacles que je n'avois pas prévus,</i></p>	<p><i>I have received the letters, which you wrote to me with respect to the affair which I had proposed to you: and after having read them with attention, I perceived, as you did, that, if I had undertaken it, I should have met with obstacles, which I had not foreseen.</i></p>
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In this period, *reçu* is indeclinable, because it is not preceded by any regimen; *écrites* is declinable, and agrees in gender and number with its absolute regimen, or accusative, expressed by the pronoun relative *que*, which precedes the verb and relates to *letters*; *proposée* likewise agrees with *que*, by which it is pre-

ceded, and which relates to the word *affaire*; *lues* is declinable on account of its regimen *les*, which precedes it and relates to *letters*; *reconnu* is indeclinable, because it is not preceded by any regimen to which it can relate; *entreprise*, on the contrary, is declinable, and takes the gender and number of the conjunctive pronoun *l'*, which is its absolute regimen and its antecedent, relating to *affaire*; *trouvé* is indeclinable, because it is not preceded but followed by its absolute regimen *obstacles*; *prévus*, on the contrary, is declinable, because it is preceded by its absolute regimen *que*, which relates to *obstacles*.

If custom, in any case, has deviated from the preceding rules, it is sufficient to observe, that they have the sanction of the best authors. A little practice will soon remove many of these apparent difficulties.

SECT. VI.

INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

Under this head are comprehended *adverbs*, *prepositions*, *conjunctions*, and *interjections*.

OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs have been distinguished, according to their several significations, into *adverbs of place*, *time*, *quality*, *quantity*, *number*, *order*, *affirmation*, *negation*, *doubt*, *interrogation*, *comparison*, *collection*, *separation*, &c. But this classification, however ingenious, is far from being exact: it was therefore judged, that, if those of the most frequent use, and which, when compounded, form a particular idiom, were carefully selected, and arranged in an alphabetical series, it would be more to the advantage of the learner.

TABLE OF ADVERBS.

Abondamment, abundantly, plentifully.

à l'Abandon, at random, in confusion, in disorder.

D'Abord, at first, immediately.

Absolument, absolutely.

D'Accord, grant it, done.

Agréablement, pleasantly, comfortably.

Ainsi (de même), so, thus, in the same manner.

Aisément, easily.

Mal aisément, with difficulty.

Dans un an d'ici, a year hence.

L'année qui vient, the next year.

Anciennement,
Autrefois, } formerly, anciently.

En ami, friendly.

à l'amiable, amicably.

En arrière, *Tomber en arrière*, to fall backward.

à reculons, *Marcher à reculons*, to walk backward.

Assez, enough.

Assurément, certainly.

Aujourd'hui, to-day.

Time to { *D'aujourd'hui en huit*, this day se'nnight.

come. { *D'aujourd'hui en quinze*, this day fortnight.

Time { *Il y a aujourd'hui huit jours*, this day week, this
 day se'nnight.

past. { *Il y a aujourd'hui quinze jours*, this day fortnight.

{ *Il y a aujourd'hui un an*, this day twelve months.

Autant, as much, as many.

D'autant plus, so much the more.

D'autant moins, so much the less.

Tout autant,
Tout aussi, } just as, just as much, every whit.

Dorénavant, in future.

à l'avenir, for the future, hereafter.

à l'Angloise, after the English manner, fashion, or way.

à l'Italienne, after the Italian, &c.

à la Française, after the French, &c.

à la Turque, after the Turkish, &c.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

Our garden produces all kinds of fruits *plentifully*. - - Your sister left all her things in *disorder*. - - You did not know me *at first*. - - He would *absolutely* do it. - - If you please, I will go to London with you. *Done*. - - I hope we shall spend the day *pleasantly*. - - Have we not spent it *so*? - - My brother learns his lessons *easily*, and I with *difficulty*. - - *A year hence* you will (be able to) speak French tolerably well. - - My father says I shall go to *France *next year*. - - - It was done so *anciently*. - - - I had the honour of seeing you *formerly*, but I do not recollect where I had that pleasure : I believe it was at Mr. P's. who received us so *friendly*. - - - Your brother and mine have settled their affairs *amicably*. - - Make two steps *backward*. - - He cannot see his way who walks *backward*. - - Have you played *enough*? - - Certainly you must be tired. - - - We do not expect him

* See the article indefinite, page 41.

to-day. - - If it be fine weather, I shall be back
this day se'nnight. - - I shall see you *this day fortnight*
 if I am well. - - *This day week* I was (at your house).
 - - - *This day month* I met your brother. - - I came
 here *this day twelve months.* - - - He has as
ici, adv.
 much money and as many friends as you. - - I was
 so much the more persuaded of what you told me,
 that I dismissed him *this day three weeks.* - -
renvoyer, v.
 I will do it so much the less, as I promised him not
 to meddle with that affair. - - My sister has
de se mêler, v. *de, p.*
 just as much wit, and is just as amiable as yours. - -
 Your son has given you some trouble, but I
 hope he will give you pleasure hereafter. - - If you
 forgive him this time, he will not do it for the
future. - - - In future, I never will trust him
 any more. - - She dresses after the English
s'habiller, v.
 fashion, but she lives after the French way. - - - She
 plays after the Italian manner. - - Your sister has a
 cap after the Turkish fashion. - - Come here,
bonnet, m.
 go there, look every where.
chercher, v.

ADVERBS.

Bas, } off, down, down with, below
à, or en bas, }
En badinant, for fun.
Beaucoup, } much, many, a great deal.
Bien, }
à beaucoup près, nothing near.
De beaucoup, by much, greatly.
Bien, well, very.
De bon cœur, heartily, with a good will.
De bonne foi, } sincerely.
Sincèrement, }
De bonne heure, betimes.
De bon jeu, fairly.
De bon matin, early.
De bouche, by word of mouth.
à la bonne heure, in good time, luckily, well and good.
à bon droit, deservedly.
à bon marché, cheap.
à bride abattue, full speed.
çà et là, to and fro.
à cause de quoi, on what account.
à cela près, that excepted.
Cependant, in the meanwhile, nevertheless.
à cheval, on horseback.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

Hats *off*, gentlemen, and sit down. - - - The whole
army surrendered and laid *down* their arms
mettre, v.
upon the ramparts of the citadel. - - There is a man
below, whom you will see with pleasure. - - Though
Quoique, c.
we said it *for fun*, he was very angry with us. - -
contre, p.
There were many ladies, and we had *a great deal* of
pleasure. - - You may say what you please,
pouvoir, v. *il vous plaira, v.*

but she is *nothing near* so handsome as her sister. - - He has *by much* increased his fortune. - -
 Whatever you do, do it well. - - If you do not do it *with a good will*, I will do it myself. - - He has acted very *sincerely* in that business. - - Do you speak *sincerely*?
 - - We will get up *betimes*. - - Have I not won *se lever, v.* *gagner, v.*
fairly? - - We will set out *early*, that we may arrive
 before the heat *chaleur, f.* of the day. - - It (is *valoir*
 better) to tell it him *by word of mouth*, than to *mieux, v.* *de*
 write to him. - - *Sir*, I have done my exercise. - - *Well*
and good. - - He has obtained it *deservedly*. - - My
obtenir, v.
 father has bought a horse *very cheap*. - - Do you see
 those two horsemen, who come to us *full speed*? - -
cavalier, m.
 They wandered *to and fro* without knowing whither
 to go. - - On what account is he angry with me?
 - - That *excepted*, I have nothing to reproach him
à reprocher, v. *lui*
 with. - - - I should speak, but, *in the meanwhile*, I
en *devoir, v.*
 (hold my tongue). - - Miss White is very handsome,
se taire, v.
nevertheless, I do not love her. - - - Some went
 to London in a coach, others on horseback.
en, p. *à*

ADVERBS.

Combien, How much, how many, how ?

<i>Combien y a-t-il que,</i>	} how long?
<i>Combien de tems y a-t-il que,</i>	
<i>Combien y avoit-il que,</i>	
<i>Depuis quand,</i>	
<i>Combien de tems,</i>	
<i>Pendant combien de tems,</i>	

N. B. 1. *How much, how many, how,* are rendered in French by *que* before an admiration : ex.

Que vous êtes jolie !

How pretty you are !

2. We make use of *combien y a-t-il que*, when the action mentioned in the interrogation has not yet ceased ; and then the verb, which (in English) is in the compound of the present, must be rendered (in French) by the present of the indicative mood : ex.

<i>Combien y a-t-il que vous</i>	How long have you been
<i>êtes, or, depuis quand</i>	in London ?
<i>êtes-vous à Londres ?</i>	

3. If the verb (in English) be in the compound of the imperfect, it is to be rendered (in French) by the imperfect of the indicative : ex.

<i>Combien y avoit-il que vous</i>	How long had you been
<i>étiez, or, depuis quand</i>	in London, when he
<i>étiez-vous à Londres</i>	died ?
<i>quand il mourut ?</i>	

4. If the action have entirely ceased, we make use of *pendant combien de tems*, with the following verb in the compound of the present : ex.

<i>Pendant combien de tems</i>	How long were you in
<i>avez-vous été à Londres ?</i>	London ?

5. *How long*, in the sense of *for what time*, is also rendered by *pendant combien de tems*, with the verb in the same tense as it is in English : ex.

Pendant combien de tems **How long do you intend**
vous proposez-vous de **to stay in Italy?**
rester en Italie?

3

How much do you owe him? - - - You see to *how*
many dangers and *how many* reproaches we are
liable. - - - *How many* times shall I be obliged to
exposé, p.p. *de*
bid you to (be silent)? - - *How* troublesome
dire, v. *de se taire*, v. *importun*, adj.
you are? *How* sorry I am for having displeased
de
you! - - *How much* I should be obliged to you, if
you would grant me that favour! - - *How long*
accorder, v.
have you been learning French? - - *How long* have
they been in Paris? - - *How long* had you been in
London, when you married? - - *How long* had you been
learning Italian, when you wrote to me? - - *How long*
have your parents been in England? - - *How long*
had your brother been in Germany, when we left
it? *How long* were you in Holland? - - *How long*
did your cousin learn the mathematics? - - *How long*

have that gentleman and lady been waiting for me ? - - *How long* has your relation been dead ? - -

How long had he been in his regiment, when he died ? - - *How long* was he ill ? - - *How long* does your

uncle intend to leave his son on the continent ? -

se proposer de
How long had your father and mother proposed

to stay in America, when they first went thither ? - -
de

Why are you proud of your beauty ? You do not
s'enorgueillir, v.
know how long it will last.

ADVERBS.

Combien y a-t-il d'ici ? How far is it hence ?

Dans combien de tems ? How long will it be before ?

Comme, as, like, how.

Comme il faut, soundly, as it should be.

Comment, how.

à contre-cœur, against our will.

à contre-sens, the contrary, or wrong way, in a wrong sense.

à contre-tems, unseasonably.

à corps perdu, hand over head, desperately.

à côté,

à l'écart,

à part,

à quartier,

à côté l'un de l'autre, abreast.

De ce côté-ci, on this side.

De ce côté-là, on that side.

De côté et d'autre, up and down, about.

De tous côtés, on all sides, on every side.

Coup sur coup, one after another.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

How far is it hence to Dover? - - How long will it be before you send me back the books I lent you? - - -

They are punished as they deserve. - - My father's house is like yours, it is very badly built. - - -
mal, adv.

See how it rains. - - - Have they not been beaten soundly? - - This exercise is done as it should be.

- - How can you speak thus? - - We went to the play against our will. - - You hold your book the wrong

way. - - Your brother took in a wrong sense all that I said to him. - - Our master arrived very

ce que
unseasonably. - - The French rushed on the
fondre, v.

Austrians desperately. - - Put that aside. - - I
Autrichien, m.

perceive two ships sailing abreast. - - Let us walk on this side, and our companions will go on that

side. - - They run up and down all day, and do nothing but play. - - How dare you run about

ne que
while your mother is waiting for you? - -
pendant que, c.

The enemies were victorious on all sides. - - We hear on every side, that peace will very

apprendre, v.
soon take place. - - They drank three bottles of
avoir lieu, v.

Burgundy wine one after another.

ADVERBS.

Davantage, more.

Dedans,
En dedans, } within, inwardly.

Dehors,
En dehors, } without.

Déjà, already.

Demain, to-morrow.

Le lendemain, the day after.

Après demain, the day after to-morrow.

Dernièrement, lately.

Ci-dessus, above.

Par dessus, above, over and above.

Dessous,
Au dessous, } underneath.

à découvert, openly.

à demi,
à moitié, } half, by halves.

à dessein, on purpose, designedly.

à droite, to the right.

à double entente, with a double meaning.

Encore, again, yet, as yet.

Enfin, at last.

Ensuite, afterward, then.

Entièrement, entirely.

Exprès, on purpose.

à l'écart, out of the way.

à l'entour, round about.

à l'envers, the wrong side outwards.

à l'envi, in emulation.

aux environs, thereabouts.

En nulle manière, in no wise.

En plein jour,
En plein midi, } at noon, at mid-day.

En tems et lieu, in a proper time and place.

En tous cas, whatever may happen.

En un clin d'œil, in the twinkling of an eye.

En sursaut, suddenly.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

I know how that happened, talk *no more* of it. - -
 Look *within* and you shall see it. - - She was *within*
 and I was *without*. - - Have you *already* done your ex-
 ercise? - - I will call upon you *to-morrow*, and
passer, v. chez, p.
the day after we will go and see my uncle. - - We
 will pay you *the day after to-morrow* if we can. - -
 I was *lately* (at your house). - - You will find it *above*.
chez vous.
 - - I like your garden and walks *above* all.
aimer, v.
 - - Look *underneath* this stone. - - *Underneath*
 you will find something curious. - - Speak and show
 yourself *openly*. - - We were *half* dead. - - I never do
 things *by halves*. - - They killed him *on purpose*. - -
 They did say so *designedly*. - - Go *to the right*. - -
 My brother always speaks *with a double meaning*. - -
 I tell the truth, yet he does not believe me. - - *At*
last the rebels retired into the woods with
se retirer, v. dans, p. bois, m.
 a great loss. - - Do first what you have to do,
perte, f. Faire, v.
afterward you shall go out. - - He did it *entirely*
 to please you. - - I came *on purpose* to see you.
pour, p.

- - Take all these papers, and put them out of the way. - - How can you find the place, if you always turn round about? - - You have put *mettre, v.* on your waistcoat the wrong side outwards. - - My brother *veste, f.* and yours work in emulation of one another. - - - He lives in London or *thereabouts.* - - I will do it in no wise. - - I was stopped at noon. - - We will tell him what we think in a proper time and place. - - *Whatever* may happen, I (do not care) for it. - - He did *se soucier, v.* it in the twinkling of an eye. - - This morning I awoke *suddenly,* but I soon fell asleep again, *s'éveiller, v.* and did not wake again till seven o'clock. *se réveiller, v.*

ADVERBS.

Facilement, easily.

Fidèlement, faithfully.

à la file, } in a file.
De file, }

à la fois, together.

Combien de fois? how many times?

Une fois, once.

Deux fois, twice.

Trois fois, thrice, three times.

Tant de fois, so many times.

Par fois, now and then.

Fortement, strongly.

Fort, very.

Fort et ferme, stoutly.

à fond, thoroughly.

De fond en comble, from top to bottom, to all intents and purposes.

De front, abreast.

Galamment, genteelly, gallantly.

Goutte à goutte, by drops.

Guère ou Guères, (with *ne* before the verb,) little, but little.

à la hâte, in haste.

En haut, } up there, up stairs, above stairs.
Là haut, }

D'heure en heure, hourly, every hour.

Hier, yesterday.

Hier-au soir, last night.

Avant-hier, the day before yesterday.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

Your brother learns *easily*, but he forgets *almost*
oublier, v.

as *easily* as he learns. - - In the last battle our troops

fought (with the) French, all the soldiers and
livrer, v. aux

officers did their duty *faithfully*: the enemy sur-

rendered at discretion, and were obliged to (march
de sor-

out) of the country *in a file*. - - Let every one speak
tir, v.

in his turn, for if you speak all *together*, how can
à

I hear what you say? - - *How many times* did I tell

you to write to your parents? - - I spoke to him only
de

once, but I saw him *twice*. - - My father generally

goes to Germany *thrice* a year. - - I told it you *three*

times. - - I saw him *so many times*. - - Do you go
often to London? I go *now and then*. - - The king
strongly opposed the enemy in the action, where
s'opposer à *mêlée, f.*
he fought *gallantly*. - - Your little sister is *very*
combattre, v.
pretty. - - In all that they undertake they always act
stoutly. - - My brother knows French *thoroughly*. - -
They demolished the house *from top to bottom*. - -
I travelled in a post-chaise drawn by three horses
abreast. - - Always behave *genteelly*. - - Your brothers
came to see us, and we received them *politely*. - -
The wine runs from the hogshead *by drops*. - - Give
him *but little* wine. - - *Never* do things in
Ne jamais, adv.
haste. - - Is Mr. D. *above stairs*? - - Go *up stairs*, you
will find what you (look for) in the drawer
chercher, v. *tiroir, m.*
behind the door. - - After having (waited for) him
derrière, p. *attendre, v.*
hourly, he arrived at last. - - We see the army
increasing every hour. - - I went *yesterday* to London.
grossir, v.
- - It rained very much *last night*, and it has frozen
very hard this morning. - - *The day before yesterday*
très fort
I met your brother, who was riding on horse-
se promener, v.
back.

ADVERBS.

Ici, here.

Ici autour, hereabouts.

Ici près, hard by.

D'ici, hence.

D'ici en quinze jours, within a fortnight.

Par ici, this way.

Par ici par là, here and there.

à l'instant, immediately, instantly.

Jamais, ever.

Ne jamais, never.

à jamais, for ever.

Justement, just, precisely.

Jusqu'à quand ? how long ?

Jusqu'ici, hitherto, as far as this.

Jusque-là, so far, as far as that.

Jusqu'où ? how far ?

De jour, in the day time.

De jour à autre, } from day to day, daily.
De jour en jour, }

De deux en deux jours, } every other day.
De deux jours l'un, }
Tous les deux jours, }

Dans quinze jours, in a fortnight.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

Did I not tell you to stay *here* ? - - How
 many miles is it *hence* to Hampton-Court ? - -

(There must) be a great deal of game *here*-
Il doit, v. *gibier, m.*

abouts. - - How long has he lived *hard by* ? - - How
demeurer, v.

far is it *hence* to Canterbury ? - - I will call upon your
Cantorbéry
 brother *within a fortnight.* - - Come *this way.* - - Your

books are scattered *here and there*. - - Come back
épars, adj.

immediately. - - They *instantly* invited him to dine
à

with them. - - I do not believe that he *ever* will follow
(by the subj.)

your advice. - - My father *never* will see him again.
conseil, m.

- - Great men will *for ever* be celebrated in history.

- - (This is) *just* what I say. - - *How long*, O
Voilà, adv.

Catiline, will you abuse our patience? - - -

Catalina abuser, v. de

Hitherto the enemy has done nothing considerable.

- - Learn this piece of poetry *as far as that*. - -
poésie, f.

How far will you go? - - You always come to see me

by night, why do not you come *in the day-time*? - -
de

We expect *from day to day* to receive news from
de

the Continent. - - We are *daily* exposed to great

dangers. - - My master comes here *every other day*.

- - I shall go to France and Italy in *a fortnight*.

ADVERBS.

Là, there, thither.

Là autour, thereabouts.

Là bas, yonder.

De là, } thence.
En de là, }

Par là, that way.

Loin, far.

De loin, afar off, at a distance.

Long-tems, a long while, long time.

Lors, then, at the time.

Alors,
Pour lors, } then.

Dès-lors, from that time.

Mal, ill, wrong.

Maintenant, now.

Médiocrement, indifferently.

Même, even, yet.

De même, so, in the same manner.

Mieux, better.

De mieux en mieux, better and better.

Moins, less.

Moins—Moins, the less—the less.

à moins, for less, at less.

Au moins, *du moins* } at least, at the least.
Tout au moins,

En moins de rien, in a trice.

Naïvement, plainly, ingenuously.

Naturellement, naturally, by nature.

au Naturel, to the life.

Ne ni, ni, neither—nor.

Non pas, ne pas, ne point, non, no, not.*

De nuit, by night, in the night-time.

Obligamment, kindly, obligingly.

Où, where.

OBSERVATION ON THE ADVERB *Où*.

The adverb of place, *Où*, where, is most commonly and more elegantly turned into French by *que* after the two other adverbs *ici*, here, *là*, there, to prevent the hiatus caused by the meeting of the two vowels; and sometimes after nouns expressing the place where something has happened, been done or committed, especially when

* *Pas*, with the negation *ne* before it, merely expresses a negative, without affirming it, whereas *point* denies and affirms at once. *Pas* often denies but partly, or with some modification; *point*, on the contrary, always denies absolutely, totally, and without any reserve.

the sentence begins with the verb *être*, to be, used impersonally, as, *it is, it was, it will be, &c.* : ex.

<i>C'est ici que nous l'attendons,</i>	It is here (where) we are waiting for him.
<i>Ce fut là que je le vis pour la première fois,</i>	It was there (where) I saw him for the first time.
<i>Ce fut en plein sénat que César fut inhumainement assassiné,</i>	It was in full senate (where, or in which) Cæsar was inhumanly murdered.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

It was *there* or *thereabouts* that I met him. - - Do you see that tree *yonder*? - - *Thence* I went to France, and soon after to Germany. - - If you go *that way*,
après, p.
 you may call at Mr. H's. - We are yet *far* from
pouvoir, v. passer chez
 our house. - - I see many ships *afar off*. - - I saw him yesterday, but it was *at a distance*. - - You made me wait *a long while*. - - The fight lasted *a long*
combat, m.
time. - - He was ill *at the time* of my arrival. - - Then, I believe you. - - *From that time* I began to
commencer, v.
 speak to him. - - Does your son behave ill *now*? - - When I do wrong, I repent *immediately*. - - They are
mal
now in England. - - The tree that I planted grows *indifferently*. - - Virtue is amiable *even* in an enemy.

You blame him, and nevertheless you act *in the*
agiz, v.
same manner. - - You work *better* than your sister. - -
 She reads French *better and better.* - - - My cousin
 has *less* money and merit. - - *The less* you work
 (by the fut.)
the less you will improve. - - - He will not do
faire des progrès.
it for less. - - - There are now in America 30,000 men
at the least. - - - If you cannot come, *at least* write
 to us. - - - He replied *plainly* to all my questions, and
 I am much pleased with him. - - - What he does, he
de, p.
 does it *naturally.* - - - Miss Nichol's picture *is*
portrait, m.
drawn to the life. - - - I will *neither* see him *nor*
fait, p.p.
speak to him. - - - My mother and sisters (were to) go
devoir, v.
 next week to France, but my father says, that he
neither can *nor* will expose them to the caprice of the
vouloir, v.
 fashion which now reigns in that country. - - - I (asked
de-
 for) a glass of wine, and *not* a glass of water.
mander, v.
 - - - Will you come with me? *No*, for you always
 travel *by night.* - - Always speak *kindly.* - - *Where* did
 you meet them? - - It was here *where* I saw your brother
 for the last time. - - - It was at Caernarvon *when*

Edward the Second was born, the first who bore the
naître, v.
 title of Prince of Wales. - - It was near the walls of
Galles, f.
 Corunna in Spain, *where* (or *near which*) the brave
 Sir John Moore was wounded, and died a
chevalier, m.
 few hours after; England will long regret the loss
 of that great general. It was there also *where* that
 famous battle was fought in which both our
se donner, v.
 officers and soldiers showed so much courage, and
 performed so many prodigies of valour. - - It is not
faire,
 amidst the pleasures of this world *where* (or *amidst*
parmi, p.
which) we find happiness, it is in the bosom of inno-
sein, m.
 cence and peace *where* (or *in which*) we ought to
 (look for) it. - - It is in the county of Huntingdon
chercher, v. *province, f.*
where the best cheeses in the kingdom are made.

ADVERBS.

D'où? whence?

Par où, through what place? which way? through
 which?

Oui, yes.

D'outre en outre, through.

Pas à pas, step by step.

De part et d'autre, on both sides.

Nulle part, no-where, any-where.

à peine, hardly, scarcely.

Pêle-mêle, helter-skelter.

Peut-être, may be, perhaps.

Peu, little.

Peu à peu, by little and little, by degrees.

à peu près,
à peu de chose près, } almost, very near, thereabouts.

Dans peu, in a short time.

Depuis peu, lately, not long ago, a little while ago.

à pied, on foot.

à pieds nus, barefoot, barefooted.

Au pis aller, let the worst come to the worst.

De pis en pis, worse and worse.

De plein gré, with a good will, freely.

De plein pied, on the same floor.

à pleines mains, largely.

Plus, more, above.

Plus—Plus, the more—the more.

Plus qu'il n'en faut, more than enough.

Au plus, tout au plus, at the most.

De plus en plus, more and more.

à plus forte raison, much rather, much more so.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

Did my brothers tell you *whence* they came? - -

Which way are they gone? - - The hole *through*

which they (made their escape) was so small, that I
s'échapper, v.

do not know how they could get out. - - Do you know
sortir, v.

your lesson? Yes, Sir. - - The barrel is pierced
baril, m.

through. - - I will follow you *step by step*. - -

The battle was cruel and bloody, and
combat, m. *sanglant*, adj.

kept up a long time with an equal advantage
se maintenir, v.

on both sides. - - I can find my book *no-where*. - -

There is no going *anywhere* in winter. - - He speaks
 so low, that I can *hardly* hear what he says. - - The
 Spaniards - pursued them so closely that they
Espagnol, m. *de si près, adv.*
 entered the town *helter-skelter*. - - I shall see you
perhaps to-morrow. - - He has *little* money. - - If you
 give me a verb, I will learn it *by little and little*. - -
 She is as tall as you, or *thereabouts*. - - I heard that
 your sister will (be married) *in a short time*. - - Have
se marier
 you heard from your mother *lately*? - - I received a
 letter from her *not long ago*. - - I was *on foot*, and
 he was in a coach. - - I often pity the poor little
 chimney sweepers, who walk *barefooted* in
cheminée, f. *ramoneur, m.*
 winter. - - *Let the worst come to the worst*, I will
 (get rid) of it. - - Your brother writes *worse*
se défaire, v.
and worse. - - He submitted to it *with a good will*. - -
se soumettre
 All our rooms are *on the same floor*. - - He is so cha-
 ritable, that he gives alms *largely*. - - I shall
aumône, f.
 never more complain of the rude reception
malhonnête, adj. *accueil, m.*
 which your uncle has given to my father. - - I have
fait, p.p.
 written three letters, neither *more* nor *less*. - - You
 are *above* twenty years old. - - *The more* we are

above others, *the more* it becomes us to be
au dessus de, p. *de*
 modest and humble. - - You give me *more than*
enough. - - You study *more than ever*. - - How many
 coats have you? I have six *at the most*. - - I shall
 endeavour to deserve your kindness *more and more*.
 - - If I have done that to oblige my friend, I
pour, p.
 would *much more so* do it for my relations.

ADVERBS.

Plûtôt, sooner.

Point du tout, not at all.

à point nommé, seasonably.

Tout à point, in the nick of time.

à propos, seasonably.

Pourquoi? or *que ne?* why?

De près, near, nearly, narrowly.

Premièrement,
En premier lieu, } first, in the first place.

Dès à présent, from this moment.

Presque, almost, hardly.

Presque jamais, hardly ever.

Presque toujours, most commonly.

De propos délibéré, on purpose, purposely, deliberately.

Par cas fortuit, by chance, accidentally.

Par derrière, behind.

Par dessus le marché, into the bargain.

Par en bas, downward.

Par en haut, upward.

Par malice, through ill-nature, out of ill-nature.

Par mégarde, unawares.

Par terre, upon the ground, down.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

My father arrived yesterday *sooner* than we expected him. - - How do you like that book? *Not at all.* - - You come very *seasonably*, and your brother came *in the nick of time.* - - He speaks little, but *he* speaks *seasonably.* - - *Why* do you not learn your lessons better? - - *Why* do not you come yourself? - - Your dog is so snarling, that there is no approaching him *near.* - - He *narrowly* escaped being killed. - - *In the first place,* I must tell you, that I shall punish you, if you do not behave better. - - *From this moment* I begin to believe that you are altered. - - You are almost as tall as I am. - - He is *hardly ever* at home. - - We dine *most commonly* between three and four o'clock. - - They killed him *purposely.* - - I met him *by chance.* - - That has happened *accidentally.* - - He struck his enemy *behind.* - - He gave me three yards of muslin *into the bargain.* - - Shall I begin downward or upward? - - Begin *downward.* - - He has torn my book *through ill-nature.* - - If I have

done him any harm, certainly I did it *unawares*. - -

I always find your books and hat *upon the ground*.

- - It was Peter who threw me *down*.

jetter, v.

ADVERBS.

Quand ? when ?

Depuis quand ? how long is it since ?

Que ? why ? how ?

Quelquefois, sometimes.

à quoi bon ? to what purpose ?

Rarement, seldom.

Au reste, } as to the rest.

Du reste, }

à rebours, the wrong way.

à la renverse, backward, upon one's back.

à reculons, backward.

à rez de chaussée, even with the ground.

sens devant derrière, preposterously.

Sens dessus dessous, topsy-turvy.

De tous sens, } every way.

De tous les sens, }

Séparément, separately.

Seulement, only.*

De sang froid, in cold blood.

De suite, together, one after another.

Dans la suite, } afterward.

Par la suite, }

Sur le champ, directly, upon the spot.

Sûrement, safely.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

When shall I have the pleasure of seeing you ? - -

How long is it since you lived in London ? - - *Why do*
à

* Only is also expressed, in French, by *ne* before the verb and *que* after it, when it becomes a conjunction.

you not come to see us *sometimes*? - - *To what pur-*
pose shall I write to him? - - He writes to me very
seldom. - - *As to the rest*, do as you please. - - You
 do every thing *the wrong way*. - - - You hold your
 book *the wrong way*. - - He fell *upon his back*. - - -
 If you walk *backward*, you will fall *backward*. - - Our
 eating-room is *even with the ground*. - - You put all
 your things *preposterously*. - - She has left (every
 thing) *topsy-turvy*. - - You may find it *every-*
where. - - He defeated them *separately*. - - I only saw
 him *once*. - - He committed the murder in *cold*
blood. - - They go *together*. - - He will give you much
 pleasure *afterward*. - - Do *directly* what I bid
 you. - - We arrived *safely*.

ADVERBS.

Tant, so much, so many.

Tant mieux, so much the better.

Tant pis, so much the worse.

Tantôt, by and by, sometimes.

Tantôt—Tantôt, sometimes—sometimes.

Tôt,
Bientôt, } soon.

Tôt ou tard, one time or other, sooner or later, soon or late.

Tant soit peu, very little, ever so little.

Tard, late.

~~at~~ some, time enough, in proper time.

De long-tems, for a long time, this long while.

De tems en tems,
De tems à autre,
à tort, wrongfully.

} now and then, from time to time.

*De tems à autre, }
à tort, wrongfully.*

à tort, wrongfully.

à tort ou à droit, right or wrong.

à tort et à travers, at random.

Trop, too much.

Toujours, always, ever.

Pour toujours, for ever.

Tous les jours, every day.

Tour à tour, by turns.

Tout, quite, wholly, thoroughly, entirely.*

Tout à coup, suddenly, on a sudden, all at once.

Tout bas, softly, with a low voice.

Tout d'un coup, suddenly, on a sudden, all at once.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

He has *so much* money, and *so many* goods,
that he does not know what to do (with them.) - -
en, pro.

(It is) *so much the better* for me, but it will be so
C'est, v. ce

*much the worse for you. - - My father will come back
revenir, v.*

by and by. - - Sometimes you write well, some-
times you write very badly. - - My father says I shall
soon go to France. - - Have patience, you will suc-
ceed one time or other. - - The sun is the em-
blem of truth, which dispels, sooner or later, the
dissiper, v.

* This adverb takes the nature of a noun adjective, and becomes declinable, in French, when placed before another adjective feminine beginning with a consonant: ex.

Ces femmes paroissent tout effrayées et toutes consternées, These women seemed quite frightened and quite dismayed.

vapours of slander. - - Did he give you any meat?
 - - He gave me *very little*. - - You arrived *late*, but I
 came in *proper time*. - - I have not heard from my
 brother *for a long time*. - - Come and see us *now and*
then. - - You accuse him *wrongfully*. - - *Right or*
wrong he will *parler, v.* speak, and always speaks at
random. - - Give him a *little* money, but never give
 him *too much*. - - You *always* contradict me when I
 speak. - - O my children! be *ever* good, and you will be
ever happy. - - I bid you adieu *for ever*. - - I go *every*
day to town. - - We will dance *by turns*. - - I am
quite tired with repeating the same things. - - My
de sisters were *quite* transported with joy when they
 heard the happy news of the victory. - - Misfortunes
 come sometimes *suddenly* upon us. - - Speak *softly*.
 - - A storm arose *suddenly*, and all the sailors
s'élever, v. were *quite* frightened. - - The ladies I saw at the
 play were *quite* young and agreeable. - - He has more
 brilliancy than solidity. - - Science is estimable,
brillant, m. *solide, m.*
 but virtue is more *so,*
davantage, adv.

ADVERBS.

Tout à fait, quite.

Tout à l'heure, this minute, presently.

Tout droit, straight along.

Tout de bon, in good earnest.

Tout de long, all along.

Tout franc, frankly, freely.

Tout haut, aloud.

Tout outre, through and through.

à tout bout de champ, } at every turn.
à tous coups, }

à tous égards, in all respects.

De toutes ses forces, with all his or her might.

Par tout, every-where.

Par tout où, wherever.

Vite, } quickly.
Vitement, }

Vivement, } to the quick.
Au vif, }

à vide, empty.

Au plus vite, with all speed.

Voici, here is, behold.

Voilà, there is, behold.

à vue d'œil, perceptibly.

Y, there, therein, within, thither.

EXERCISE ON THESE ADVERBS.

You are quite altered. - - I will do it presently. - -

If you do not come this minute, I shall go and
 fetch you. - - Go straight along. - - Do you be-
 chercher, v.

Have it in good earnest? - - He was lain down all
 couché, p.p.

along. - - He acts frankly, and speaks aloud. - - He

ran him through and through. - - She speaks
 percer, v.

at every turn, without knowing what she says. - .

sans, p. savoir, v.

She is better than her sister in all respects. - . He

struck me with all his might. - . I have (looked
frapper, v. *cher-*

for) you every-where. - . I will follow you wherever
cher, v.

you go. - . Set out quickly. - . Her misfortunes
(by the fut.) *malheur, m.*

touch me to the quick. - . The coach was returning

empty. - . Go with all speed to Mrs. Lucas, and
chez, p.

tell her to come directly. - . Here is my room, and
de

there is yours. - . These children grow *percep-*
grandir, v.

tibly. - . Go thither instantly.

SECT. VII.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are divided into the three following classes. First, those that govern the genitive or ablative case. Secondly, those that govern the dative. And, lastly, those that govern the accusative.

First, the following govern the genitive or ablative.

Autour de, about, round.

à cause de, because of, on account of.

à cause de vous, de lui, d'elle, de nous, &c. on your, his, her, our, &c. account.

à côté de, aside, by.

à couvert de, free, secure, or screened from.

à fleur de, close to, even with.

à moins de, under.

- à force de*,* by dint of.
à raison de, at the rate of.
à l'abri de, sheltered from.
à l'égal de, in comparison of.
à l'égard de, with regard, with respect, as to, concerning
à la faveur de, by means of.
à l'insçu de, without the knowledge of, unknown to.
à la manière de,
à la mode de,
à l'opposite de,
Vis à vis de, } in or after the manner or fashion of.
Au deçà de,
En deçà de, } over-against.
Au delà de, } on this side.
En delà de, } on this side.
Au delà de, on that side, on the other side.
Au dehors de, out, without.
Au dessus de, above, over, upon.
Au dessous de, under, below, beneath.
Au devant de, before.
Aller au devant de, to go to meet.
Au derrière de, behind, in the back part.
Au dedans de, in, within.
Au lieu de, instead of.
Au milieu de, in the middle of.
Au prix de, en comparaison de, in comparison to.
Aux environs de, about, round about.
Ensuite de, after.
Faute de, for want of.
à la hauteur de, (sea term), off.
Hors de, out of.
Le long de, along.
Loin de, far from.
Près or proche de,
Auprès de, } near, or nigh, by.
Pour l'amour de moi, de lui, d'elle, de vous, &c. for
 my sake, for his, her, your sake, &c.
Tout auprès de, close, hard by.
à l'épreuve de, proof, (able to resist).

* This preposition is sometimes Englished by *with* : ex.

Il pleure à force de rire, He cries *with* laughing.

EXERCISE ON THESE PREPOSITIONS.

Come this way ; we shall walk round the meadow. - -
prairie, f.

I have sent nothing to your brother because of his idleness, but I forgive him on your account. - - Sit down by

that lady's sister. - - Endeavour to set yourself
mettre, v.

free from blame. - - We are not yet secure from all danger. - - Cut that sorrel even with the ground.

oseille, f.

- - He is become a very good master by dint of study and practice. - - He will not sell it under
vouloir, v.

twelve guineas. - - My brother bought yesterday twenty pair of silk stockings at the rate of fourteen shillings and sixpence a pair. - - Under that tree

Sous, p.

we shall be sheltered from the rain. - - Your horse (is worth) very little in comparison of his ~~own~~ *With*
valoir, v.

regard to what you say, I do not mind it.
se soucier, v. en

- - All the prisoners (made their escape) by means of
s'échapper, v.

the darkness of the night. - - Your brother is
obscurité, f.

gone to London without the knowledge of your mother. - - He (left off) Latin unknown to his
quitter, v.

father. - - Now the English ladies (dress themselves)
s'habiller, v.

after the French fashion. - - Mrs. Tart lives in
demeurer, v.

the Strand over-against Catharine-street. - - We now
live on this side of the river. - - Do not you say that
demeurer

you met my father on the other side of the bridge?

- - Why did you stay out of the house? - - Mrs. A.

is very proud, she thinks herself above every body,
se croire

and consequently she (looks upon) every body as
regarder, v.

beneath her. - - Did you observe the elegant
remarquer, v.

lady who was in the box below you? - - There
loge, f.

is a large tree before the house. - - I am
going to meet my aunt, me? - -

My uncle has a the back

part of Virginia. - - within the

garden. - - He took in - Let us

go in the middle of the house (is

good for) nothing in comparison of hers. - - He
boir, v.

walks two or three times a * day about the garden. - -
fois, f.

We drank tea, after which we went to
prendra, v. *quoi, pro.*

the play. - - I can do nothing for want of money. - -

They were off the Cape of Good Hope when they

were taken. - - Do not push me out of the
pousser, v.

Remember the observations after the article un, une, a or an,
page 48.

room. - - He is gone *along* the river. We are still
far from our house. - - I met your friend Mr. A.
near the church. - - My mother was buried *nigh* this
marble pillar. - - He passed *by* me without knowing
me. - - I do it *for your sake* as well as for *theirs*.
- - My best friend lives *close* to the Royal Exchange,
demeurer
and he lived formerly *close* to St. James's palace. - -
The officers and soldiers were lodged in barracks
caserne, f.
cannon and bomb-proof. - - My shoemaker very
canon, m. bombe, f. pl.
much wanted to make me a pair of boots water-
désirer, v.
proof, but I had not money enough to pay
pour, p.
him.

Secondly, the following govern the dative,
Conformément, according, pursuant.
Jusqu'à, } till, until, even to, as far as, to.
Jusques à, }
Par rapport à, with respect to, on account of.
Quant à, as for, as to.

EXERCISE ON THESE PREPOSITIONS.

A candid and sincere man always speaks and acts
according to what he thinks. - - He has been punished
pursuant to an act of parliament. - - Yesterday we
parlement, m.
waited for him *till* five o'clock in the morning. - -
du

They fought with obstinacy on both sides *until* the beginning of the night. - - If I had not stopped him, *entrée, f.*

he would have gone *even to* Dover. - - We accompanied them *as far as* Rochester, and they pursued their way *to* Canterbury. - - I will do it *with respect* to you, but never *on account* of them. - - *As for* me I will not give him a penny. - - *As for* us we were very much dissatisfied, I assure you. - - *As to* what people may say, I do not care for it.
pouvoir, v. (fut.) *se soucier, v.*

Thirdly, the following require the accusative.

Après, after.

D'après, after.*

Avant, before.

Avec, with.

à travers, cross, through.

Chez, in, to, at, among.

Chez moi, chez toi, chez lui, chez elle, chez nous, &c. at or to my, thy, his, her, our, &c. house.

Contre, against.

Dans, in, into, within.

De, about, through.

Depuis, since, from.

Derrière, behind.

Dès, from.

Devant, before.

De dessus, from the top.

De dessous, from under, from beneath.

Durant, during.

* We make use of this preposition in the following sense only :—

Il peint d'après un bon maître, He paints after a good master.

En, in, into, like, as a, at.
Entre, between.
Envers, towards, with regard to.
Environ, about.
Excepté,
Hors, } except, but, save.
Hormis, }
Moyennant, for, provided.
Nonobstant, } notwithstanding, in spite of.
Malgré, }
Outre, beside.
Par, by, through.
Par deçà, on this side.
Par delà, on that side.
Par derrière, behind.
Par dessus, above, over.
Par dessous, under, below.
Parmi, among.
Pendant, during, for.
Pour, for.
Sans, without.
Sauf, saving, but with.
Selon, } according to.
Suivant, }
Sous, under.
Sur, upon, about.
Touchant, concerning, about.
Vers, towards, to.

EXERCISE ON THESE PREPOSITIONS.

He arrived here an hour *after* you. - - Miss A.
 paints *after* nature. - - Let me drink *before* you. - -
Laisser, v.
 Did you not see her walk *with* her father? - - It was
 the ancient Britons, who cut a road *through*
chemin, m.
 this mountain. - - Such was the custom *among* the

Romans. - - I was going to your house : but as I have met you, we will go to my house, where we shall dine.

- - Do not lean *s'appuyer, v.* against that wall. - - Go and

take a walk *faire un tour* in the garden. - - I am going into my

room. - - Keep *Tenir, v.* yourself within the limits of decency. - -

I spoke to your father about your affairs. - -

His father died through grief. - - I have not heard

from her since her departure. - - Go into my room ;

you will find a letter behind the looking-glass ; *miroir, m.*

(be so kind as) to bring it to me. - - From this moment I believe you. *avoir la bonté, de*

- - Do not put yourself before

me. - - We saw the camp from the top of the hill. - -

I saw it from under a tree. - - He behaved well during

your absence. - - My sister is in England. - - He be-

haved like an honest man in that affair. - - He acts as

a tender father who loves you. - - Tell nobody what

passed between you and me. - - Be not unjust towards *se passer*

your neighbours. - - It was about four o'clock when *prochain, m. sing.*

we set out. - - Take all that you please except my *vouloir, (fut.)*

sword. - - I give you all my books, but the History of

France. - - They were all drowned *save* my friend. - -
noyer, v.

He will do it *for* two guineas. - - I walk every day
notwithstanding the bad weather. - - I hope you will

succeed in your undertaking *in spite of* Mrs. Slander.
réussir

- - *Beside* his own money, he spends all his sister's.

- - It is said that Gibraltar is (blocked up) *by* land
bloquer, v.

and *by* sea. - - I have passed *through* France and

Italy. - - We have passed *through* Germany. - - He
Allemagne.

lives *on this side*, and his brother *on that side* of

London. - - He is a coward who attacks his enemy

behind. - - Let us see whether you can jump *over*
si, c. *sauter, v.*

the table. - - Look *under* the door, and you will see

it. - - Envy, jealousy, and slander, *always* reign
médisance, f.

among authors. - - What have you done *during* my ab-

sence? - - I have been expecting you *for* a long time.

- - - Your aunt has sent me some books *for* you. - - -

Without him what could I have done? - A woman may
pouvoir,

please *without* beauty, but she cannot succeed *without*

virtue. - - He always goes out *without* me. - - The

army marched three days and three nights *without*

stopping. - - He carried away all my furniture, *saving*
s'arrêter. *meubles, m. pl.*

my bed. - - Do I not live* *according to* the rules
 which you have prescribed? - - I found your buckle *règle, f.*
 under the chair. - - You said you had left *prescrire, v.* it *boucle, f.*
 the table. - - How could I lend you a guinea? I had no *laisser, v.*
 money *about* me. - - Did not my brother write to you
 concerning that affair? - - It was *towards* the evening
 when he arrived.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME PREPOSITIONS.

Above. This preposition, when preceding a noun expressing time or number, so as to signify *more than* or *longer than*, is to be rendered in French by *plus de*:
 ex.

Le combat dura plus de deux heures, The fight lasted *above* two hours.

EXERCISE ON THIS PREPOSITION.

My brother was not *above* twenty years old, when
 he (was married). - - He made us wait *above* a week. - -
se marier
 My father's country-house is very handsome, but it
 costs him *above* six thousand pounds. - - In the last
 sea-fight which took place between the French and
 the English, *above* twelve hundred men perished in
 the action on the side of the French, and the
du,

* See the N. B. before the Exercises upon the first Conjugation, page 178.

English took *above* fifteen ships of the line. - - It is *above* a year since my cousin set off for Jamaica.

Jamaïque, f.

At is most commonly rendered by *à*, and sometimes by one of the French articles *au*, *à la*, *à l'*, *aux*, according to the gender and number of the noun following: ex.

Nous étions à diner,

We were at dinner.

Elle est à la maison,

She is at home.

Il joue bien aux cartes,

He plays well at cards.

EXERCISE ON THIS PREPOSITION.

If you be *at* Rome, live as they do *at* Rome. - -

vivre on,

We will get up next week *at* six o'clock. - - When I

se lever

called upon Mr. B. he was *at* breakfast. - - Every

passer

thing I have is *at* your service. - - My brother is *at*

Mr. H's. academy. - - Were you *at* Mrs. C's. ball last

week? - - You always travel by night *at* the peril of

your life. - - I will pay you *at* the end of the year. - -

My mother is *at* the height of happiness. - - He plays

comble

very well *at* chess, and his companion begins

échecs, m. pl.

to play a little *at* draughts. - - He did it *at* the insti-

dames, f. pl.

gation of his friend.

After nouns or verbs denoting anger, derision, joy, provocation, resentment, sorrow, surprise, or concern, *at* is rendered by one of the following articles, *de*, *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, *des*: ex.

<i>Il se moque de vous,</i>	He laughs at you.
<i>Je me réjouis de votre bonheur,</i>	I rejoice at your good luck.
<i>Nous sommes surpris de ce que vous dites,</i>	We are surprised at what you say.

EXERCISE ON THE SAME PREPOSITION.

Exasperated at his conduct, he told him never to
Irrité, adj.
 laugh at poor people. - - We always ought to rejoice
se moquer, devoir
 at the good fortune which befalls our neighbours.
arriver, v. à
 - - I am vexed at the news which we received last
 week. - - A good Christian never shows any resent-
 ment at the injuries which are offered to him. - - He
faire
 always smiles at (every thing) which is said. - - A pa-
tout
 tient man never grieves at his misfortunes. - -
s'attrister, v.
 I cannot help being surprised at her manner
s'empêcher, v. de
 of answering. - - I am concerned at the loss which
 you sustained in your trade. - - He was so mortified
essuyer, v.
 at the disobedience of his sons, that he died through
de
 grief.

At is rendered by *chez*, when, in English, it precedes the word *house*, either expressed or understood, and the same rule is to be observed with respect to the preposition *to* : ex.

<i>J'étois chez votre frère,</i>	I was at your brother's.
<i>Je vais chez Madame Lucas,</i>	I am going to Ma. Lucas's.

EXERCISE ON THE SAME PREPOSITIONS.

I (called upon) Miss Brown this morning, as I had
passer
 promised your mother, but she was not at home. - -
 - *à*
 Where was she then? She was at her aunt's. - - I
 thought my friend was at his father's, but I mistook,
se tromper
 for he was at his uncle's. - - How long have you been
 at Mr. H's. ? - - We lodge at my friend's, but we board
manger
 at the pastry-cook's. - - If you go to my brother, tell
 him to come to my cousin's, where I am to spend
de *passer, v.*
 the day, and we will go together to his friend's.

By, when preceding a numeral adjective immediately followed by another adjective expressing the *dimension* or *superficies* of an object, is rendered in French by *sur*, and when it precedes a verb in the participle active, it is then rendered by *en*: ex.

<i>Cette chambre a dix pieds</i>	This room is ten feet
<i>de longueur sur sept et</i>	long by seven and half
<i>demi de largeur,</i>	wide.
<i>En agissant ainsi, vous</i>	By acting thus, you will
<i>vous ferez des ennemis,</i>	get enemies.

EXERCISE ON THIS PREPOSITION.

My box is a foot and a half deep by two wide and
 four long. - - The general (drew up) his army in order
ranger, v. *en*
 of battle, and placed his best soldiers in length by

fifty feet deep. - - Our (school-room) at Alfred
 House, Camberwell, is forty feet long *by*
école, f.
 thirty-six wide, and our play-ground contains above
 an acre of land. - - You will soon speak French
arpent, m.
by applying so. - - Your father gets a considerable
s'appliquer *faire, v.*
 fortune *by* buying cheap and selling dear. - - Men
 acquire learning *by* working and not *by* sleeping. - -
 Water hollows a stone, not *by* falling with force,
creuser, v.
 but *by* falling often ; so a man becomes learned, not
by studying with force, but *by* studying often.

By, after the verbs *to sell*, *to buy*, *to work*, and the like, preceding a noun of weight or measure, *day*, *week*, *month*, or *year*, is rendered into French by *à*, *au*, *à la*, *à l'*, *aux*, according to the gender and number of the following noun : ex.

<i>Je ne vends rien à la</i>	<i>I sell nothing by the</i>
<i>livre,</i>	<i>pound.</i>
<i>Il achète toujours à l'aune,</i>	<i>He always buys by the ell.</i>
<i>Nous travaillons à l'heure,</i>	<i>We work by the hour, or</i>
<i>ou à la journée,</i>	<i>by the day.</i>

EXERCISE ON THE SAME PREPOSITION.

Always buy tea *by* the pound, and never *by* the ounce, you will get it cheaper. - - I never buy my
avoir
 cloth *by* the ell, but *by* the piece. - - It is a sad thing
 to buy coals *by* the bushel. - - How do you sell your
de
 brandy ? We sell it *by* the gallon, and not *by* the

bottle. - - He sells his wine *by* the dozen. - - I sell
eggs *by* the hundred, and chesnuts *by* the quarter.
- - How do you measure your cambric ? *by* the ell,
batiste, m.
or *by* the yard ? - - Do you buy cider *by* the hogshead,
tonneau, m.
or *by* the pipe ? - - Does your father work *by* the
week or the month ? - - No, Sir, he works *by* the year.
Well ! I always thought he worked *by* the piece.

By, immediately following the verbs *to kill*, *to wound*, *to knock down*, and the like, is made into French, by *d'un coup de*, when it expresses the effect, blow, thrust, stroke, firing, &c. of an instrument by which a man was either killed, wounded, &c. provided the blows have not been repeated: if the blows have been repeated, we make use of *à coups de*, in which case it is most commonly rendered in English by *with*: ex.

<i>Il fut blessé d'un coup de flèche,</i>	<i>He was wounded by an arrow.</i>
<i>Ils l'assommèrent à coups de bâton,</i>	<i>They knocked him down with a stick.</i>

EXERCISE ON THESE PREPOSITIONS.

Achilles was killed at the siege of Troy by an
 arrow, which Paris, king Priam's son, (let fly)
 at his heel. - - (Unable to) catch the thief,
talón, m. Ne pouvoir attraper, v.
 they knocked him down with a stick. - - At last
Enfin, adv.
 the king, having broke his battle-axe and
bâche-d'armes, f.
 sword by the force of his blows, was knocked down
renversé, p.p.

by a stone, and taken prisoner. - - William the
fait, p. v.

Second was killed by an arrow in the New-Forest. - -

My brother was wounded by a gun, and my
fusil, m.

cousin was killed by a cannon-ball. - - Edward the
boulet de canon, m.

First was wounded in Palestine with a poisoned

dagger. - - He is so strong, that with his fist he
poignard, m.

could knock down an ox. - - He threw my brother

down, and almost killed him with his feet. - -
par terre,

They killed him not with stones, but with arrows. - -

The soldiers kill one another with bayonets, and the
se tuer

officers with sabres and swords. - - My mother's

watch (goes too fast) by half an hour, but yours
avancer, v.

(goes too slow) by twenty minutes.
retarder, v.

For, after reflected verbs, as also those which denote
thanksgiving, &c. is rendered by one of the following
articles, *de, du, de la, de l', des* : ex.

<i>Je me réjouis du service</i>	I rejoice for the service
<i>qu'il vous a rendu, et je</i>	which he has done to
<i>l'en remercierai demain,</i>	you, and will thank
	him to-morrow for it.

EXERCISE ON THIS PREPOSITION.

I am very grateful for all the kindness
reconnoissant, adj. *bonté, f.*
you have had for me. - - He is very sorry for the

grief he has caused you. - - When we have reached
atteindre, v.
 the age of reason, we are often sorry, but too late,
for the time we lost when we were young. - - My
 brother desired me to thank you *for* the part you
de
 took in his troubles. - - Every one leaped *for* joy,
peine, f. *tressaillir*
 when the happy news of peace arrived. - - A child
 who cares little *for* those who gave him life,
se soucier, v.
 is an unnatural being. - - An ungrateful son will be
dénaturé, adj.
 punished (one time or other) *for* his ingratitude.

From, preceding the name of a *man* or *woman*, or one
 of the *personal, possessive, relative, or interrogative* pro-
 nouns, after the verbs *to go, to come, to send, &c.* is gen-
 erally rendered in French by *de la part de*, or *de ma, de*
sa, de notre part, de votre part, &c. : *ex.*

Allez de ma part chez Go *from* me to Mr. D.
Mons. D.

Je viens de sa part, I come *from* him or her.

EXERCISE ON THIS PREPOSITION.

Go *from* me to Miss Dunkin's and tell her I shall
 be glad to see her : no, stop a little, tell her that
 you come *from* my cousin, who has something very
 pretty to show her. - - *From* whom do you come ?
 said she to me. - - Madame, replied I to her, I come
from my parents, who sent me. - - Well, answered

she, any one is always welcome, who comes *from* them. - - Send *from* me to Mr. Lucas, and let him know that I am (very much) vexed at the letter ^{*très*} received ^{*de*} *from him* ; I never could have expected ^{*s'attendre, v.*} to receive such an affront *from* such a gentleman.
à

In requires some attention from the learner, who is to observe that *dans* always conveys a limited idea, and is followed by the article ; when, on the contrary, *en* conveys a very determinate idea, and seldom admits of the article, whether expressed in English or not :
ex.

Il est dans la maison,
Elle est en Angleterre,

He is in the house.
She is in England.

EXERCISE ON THIS PREPOSITION.

He always keeps himself shut up *in* his room. - -

Take all the linen which I shall want *in* our journey, and put it *into* my box. - - Walk *into* the parlour.
linge, m.

- - We live *in* the county of Surrey. - - Is there a good fire *in* the room ? - - Ovid, one of the finest poets of

the Augustan age, expired *in* the seventeenth
d'Auguste, m. siècle, m.

year of our Lord, at Tomi, near Varna, on the
sur, p.

western coast of the Black Sea, whither he
occidental, adj. côte, f.

had been banished by the emperor Augustus. - - -

Is your sister *in* France ? - - No, madam, she is *in*

EXERCISE ON THE SAME PREPOSITION.

My brother has constantly a pain in his head, and I have very often a pain in my teeth. - - Never eat any fruit which is not ripe, for there is nothing more apt to give you a pain in your stomach. - - My companion, by jumping over a form, (fell down), and was much hurt in the shoulder. *banc, m. tomber, v.* - - Your brother was wounded in the arm, but not dangerously, and my cousin was mortally wounded in the head. - - My master comes generally in the morning. - - I will call upon you in the afternoon, and in the evening go to the play.

On or upon. This preposition is rendered by *de* after the verbs *to depend*, *to live*, *to subsist*, and the like ; and by one of the following articles, *de*, *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, *des*, after the verb *to play*, preceding the name of an instrument : and before the days of the week and the names of the month, preceded by a numeral adjective the above preposition must not be expressed : *ex.*

Il vit de pain et d'eau,

He lives on bread and water.

Vous jouez du violon, et il joue de la flûte,

You play on the violin, and he plays on the flute.

Cela arriva le dix-huit du mois dernier,

That happened on the eighteenth of last month.

EXERCISE ON THIS PREPOSITION.

We all depend *upon* divine mercy. - - A
miséricorde, f.
 good end generally depends *on* a good beginning. - -
 Men do not live only *on* bread and meat, but *on* the
 grace of God. - - Birds subsist *upon* what they can
 catch. - - What do you live *upon*, you who never eat
 any meat? - - In winter I live *on* milk and vegetables,
 and in summer I live *upon* bread and butter, cheese, and
 all sorts of fruits. - - *Upon* what instrument does your
 sister play? - - She plays very well *on* the harpsichord;
 and she is now learning to play *on* the harp. - - Come
on Friday early, and I will go to see you *on* the Saturday
 following. - - Why did you not play *on* the violin *on*
 Wednesday last? - - *On* June the eighth, 1376, died
 Edward, prince of Wales, the delight of the
 nation, in the forty-sixth year of his age. - - - *On* the
 third of June, 1664, the English obtained a great victo-
 ry over the Dutch off Harwich, took eighteen
Hollandois, m.
 ships, and destroyed fourteen more.

Over. This preposition is commonly rendered in French by *sur*; but it must be rendered by the participle passive of the verbs *finir*, *passer*, *achever*, when it denotes an action ended: ex,

<i>Il a l'avantage sur vous,</i>	He has the advantage over you.
<i>Votre frère partit dès que la pluie fut passée,</i>	Your brother set out as soon as the rain was over.
<i>Le dîner est-il fini ?</i>	Is dinner over ?

EXERCISE ON THIS PREPOSITION.

A coach passed over his body and killed him. - -

Tullia, Tarquinius' wife, the unnatural daughter
dénaturé, adj.
of Servius king of Rome, ordered her coachman
ordonner à

to drive over the dead body of her father. - - In
de passer, v.

going to London, did you go over Westminster

bridge ? - - Yes, but in coming back I passed over

Blackfriars bridge. - - They dissolved the army
dispenser, v.

as soon as it was resolved that the campaign was

over. - - In France they drink coffee as soon as
prendre

dinner is over. - - You may go and walk when
(by the fut.)

the rain is over. - - They fought well, and the
(by the fut.)

battle was soon over.

With is rendered by *dans*, when it is used before nouns denoting the purpose, design, or motive of the agent : ex.

<i>Il le fit dans l'attente d'être bien récompensé,</i>	He did it with an ex- pectation of being well rewarded.
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EXERCISE ON THIS PREPOSITION.

He poisoned his brother *with* the hope of
empoisonner, v.
 inheriting his estates. - - My brother is gone to
hériter, v. de bien, m.
 your house *with* the design of scolding you
gronder, v.
 well. - - He who beats another *with* the intention of
 killing him, is a murderer at the bottom of his
 heart. - - He did it *with* the intention of pleasing
 you, and not *with* any design of hurting you. - - I
 went last week to Mr. Olympus, *with* the expecta-
 tion of receiving the money which I lent him a
 month ago, but he was not at home. - - I live *with*
 the hope of receiving it (one time or another). - -
 He said so *with* a design of deceiving you, if he
 could.

With must be made by *de* after the following
 verbs, to starve, to die, to do, to dispense, to meddle,
 to encompass, to load, to cover, to strike, and those
 denoting fulness: likewise after the following adjectives,
amorous, charmed, pleased, displeased, endowed,
&c. ex.

<i>Elle meurt de froid et de</i>	She dies <i>with</i> cold and
<i>faim,</i>	hunger.
<i>Je suis content de ce que</i>	I am pleased <i>with</i> what I
<i>j'ai,</i>	have.

EXERCISE ON THE SAME PREPOSITION.

Lazy people ought *devoir, v.* to die *with* hunger and cold. - - The winter was so severe, that I was dying *with* cold. - - They are so rich, that they do not know what to do *with* their money. - - I hope you will *dis- que* *en* pense me *with* that disagreeable (piece of work). - - Do not meddle *with* my affairs, meddle *with* your own. - - It is reported on all sides, that Paris is to be encompassed *with* walls. - - Do you see that waggon? *chriot, m.* It is loaded *with* goods. - - Do you wish your house (be) covered *with* slates or tiles? - He was overwhelmed *soit, v.* *tuile, f.* *accablé, adj.* *que* *with* grief. - - The enemy, struck *with* terror and astonishment, ran away. - - Honour me *with* your commands. - - I have filled my cellar *with* good beer and excellent wine. - - Narcissus, seeing himself in a clear fountain, fell in love *with* his own person. - - I am charmed *with* the agreeable company of your sister. - - As to us, little satisfied *with* his answers, we took other measures. - - Are you not

pleased with the behaviour of your son Thomas? - -

You would be wrong to be dissatisfied with
 avoir tort, de mécontent, adj.
 him, for he behaved like an honest man in
 se conduire, v.
 that affair, and he is endowed with many good
 doué, adj.
 qualities. - - The man who meddles with nobody's
 affairs, but quietly follows his own, seldom makes
 himself enemies.

With is rendered by *contre* after words denoting
 anger or passion: and before nouns denoting the
 matter, instruments, tools, or expressing how and in
 what manner a thing is done or made, it is rendered by
 one of the following articles, *à, au, à la, à l', aux*, ac-
 cording to the gender and number of the following
 noun: ex.

<i>Madame votre mère est très-</i>	Your mother is very angry
<i>fâchée contre vous,</i>	<i>with you.</i>
<i>Une table à tiroirs,</i>	A table <i>with</i> drawers.
<i>Dessiner au crayon, à la</i>	To draw with a pencil,
<i>craie,</i>	<i>with chalk.</i>
<i>Se battre à l'épée, au pis-</i>	To fight <i>with</i> swords, <i>with</i>
<i>tolet,</i>	<i>pistols.</i>

EXERCISE ON THE SAME PREPOSITION.

My brother was in² such¹ a passion³ *with* me, that I
 si de colère, f.
 thought he would have beaten me. - - I believe what
croire, v.
 you say, but I was very angry *with* her when she
 told me she would not do it. - - I live near the river,

and if you will come to see me, we will fish *with* a
 net or a line. - - Your brother and my cousin
filet, m. ligne, f.
 fought *with* sabres and pistols; the former was
 wounded in his thigh, and the latter in his side. - -
 My house has been built *with* lime and sand. - - Did
 Miss Arnold show you the picture she has drawn
with India ink? - - No, but she showed me her
Chine, f.
 mother's picture done *with* chalk, I assure you it is
 very like. - - Do not go so near that wall, it is newly
ressemblant, adj.
 painted *with* (white lead). - - I bought a penknife *with*
céruse, f.
 two blades. - - The Americans fought bravely
lame, f. se battre
with the English at New-Orleans.
nouvelle

With is not to be expressed after some verbs, such as,
to meet with, to trust with, to supply with, to reproach with,
 &c. It is likewise to be suppressed where it expresses
 the *situation, position, &c.* of a person, or when it is used
 in the sense of *having, holding, &c.*: ex.

<i>Il a essayé bien des cha-</i>	He has met <i>with</i> many
<i>grins,</i>	troubles.
<i>Nous lui fournirons, tout</i>	We will supply him <i>with</i>
<i>ce dont il aura besoin,</i>	every thing he wants.
<i>Il se promène toujours un</i>	He always walks <i>with</i> a
<i>livre à la main,</i>	book in his hand, that
	is, <i>having or holding a</i>
	<i>book, &c.</i>

EXERCISE ON THE SAME PREPOSITION.

He met ~~with~~ ^{essuyer, v.} so many mortifications from his
 sons, that through grief he fell ^{de} ill and died
 almost ^{tomber, v.} with despair. - - When you meet
 a poor man, never reproach him ^{rencontrer, v.} with his poverty,
 but endeavour to furnish him ^{moyen, m.} with the means
 of emerging from his misery. - - I have trusted Mr.
 N. ^{with} my son's education, with the utmost con-
 fidence that he will answer my expectation. - - The
 New River supplies London ^{with} all the water which
 the inhabitants stand in need of. - - I reproached
 her ^{avoir besoin, v.} with her ingratitude towards her benefactors. - -
 He always walks round the premises ^{with} a stick in his
 hand. - - Never speak to any body ^{bâton, m.} with your hat on,
 your head. - - He is represented on horseback, ^{le} with
 a sword in his right-hand and a horse - pistol
^{l'épée} in his left. ^{arçon, m. pistolet, m.}
^{gauche, adj.}

Without (sans): this preposition is sometimes ex-
 pressed (in English) by the imperfect or compound of
 the imperfect of the verb *to be*, preceded by the con-
 junction *if*, and sometimes by *but for*: ex.

Sans vous, je ne sais ce que je deviendrois,	<i>If it were not for you, I do not know what would become of me.</i>
Sans lui, mon frère auroit été puni,	<i>Had it not been for him, my brother would have been punished.</i>
Sans elle, je serois mort de faim,	<i>But for her, I should have starved.</i>

EXERCISE ON THIS PREPOSITION.

Without the assistance of the divine Providence,
secours, m.
 what are we ? What are we capable of ? - - Accord-
 ing to what you tell me, and what I have heard,
 she has a great deal of wit and merit ; and, *but for*
 that large scar which she has in her fore-
grand, adj. cicatrice, f.
 head, she would be very handsome. - - *Had it not*
been for the help of good and honest people, what
 could you have done ? - - *If it had not been for* me,
 he never would have paid you. - - *Were it not for* rich
 and charitable persons, what would become of the
 poor and needy ? - - Our neighbour fell into the river,
voisin, m.
 and *but for* my father, who was passing that way, he
 would have been drowned. - - *Were it not for* emula-
se noyer, v.
 tion, (every thing) would languish in the world.
tout

SECT. VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Most of the conjunctions are adverbs and prepositions, but always attended by *de* or *que*. They have been divided into *copulative, comparative, disjunctive, adversative, casual, dubitative, exceptive, conditional, continuative, conclusive, &c.* Instead of following this arrangement, it will be of more importance for the scholar to understand, that different conjunctions require different states of the verb. Some require the following verb in the *infinitive mood*, others in the *indicative*, and others again in the *subjunctive*.

These require the following verb in the *infinitive mood*.

Afin de, in order to.

à moins de, or
à moins que de, } unless.

Avant de, or
Avant que de, } before,

Au lieu de, instead of.

De crainte de, or
De peur de, } for fear of.

Excepté de, except to.

Faute de, for want of.

Jusqu'à, to that degree that, till.

Loin de, far from.

Plutôt que de, rather than.

EXERCISE ON THESE CONJUNCTIONS.

In order to learn well, we must study with a
great deal of attention. - - *on devoir, v.* It will be impossible for
you to learn French *unless* you be diligent. - - Let us

breakfast *before* we begin (any thing). - - A prudent
 man ought to think several times, ^{rien,} *before* he acts. - -
 He is gone to church, ^{agir, v.} *instead of* coming with us. - -
 I would not do it *for fear* of displeasing you. - - He
 is capable of (every thing) *except* of doing good. - -
 For want of sending for ^{tout} a surgeon in
^{envoyer chercher, v.} *time*, he lost his arm. - - He carried his inso-
^{pousser, v.} lence to that degree that he spoke injurious words
^{dire, v.} to him. - - Your cousin has humbled himself, till
^{s'humilier, v.} he fell (on his) knees before the idol. - - Far from
^à exciting them to fight, I did all that I could in order
^à to prevent them. - - She would do (any thing) (in the)
^{tout} world rather than speak to him. - - ^{ou} Rather than study,
 he loses his time, or spends it in trifles.
^{passer,}

The following require the verb in the *indicative mood*.

Ainsi que, * as.

Tout ainsi que, * just as.

Après que, * after that, after.

à cause que, } because.
Parce que, }

à ce que, according as, or to.

à condition que, on, or upon condition that.

à mesure que, * in proportion as, as.

Au lieu que, whereas.

- Dès le moment que,* * the moment that.
Aussi long-tems que, * as long as.
Aussi loin que, * as far as.
Aussitôt que,
D'abord que, } * as soon as.
Dès que,
Sitôt que,
Attendu que, considering that, seeing that.
Comme, or
En tant que, } * as.
De façon que,
De manière que, } in such manner that, so that, so.
De sorte que,
Si bien que,
Tellement que,
Depuis que, ever since, since.
Puisque, since.
De même que, even as.
D'où vient que, how comes it to pass that, why.
Lorsque, } * when.
Quand, }
Mais, but.†
Outre que, beside that.
à peine que, hardly, scarcely,—but, or when.
Pendant que, } * while.
Tandis que, }
Peut-être que, perhaps.
Quand, }
Quand même, } though.
Selon que, } * according as.
Suivant que, }
Tant que, * as long as.
Que—de—ne, than only.
Autant que, * as much as.

† This conjunction, when beginning a sentence, is always rendered by *mais*. In the middle of a sentence, the word *but* is always rendered by *ne* before the verb, and *que* after it : ex.

Je n'ai parlé à votre frère que deux fois, I have spoken to your brother but twice.

D'autant que, whereas, for so much as, since.

D'autant plus—que, so much the more, the more,—as.

Toutefois, yet, nevertheless.

Toutes les fois que, every time, as often as, whenever.

Si non que, except that.

Si, if, in case, whether.

EXERCISE ON THESE CONJUNCTIONS.

I called at your sister's, *as* you had desired me.

passer, v.

- - I punish you *as* you deserve (it). - - *After* you

were gone, I began writing. - - I love you *because*

you behave better than your brother. - - *According*

as I see, you are very well. - - He will write to you,

on condition that he shall speedily *receive*

promptement, adv.

your answer. - - *In proportion as* we study, we

become learned. - - A skilful gardener pulls up

arracher, v.

weeds *as* they grow. - - Your brother

mauvaise herbe, f.

learns his lessons, *whereas* you do nothing. - *The*

moment that I saw you, I knew you again. - - I did

not stay in Italy, *as long as* you did. - - I followed him

(with my) eyes *as far as* I could. - - *As soon as* they

des

had taken the general, the army surrendered. - - *Why*

did you give it to him, *considering that* you had

promised it to me? - - I did not come to see you,

seeing that I did not know that you were ill. . . .

You (look at) me, as if I had taken your book. . . .
regarder, v.

I will lend you my horse, as you are my friend. . . .

So you will not come when I call you? . . . He

beat him so that he almost killed him. . . .

Your mother is quite altered, since I saw her
changé, p.p.

last. . . . You must stay at home, since you
dernièrement, adv.

are not well. . . . The thing happened even as I had

foreseen it. . . . How comes it to pass, that I have not

seen your friend until now? . . . Why, in proportion as

we grow older, do we not grow wiser? . . . When
devenir, v.

you are going to undertake an affair of importance,

permit me to tell you, that you ought to consult
de

your friends before you begin it. . . . When she had

done speaking, she (fell asleep). . . . Did you not see
s'endormir, v.

Mr. Brown this morning? . . . Yes, but I could not speak

to him. . . . Sometimes those who meddle with our

affairs but to serve us, are those who do us most

harm. . . . The misfortunes of others seem to us
tort, m. *sembler, v.*

but a dream in comparison to our own. . . . If you
songe, m.

could give me *but* half of the money you owe me, I
 should be very much obliged to you. - - *Beside that*
 he does not apply as he should, he is often absent
 from school. - - We were *hardly* arrived, when it
 began to rain. - - *While* you lose your time, your
 brother improves fast. - - Play on the harpsichord,
à *beaucoup, adv.* *clavécin, m.*
while I write my exercise. - - *Perhaps* the master will
 forgive me. - - *Though* you should cheapen *for*
marchander, v.
 two hours, I could not abate sixpence. - - Our father
 punishes and rewards us *according as we deserve.* - -
Speak as long as you please, I will not grant you
 what you ask me. - - He had *rather* do harm
aimer, v. mieux, adv.
 to his companions *than* (be doing) nothing. - - If
faire, v.
 you loved to study, *as much as* you love to play, I
à
 should have (no occasion) to complain. - - I avoid
aucun sujet, m. *éviter, v.*
 slanderers, *as much as* I fear them. - - You may
médissant, m.
 believe me, *for so much as* I was present when he
 said so. - - This proceeding was *the more* extraor-
 dinary, *as* it was contrary to the laws of the king-
 dom. - - The belief *of another life* appears to
croyance, f.

me so much the more conformable to truth, as it is the more necessary to virtue. - - - Virtue reigns so much the more sovereignly, as it does not reign by force and fear. - - All men (seek after) riches, and *rechercher, v.* yet we see few rich men happy. - - I see the king and queen every time I go to Windsor. - - He interrupts me as often as I speak. - - Whenever I go to London, I meet him. - - - She said nothing to me, except that it was impossible (for her) to do what you required of *lui, pro.* her. - - I know not *whether* he would come, even though you should desire him. - - In case Mr. S. calls *passer, v.* here, tell him I am not at home, and ask him when he will come again to see me. - - - If you do it, you will be punished. - - - Tell me sincerely *whether* he did it or not. - - - We should spare ourselves *s'épargner, v.* many troubles, were we more prudent. *peine, f.*

The conjunctions that have this mark * affixed, as it appears in the preceding ones, when followed, in English, by a verb in the present of the indicative mood, and connected with another verb denoting futurity, require the verb, which, in English, is put in the present, to be rendered in French by the future.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

You will be rewarded *just as* you deserve. - -

After you have done your exercises, you shall go out.
devoir, m.

- - I will explain these rules to you, *as* we read them.

- - *The moment* that you burn this letter, the danger
will be over. - - We will follow you *as far as* you go.

- - *As long as* you (keep company with) those people,
fréquenter, v.

never come to my house. - - We will set out *as soon*

as we have dined. - - *As* you deserve, you will be

rewarded. - - Send me Miss White, *when* she has

done writing. - - You will write the words *accord-*
fini, p.p. de

ing as I dictate them. - - *As long as* you behave

well, you will be dear to me. - - *se comporter, v.*
In short, said this

good king, I shall only think myself happy in *as much*
se croire

as I cause the happiness of my people.

faire

It has been remarked in the degrees of comparison, that every comparative must be attended by the conjunction *que*, than; it must now be observed, that, if *que* precede a verb in the infinitive, it is to be followed by *de*. But if the verb be neither in, nor can be turned into the infinitive, the conjunction must then be attended by *ne*; that is, *que* before the noun or pronoun, and *ne* before the verb; ex.

*Il vaut mieux être mal- It is better to be unfor-
heureux que d'être cou- tunate than criminal.
pable,*

*Mon père est revenu My father came back
plutôt que nous ne l'at- sooner than we ex-
tendions,* pected him.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

It is more pleasing to enjoy good health,
agréable, adj.

than to possess a large fortune. - - It is harder (to
be revenged) of an enemy, *than* forgive him. - -
se venger, v.

It is better to make a sacrifice of a limb, said the
surgeon, *than* lose your life. - - When the thunder

roars it is less dangerous to be in an open field,
gronder, v.

than to take shelter under a tree. - - Should you
se mettre, *devoir,*

not apply more *than* you do ; you, especially, who
are to be useful to your country ? - - That would

give me more pleasure *than* you imagine. - - Did you
not receive your goods *before* war was declared ?

- - How many people can say to themselves, Had I
employed my time *better than* I did when I was
young, I should be (in good circumstances) now. - -

à mon aise,
Diseases come faster than they go away.
s'en retourner, v.

The following require the verb in the *subjunctive mood*.

Afin que, } that, in order that, to the end that.
Pour que, }

Avant que, before.

Au or en cas que, in case that, if, suppose that.

*A moins que,** }
Excepté que, } unless, till.
Si ce n'est que, }

Que—ne,

Bien que, }

Encore que, }

Quoique, }

Tout† que, }

Bien entendu que, with a proviso that, upon condition that, provided that.

De crainte que,† } lest, for fear.
De peur que, }

Dieu veuille que, God grant.

Plaise, or plutôt à Dieu que, please God, or would to God.
à Dieu ne plaise, God forbid.

Hormis que, } save that, unless, except.
Hors que, }

*Jusqu'à ce que,** till, until.

Loin que, far from.

Moyennant que, } save that, provided that.
Pourvu que, }

Nonobstant que, notwithstanding that.

Pour peu que, how little soever, however little.

Sans que, without that.

Soit que, whether,—or.

Supposons que, suppose, let us suppose that.

Tant s'en faut que je, I am so far from.

Tant s'en faut qu'il, or elle, he, or she is so far from.

Tant s'en faut que nous, or vous, we, or you are so far from.

* These conjunctions require the negation *ne* before the following verbs: ex.

A moins qu'il ne le fasse,

Unless he does it.

De crainte, or de peur qu'ils ne viennent, *For fear, or lest they come.*

† See observations upon the pronouns indefinite, page 118.

EXERCISE ON THESE CONJUNCTIONS.

I will explain to you every difficulty, *that* you may not be disheartened in your undertaking. - -
décourager, v.

Carry that money to Mrs. Nolle, *in order that* she may pay the writing-master when he comes. - - A
 (by the fut.)

wise and prudent man lives with economy when young, *to the end* that he may enjoy the fruit of his labour when he is old. - - *Before* you begin an
 (by the fut.)

action, consider well, and see whether you can bring it about; for, it is the end that crowns the work. - - -
en venir
à bout *œuvre, m.*

In case you want my assistance, call me, I shall be near you. - - *If* I do not call upon you this afternoon,

I will write to you. - - *Suppose* you should lose your friends, what would become of you? - - You will

never be respected, *unless* you forsake the bad
abandonner, v.

company you keep. - - You cannot finish (to-night),
ce soir,

unless I help you. - - I will not lend it you, *unless* you promise me to return it to her, as soon as you
de rendre, v.

can. - - I shall not cease to importune you, *till* you
 (by the fut.) *de*

have forgiven me. - - They are not happy, *though*

they be rich. - - The general arrived yesterday morning at the camp, weary and tired, but very season-
lar, adj.

ably; immediately he gave his orders to
 begin the action, *though* he had not yet all his
engager, v.

troops. - - *Although* you have a good memory, this
 is not enough to learn any language whatever,
pour, p.
 you must make use of your judgment. - - *For all*

that she has no fortune, I do not love her the less for
 it. - - *As* zealous a friend, *as* he appears, I know one
 action of his life which is neither Christian nor
 equitable. - - I lend you my violin *with a proviso* that
 you will return it to me in an hour. - - My mother

will come to see you, *upon condition* that you promise
 me to go to the play with her. - - - I give you
 that penknife, *upon condition* that you will not make
 a bad use of it. - - I will go to London to-morrow,
provided you accompany me. - - I will write again to

your brother to-morrow, *lest* he should not
 (present of subj.)

have received my last letter. - - We avoided an engage-
 ment, *for fear* we should be taken, their force being

superior to ours. - - God grant you be not disappointed
 in your hopes! - - Would to God I had been there! I
 would have conquered or perished. - - God forbid I
 should blame your conduct. *vaincre* - - Your business never
 will be done properly, unless you do it yourself. - - I
 shall not go out to-day, except you go with me. - -

They fought with fury on both sides,
se battre, v. *acharnement, m.*
 till night came. - - I shall not set out, till I have
 dined. - - I am going to write, till we go out. - - Far
 from hating him, I wish him all kinds of prosperity.

- - I forgive you this time, provided you promise me
 to be lazy no more, and pay more attention to
 de *faire, v.*
 what you are told. - - I will give you leave to dance,

provided you give me your word of honor
parole, f.

not to overheat yourself. - - Why did you tell
 de *s'échauffer, v.*

me my father was arrived, notwithstanding you
 knew the contrary? - - He is so quick, that

however little he is contradicted, he (flies into a passion)
prompt, adj.
s'emporter, v.

in an instant. - - However little you give her

she is of so good a temper, that she is always
naturel, m.

pleased. - - Can you touch it *without* my brother content, adj.

perceiving it ? - - Suppose we dine here to-day, *s'appercevoir de*,

and to-morrow at our house. - - I am so far

from blaming you for assisting him, that, on the
(com. of the pres. inf.)

contrary, I very much admire your conduct. - -

He is so far from despising her, that, on the contrary, he respects and honours her. - - It is so

far from raining, that, on the contrary, I think

we shall have dry and hot weather during all

this week.

The conjunction *si*, if, instead of being repeated in a sentence, is more elegantly rendered by *que*, with the verb following it in the subjunctive mood, as, instead of saying,

<i>Si vous venez chez moi, et</i>	If you call upon me, and
<i>si vous ne me trouviez</i>	do not find me at
<i>pas,</i>	home,

It is more elegant to say,

*Si vous venez chez moi, et
que vous ne me trouviez
pas, &c.*

Que must also be repeated in the second part of a sentence, as well as the pronoun, when there is a conjunction in the first part of it; in this case *que* requires the following verb to be put in the same mood as the preceding : ex.

<i>Dès que je l'aurai vu et</i>	As soon as I have seen him
<i>que je lui aurai parlé,</i>	and spoken to him, I will
<i>je vous le ferai savoir,</i>	let you know it.
<i>Quoiqu'il soit plus riche que</i>	Though he be richer than
<i>vous, et qu'il ait de meil-</i>	you, and have better
<i>leurs amis,</i>	friends.

EXERCISE ON THIS AND THE PRECEDING RULES.

If your father do not arrive to-day, and *if* you want money, I will lend you some. - -
avoir besoin de
If you should see your sister, and speak to her, &c. - - *If* you study and take pains, I assure you that you will learn the French language in a very short time. - - *Whether* you eat or drink, sing, dance, or play, do every thing with grace and attention. - -
If you love me, and be willing to oblige me, do not go to France with her. - - *If* men were wise, and would follow the dictates of reason, they would save themselves many sor-
lumi re, f.
rows. - -  pargner, v. *If* you meet my brother, and he speak to you, do not answer. - - *So that* you saw and spoke to her. - - *Though* you have good relations,
parent, m.

your merit be known, and you do not want
 friends, your projects will not succeed without your *manquer de*
 brother's assistance. - - *As soon as* I have dressed
 myself, and breakfasted, I will go to see him. - -
While you play and lose your money, your sister is
 learning her lesson. - - We must pity him who has
 no talent, and *only* despise him who has no virtue.
 - - Play on the organ, *while* I read my brother's
 letter and answer him. - - *Beside* that he never
 studies, and is always in the country, he has not
 so much wit as his sister. - - I will explain to you
 every difficulty (*in order*) that you may take
 courage and learn well. - - *Though* you should have
 the best master in England, and learn all the rules
 of the grammar, if you do not put them in practice,
 you will never speak good French. - - God grant
 you may succeed in your pursuits, and obtain the
 favour, you solicit so ardently! *entreprise, f.* - - - *Whether*
 God raise up thrones, or pull them down;
élever, v. *abaisser, v.* *en*
whether he communicate his power to princes,
puissance, f.

or withdraw it to himself, and only leave them
retirer, v.

their own weakness; he teaches them their duty

in a sovereign manner. - - *Whether* you speak or
de, p.

(hold your tongue,) you will obtain nothing from
se laire, v.

me; but whatever you may say, speak so *that* you

may never offend any one. - - Your brother told me

he was young, and ^{*personne*} was* but twenty years old when

he was made a captain; I think he was better in-

formed and had more experience *than* you have. - -

I can assure you, *that* both our officers and soldiers

have behaved nobly; and performed prodigies of
faire

valour, *though* the enemies were superior in num-

ber, and had the advantage of the ground.

terrein

It is here necessary to observe, that verbs denoting
wish, will, command, desire, doubt, fear, ignorance, entreaty,
persuasion, pretension, surprise, &c. always require the
 conjunction *que* after them, with the following verb in
 the *subjunctive mood*.

In short, in those *dispositions* of mind where the will
 is chiefly concerned, or whenever we express a thing
 with some degree of *doubt* or *hesitation*, then the verb,
 which, in English, is put in the infinitive mood, the
 participle active, or the future tense, must, in French,
 be put in the subjunctive mood: ex.

* See the remark after the verb *être*, to be, page 174.

<i>Croyez-vous qu'il soit hon- nête?</i>	Do you believe him to be honest?
<i>Je doute que vous le fas- siez,</i>	I doubt of your doing it.
<i>Je ne crois pas qu'elle vienne,</i>	I do not believe she will come.

See *Falloir*, and the rules after it, page 332.

EXERCISE ON THIS AND THE PRECEDING RULES.

You wish him to pay you; he has no money, I am obliged to lend him some every day. - - I do not think that true philosophy may be less useful to women than men; but I remark, that the most part of those who meddle (with it) are but very bad philosophers, without becoming better wives for it. - - I do not believe that your mother will arrive to-day. - - She wishes you may succeed in all your undertakings. - - I fear she (will go away) without speaking to me. - - I much fear he will come sooner than you expect him. - - Do you not say you are surprised that William has not spoken to you ever since last week. - - For my part, I am not surprised at it, for he is always pouting.

remarquer, v.
se mêler, v.
pouvoir, v.
craindre, v.
*s'en al-
ler, v.*
attendre, v.
*Quant à moi,
boudier, v.*

- - Do you think he will succeed, and obtain the place

he aims at? - - You have had much trouble, and we
aspirer, v.

all fear lest hereafter she should give you much
(pres. of subj.)

more. - - If you believe him to be your friend, why

then do not you follow his advice? - - It is necessary

for you to go thither, and assure him, that I am very
que

thankful for all his kindness. - - I wonder that
reconnoissant, de,

Mr. R. has not yet asked your sister in marriage. - -

If you see her and she speaks to you, do not answer

her. - - Order her to do it. - - Do you imagine

Dire, v.

s'imaginer, v.

we are sure they will come to-night? - - Do you

think it is possible for you to (bring it about)?

croire, v.

de, en venir à bout, v.

- - It is just we should suffer, since we deserve it. - -

I do not say I have seen it. - - He (was afraid) lest

craindre, v. que

you should come while he was (gone out). - - -

sortir, v.

Our master has ordered, that we should (get up) to-

se lever

morrow morning early. - - You did not think that she

wanted to deceive you, when she told you that.

vouloir, v.

- - I wonder you should doubt, that it is your

être surpris, v.

daughter who told it me. - - Do you think my mother

will let us go to the ball next week? - - Were Mr. S. discreet and willing to undertake that affair, I would communicate it to him immediately. - - It will be better for you to go and speak to him yourself, while he is in town, because I do not doubt of his undertaking it. - - Were I certain that you would speak to him about it, I would desire him to come and dine with us to-morrow; for I am to see him to-night at his brother's. - - I am certain that he will satisfy you: are you certain he will satisfy me? - - Your uncle is very glad you have written to your father. - - I am very glad to hear you have overcome all difficulties. ^{de} - - I will give you no rest, ^{sur-} unless you are reconciled with your mother. ^{monter, v.} - - I ^{que ne,} do not believe it is she who has done it. - - Do you believe it? - - My brother is not well, and I doubt (very much) of his coming to see us before next ^{fort,} spring. - - Do you think he is on the road? - - I doubt whether he will come before next ^{en, p. 5} week ^{sujvant, adj.} - - I did not know you had studied geography so long

It must be observed, that, after the verb *vouloir*, the verb *to have* is not expressed, but rendered in French by *que*. It must also be observed, that the sign of the future tense, *shall*, when it refers to the will of a person, and meaning, *I choose, I do not choose, do you choose, &c.* must be rendered in French by the present tense of the indicative mood of the verb *vouloir*, according to the number and person, with the following verb in the subjunctive mood: *ex.*

<i>Je veux qu'il fasse cela,</i>	<i>I will have him do that.</i>
<i>Je veux que vous me mon-</i> <i>triez cette lettre,</i>	<i>You shall show me that</i> <i>letter, that is to say,</i> <i>I choose you should</i> <i>show, &c.</i>
<i>Voulez-vous que je danse?</i>	<i>Shall I dance? that is, do</i> <i>you choose, &c.</i>

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

You would have your daughter return to-
vouloir, v. *revenir, v.*
 morrow, but that is impossible. - - I will have your
 father know what you have done: you must stay
resler, v.
 here till he comes. - - Your mother would have you
 come directly; why do not you come then? - - I
 absolutely intend that she shall go thither
vouloir, v.
 directly, and tell him, that, whether he be ill or
 well, I will have him set out as soon as he has re-
 ceived my letter. - - I will have you see my house,
 and tell me what you think of it. - - She shall not go
penser, v.

into the country, unless I go with her. - - My father
 would have me and my brother walk *all the*
faire à pied, v.
 way. - - Your sister shall go with me to Croyden, and
chemin, m.
 not you. - - Your father will have you go to France
 in a month; I am very glad of it, however I would
 not have you do things too precipitately. - - Shall
 my brother show you his translation? - - Your brother
 asked me whether he might go home to-morrow; I
 told him he might go whenever he thought he
 should be wanted: but you shall remain here till
 you have learned all your lessons. - - I know a gen-
 tleman who is going to Paris; shall I tell him to call
passer,
 upon you? I would not have you go to Germany
chez,
 without understanding French well, as that language
 will enable you to learn German much sooner than
 you expect. - - Your brother shall not go out to-day.
s'attendre,
 - - Will you be so good as to go and carry that letter
 to the post? No, I cannot leave my play. ' But I tell
 you, that you shall (go); I would have you pay *more*
faire, v.
 attention to what you are told.

Qui, que, or dont, preceded by a superlative, require the following verb in the subjunctive mood, and when *qui* stands as a nominative to a verb, denoting a condition, it also requires the following verb to be put in the subjunctive mood : **ex.**

<i>C'est la plus belle femme qui</i>	She is the handsomest wo-
<i>puisse se voir,</i>	man <i>that</i> can be seen.
<i>C'est le plus méchant garçon</i>	He is the most wicked boy
<i>que je connoisse,</i>	<i>that</i> I know.
<i>Je veux une femme qui soit</i>	I will have a wife who is,
<i>belle,</i>	handsome :

that is, I will not have any woman for a wife, but on condition she be handsome.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

Do you say you are surprised, that he has not yet written to you? I assure you it is not to be wondered at, for he is the most negligent man I know.

- - It is necessary for you to go thither, and assure him that he has done nothing that should *devoir, v.*

(make me angry). - - He is the most charitable man *fâcher, v.*

we have in this neighbourhood ; his purse is always open to any one who is poor and industrious. - - Did

you not tell me you (sought for) a master who had *chercher, v.*

a good pronounciation, and was endowed with a great deal of patience ? - - When a father is capable of teaching his children, he is the best master whom

they can have. - - I know nobody that improves
 more than Miss K——; and when she was learning *faire des progrès,*
 French, had she learned it by rules, she would speak,
 write, and translate now much better than Miss S—,
 though she was two years in France. - - Has not your
 brother some friends whom he can trust? - - Your
 father has bought the finest horse that I have ever *se fier à, v.*
 seen. - - Is there any lady that appears more reasonable
 than she does? - - If you ever choose a friend, I wish
 you may choose one whom you esteem, and who
 may be an honest man. - - It will be better for you to
 go and speak to him yourself, instead of writing to
 him, because I do not doubt of his undertaking and
 (bringing about) your affair; he is the most diligent
venir à bout de
 and the most careful man we have in this country. - -
 Before you begin any thing of importance, consult
 some body who is your friend, and on whom you can
 rely. - - Do you know any body who goes to
faire fond, v.
 France? - - I have something to send to my sister. - -
 If you do not follow my advice, believe me, it will

be the greatest misfortune that can happen to you.

- - Babylon was the finest city that ever was built. - -

The best reason I can *pouvoir, v.* give you is, that I

(was not well). - - If you lend me a horse, lend me *se bien porter, v.*

one that goes well. - - The God who has created us, and who created the universe, is the only *seul, adj.* one to whom we owe homage, and the only one whom we ought to fear.

SECT. IX.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections, as before observed, serve to express the sudden emotions of the soul.

There are several sorts, viz.

Of joy, grief, pain, admiration, aversion, silence, calling, encouraging, warning, &c. such as,

Allons, gai ! come, be cheerful !

ça, courage ! come, come on !

Bon ! good !

Ah, mon Dieu ! oh, my God !

Ah, ouidà ! ay, marry !

Ha, quelle joie ! O, joy !

ô ciel ! O Heaven !

Fi ! fi ; fy upon !

Holà, ho ! ho there !

Hélas ! alas !

Malheur à ! wo to !

Miséricorde ! bless me !

Prenez garde, gare ! have a care !

Paix, chut, st ! hist, hush !

Silence ! silence !

EXERCISE ON THE INTERJECTIONS.

Come, friends, let us rejoice! - - Good! here are
se réjouir, v.
 news for you, brother. - - Fy, fy! Robert, you do
 not think *penser, v.* of what you say. - - Oh! how lovely a
à virtue is modesty! Why do you not endeavour *que* to
s'efforcer, v. acquire it? - - Alas! who can express the torments
 I suffer here? - - - Man without religion, never
 having his heart or mind at peace, can, alas!
esprit, m. en, p.
 be but a very unfortunate creature. - - Wo to you!
 usurers, misers, unjust possessors of (other people's)
usurier, m. avare, m. autre, pro.
 goods, hearken to these words: The treasures
bien, m. écouter, v. parole, f.
 of iniquity (will be of no service) to you. - - O
ne servir de rien
 (lazy people), go to the ant, consider what she
 paresseux, fourmi, f.
 does, and learn from her, wisdom and industry. - -
 Bless me! I am undone! - - Hush there! silence!
perdu, p.p.
 - - Oh! the dismal effects which laziness pro-
funeste, adj.
 duces! - - How¹ tremendous² an³ office³ is⁷ that
terrible, adj. le
 of⁴ a⁵ judge⁶! What wisdom, what integrity, what
 knowledge, what sagacity of mind, what experience,
science, f.
 (are required!)
ne faut-il pas avoir, v.

REMARKS AND EXERCISES ON THE WORDS

de, à, and pour.

Having, in this manner, gone through the respective parts of speech, there will be no occasion for a syntax. It will, however, be necessary to give some rules for ascertaining the proper use of the particle *de* or *à*, and the preposition *pour*, before a verb in the infinitive mood, and then to point out, by way of exercise, some idiomatical expressions that most frequently occur in the French tongue*.

When two verbs come together in a sentence, the latter, having no subject expressed nor understood, must be put in the infinitive mood, whether the English sign *to*, be prefixed or not.

In the following cases, the infinitive mood must never be preceded by a particle.

First, when the verb in the infinitive stands nominative to another verb : ex.

Aimer est un verbe, To love is a verb.

Secondly, after the following verbs, *aller, croire, devoir, faire, il faut, savoir, valoir mieux, venir, pouvoir, oser, vouloir, and penser*, when rendered by *to be like or near*.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

To know how to give seasonably is a talent every body has not. - - To be able to live with one's self, and to know how to live with others, are the two great sciences of life. - - I had rather . . . *de. it aimer mieux, v.*

* The great number of idiomatical expressions in the French language has long been considered as an almost insuperable difficulty in the way of its easy acquirement; however, this difficulty is daily decreasing; these peculiar expressions are now giving way to a regular construction, and are very little used by the best writers.

now than later. - - Why dare you not undertake it

I think you might succeed. - - He says he will lend

pouvoir, v. réussir, v.

you his gun with all his heart, because you know

fusil, m.

how to make use of it. - - Aristotle, though so

se servir, v.

great a philosopher, was never able to penetrate the

cause of that prodigy. - - Tell him, that he may set

out when (he pleases). - - You never could

il lui plaira, v.

pouvoir, v.

come more seasonably. - - We are to go to Vauxhall

to-morrow. - - I am going to see your brother. - -

(Is it not better) to set out now, than wait

Valoir mieux, v.

de attendre, v.

any longer? - - If you think to oblige her,

plus

croire, v.

you mistake. - - We were to have had a ball yester-

se tromper, v.

day, but my sister was not well. - - You did very

right, for you ought not to speak to him. - - I

bien, adv. car, c. devoir, v.

had like to have fallen twenty times coming

penser, v.

hither. - - To instruct, please, and move the passions,

are the three principal qualifications requisite in an

qualité,

orator. - - If you would read this book, I could

vouloir, v.

pouvoir, v.

lend it to you for four or five days. - - He wishes to

vouloir,

learn without taking pains.

peine, sing.

The particle *de* is put before a verb in the infinitive mood: First, when any of the following words, *of, from* or *with*, are used before the participle active of any verb. (See the *N. B.* upon the participle active, page 343.)

Secondly, after a noun substantive joined immediately to a verb, either without any article at all, or with the following articles, *le, la, or les*.

Thirdly, after the following adjectives, *decent, glad, impossible, necessary, sorry, worthy, vexed*, and the like.

Fourthly, after the following verbs: *to advise, to apprehend, to bid, to cease, to command, to conjure, to counsel, to defend, to defer, to deserve, to desire, to endeavour, to entreat, to fear, to hasten, to long, to order, to permit, to persuade, to pray, to pretend, to promise, to propose, to refuse, to remember, to threaten, to tell, to warn, to undertake, &c.* and the greater part of the reflected verbs.

And lastly, after the conjunction *que*, preceded by the comparative degree.

EXERCISE ON THIS RULE.

I have desired your brother, to lend me some
prier, v.

money. - - My mother ordered me to tell you, to
ordonner, v.

go and speak to her directly. - - Did you not permit

him to go out this morning? - - I am surprised to
sortir, v.

find you so ill. - - I have not desired you to play. - - -

Bid your sister to send me my book. - - We
Dire, v. à

were afraid of displeasing you. - - What do you

advise me to do in such a case? - - My sister
conseiller, v.

and I intend to (call upon) you on Friday next.
passer, v. chez, v.

I am very glad to hear *vous* you are better. *apprendre, v.*

She does not pretend to speak French as well as *se piquer, v.*

you. - - We are tired of repeating to you the same things so often. - - If you finish your exercise soon

you will have the pleasure of walking, while the others will have the trouble of working. - - It is neces-

sary to tell her not to go thither (any more); for, *plus, adv.*

she would be in danger of losing her life. - - En-

deavour to please your masters by your application to *à*

study. - - Do not you remember having said you

would carry me to the camp? - - Do not they *mener, v.*

deserve to be encouraged, who undertake to serve *mériter, v.*

the public? - - We are all glad to hear you have

overcome your enemies; we should have been sorry

to have heard the contrary. - - What a fool you are

to grieve *so* so, when you have so much reason to *s'affliger, v.*

rejoice! - - Never expect to speak French well, un- *s'attendre,*

less you practice it (very much.) - - I shall never refuse *beaucoup.*

to do you a service, as long as it is in my power. *rendre, v.*

- - Have you a mind to do what you have pro- *envie, f.*

nised me? - - I cannot give you the book you asked

me for, my brother has not (thought fit) to send
juger à propos, v.
 it me back again. - I desired you to bring your
 sister with you; why did you not?* - I forbid
défendre, v.
 you to speak or write to him (any more). - Would
davantage, adv.
 you not be very glad to read and speak Italian? -
 - Condemn the opinion of no one hastily, but
 endeavour to regulate your own by the line of
s'efforcer, v.
 truth. - Who can hinder me from speaking or
vérité, f. empêcher, v.
 writing to her? - (Give me leave) to tell you, that
Permettre, v.
 you do very wrong to disoblige your aunt. - He
mal, adv.
 (was not contented) to demolish the temple and pull
se contenter, v.
 down the statues, but, &c. - Is there any thing
battre, v.
 more glorious, than to change anger into friendship?
 - - (I long) to see your mother, and tell her all
Il me tarde, v.
 that I think (about it.)
en, pro.

The particle *à* is to be placed before a verb in the infinitive mood: First, after the auxiliary verb, *avoir*, to have, immediately followed by a substantive or an adverb, expressing a futurity in the action: ex.

J'ai plusieurs lettres à écrire, I have many letters to write.

Secondly, after nouns substantive joined to the verb *avoir*, or nouns adjective joined to the verb *être*, signifying to be *addicted, apt, bent, diligent, disposed*,

* *Do it*, is understood, and must be expressed in French.

dreadful, easy, fit, hard, inclined, quick, ready, subject, used, &c.

Thirdly, after the following adjectives, *admirable, good, dexterous, handsome, scarce, the last, the first, the second, &c.*

And, lastly, after the following verbs, *to amuse, to aspire or aim at, to begin, to condemn, to continue or go on, to compel or force, to design, or destine, to dispose, to employ or spend, to encourage, to engage, to excite, to exhort, to help, to induce, to invite, to learn, to please, to serve, to take a pleasure or delight in or to, to teach, to think, &c.*

EXERCISE ON THE PRECEDING VERBS.

Come hither, Paul, I have something to communicate to you. - - We have much to fear in our present situation, and a great many hazards to run. - - I cannot go to the play to-night; for, I have five or six visits to pay. - - Is there any thing pleasanter
rendre, v.
to behold than the flux and reflux of the sea? - - We
voir,
ought to learn how to subdue our passions,
ou subjuguier, v.
conquer our desires, and suffer patiently the most cruel misfortunes. - - She is always the first to
disgrâce, f.
(find fault) with what I do. - - Do not gather
trouver à redire, à
that apple, it is not yet good to eat. - - Mr. N. told me you had a country-house to let. - - Mr. F. is a
louer, v.
very agreeable man, always ready to serve his friends, but he has the misfortune to be inclined to gaming.

- - - Your master does not love you, because you are not diligent in learning your lesson. - - - We had for a long time nothing to eat but the fruits which we had gathered. - - - The greatest part of men spend their time either in doing nothing, or doing what they ought not to do. - - What you say of her is very hard *difficile*, adj. to believe. - - Tell him, I have no complaint to make about his conduct. - - - Why do you oblige her *de* to ask my pardon, since she is not inclined to do it herself? - - - I believe she takes a delight in tormenting me. - - - Life is so short, that we should employ all our days in preparing ourselves for the other world. - - There is no more danger to fear. - - - Use yourself, *S'accoutumer*, v. said a father to his son, to practice virtue: that alone will help you to bear with patience all the vicissitudes of fortune. *supporter*, v. - - - Never amuse yourself in reading bad books. - - - You can never spend your time *passer*, v. better than in reading and studying the history of your own country. - - - Learn to speak well; but, above all, to speak truth. - - That science, which teaches us to *dire*, v. see things as they are, is highly worthy of cultivation. - - - An honest man always takes pleasure in obliging his friends. - - - Does your master teach you how to translate English into French? - - - Do you begin to translate French well? - - - Why did you not oblige him to pay you what he owes you? - - - Why do you

not (get ready) to set out with us? - - - I love to
s'apprêter, v.

discourse with polite and sensible people.
s'entretenir, v. *sensé,*

N. B. For the sake of euphony, the following verbs, *to begin, to continue, to constrain, to engage, to exhort, to compel, or force, to endeavour, to oblige*, may be succeeded by *de*, or *à*, as most convenient.

The preposition *pour* is to be used before a verb in the infinitive mood, when it expresses the *cause*, the *design*, or the *end*, and then the English particle *to* may be expressed by *in order to*, *to the end*, or *for to*. This preposition is also used after the adverbs, *enough, on purpose, too, too much, or less*; and before an infinitive in the beginning of a period.

EXERCISE ON THESE RULES.

I will do every thing in my power to please him. - -

Good rules are useless, if the attention, industry, and
assiduité, f.

patience of the scholar be not put into practice to learn

them. - - Mrs. B. has too much pride to confess she

(is in the wrong.) - - To understand geography well, we
avoir tort *on*

must, &c. - - I assure you that I came on purpose to

see you, - - She will do all that is in her power to

oblige you, and prove to you that she is truly your

friend. - - The wicked live to die, but the righteous

die to live. - - She has vanity enough to believe all

you tell her. - - What makes the misfortunes of kings;

is not to have friends bold enough to tell them the

truth. - - I wrote to you some time ago, to let

you know, that your brothers were arrived. - - He
faire, v.

promised me, that he would do every thing to deserve the honour of your protection. - - - I sent yesterday my servant to your aunt's to desire her to send me back again the book I lent her a month ago, but she was not at home. - - We did *faire, v.* all that we could to pass the river, but could not (accomplish it). *venir à* - - To convince you that I am ready to do *bout de, v.* you any service, (be so kind as) to command me. *avoir la bonté, v.* - - Why did you not punish her for having done what you forbade her to do? - - A man should live *devoir,* a century at least to know the world, and many other *connoître,* centuries to (know how to) make a proper use of that *savoir,* knowledge.

SECT. X.

OF IDIOMATICAL EXPRESSIONS.

ON THE VERB *AVOIR*, TO HAVE, &c.

<i>Avoir mal à la tête,</i>	{ to have the head-ache, or a pain in the head.
<i>Avoir mal aux oreilles,</i>	{ to have sore ears, or a pain in the ears.
<i>Avoir mal aux yeux,</i>	{ to have sore eyes, or a pain in the eyes.
<i>Avoir mal au nez,</i>	{ to have a sore nose, or a pain in the nose.
<i>Avoir mal à la bouche,</i>	{ to have a sore mouth, or a pain in the mouth.
<i>Avoir mal aux dents, &c.</i>	{ to have the tooth-ache.

We say, after the same manner,

Avoir froid aux mains, aux pieds, &c. ex.

J'ai froid à la tête, aux mains, et aux pieds, My head, my hands, and my feet, are cold.

Avoir beau, to be in vain : ex.

Vous avez beau parler, It is in vain for you to talk.

Avoir beaucoup de peine, to have much ado.

Avoir de la peine à : ex.

J'ai de la peine à vous croire, I can hardly believe you.

Avoir besoin de, to want, to have occasion for.

Avoir la bonté de, (daigner), to be so kind as.

Avoir connoissance, avis de, to have notice of.

Avoir cours, to take, to be in vogue.

Avoir honte, to be ashamed.

Avoir la mine de, to be like, to look like : ex.

Vous avez la mine d'être intelligent, You look like a man of understanding.

Avoir pitié de, to pity.

Avoir part au gâteau, to share in the booty.

Avoir bonne mine : ex.

Vous avez très-bonne mine aujourd'hui, } You look very well to-day.

Avoir plus de peur que de mal, to be more afraid than hurt.

Avoir raison, to be in the right.

Avoir soin, to take care.

Avoir tort, to be in the wrong.

N'avoir que faire de, { to have no occasion or business of or for.

N'avoir garde de, or } are ex-pressed by { to be sure not, or by no means.

Se garder bien de, }

Aller son train, to go our own way.

Aller trouver quelqu'un, to go to somebody.

Venir trouver, to come to.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING RULES.

I could not call upon him this morning, because I had a pain in my head. . - - My brother would have come with me, but he has a sore leg, and is obliged to

keep his bed. - - - I heard your mother had the tooth-ache : Is it true ? No, madam, but she has a pain in her side which prevents her from going out. - - - I have not yet finished my exercise ; for my hands were so cold, that I could not write another word ; besides, I had much ado to find my books, I did not know where to look for them. - - - It will be in vain for you to write to me, I never will answer you. - - - I can hardly believe what you tell me. - - - It is in vain for me to speak to her, she still goes her own way. - - - Miss N. cried very much yesterday, but I think she was more afraid than hurt. - - - It has been in vain for him to torment your sister, she never would tell him what happened to her when she was at Mr. P's. - - - Go to him, and tell him that, unless he returns me my books in a very short time, I will desire his father to send them to me : when you have told him that, do not wait for his answer ; come to me immediately, I shall be at your mother's, where I am to dine, and thence go to the play with the whole family. - - - In vain I give myself trouble, I am not the richer for it. - - - Your sister does not look so well to-day as she did yesterday. - - - Am I not in the right to go there no more ? - - - I will take care to prevent them from coming hither. - - - Believe me, I have long suspected them, and now I am very certain that both your cousins and they have had a share in the booty. - - - We should often be ashamed of our finest actions, if the

world knew all the motives which produce them. . . .
You are in the wrong not to ask for his horse, he would
 lend it to you. . . . Why should I borrow his horse,
 when I have one (of my own ?) - - I have no occasion for
 his. - - - *Be so kind as to carry that letter to Mr. H's.*
but be sure not to tell him who sent you. - - - I hope
 you will *by no means* go there again, after what has hap-
 pened to you. - - - He was so altered, that she *had*
much ado to recollect him, but he now begins *to look*
very well. - - - Somebody having advised Philip, Alex-
 ander's father, to banish from his states a man who had
 spoken ill of him, I *shall by no means do it*, answered
 he, he would go every where and speak ill of me.

ON ETRE, TO BE.

Etire {	à son aise, en bonne passe, bien dans ses affaires,	{	to be in good circum- stances.
Etire bien auprès de quelqu'un,		{	to be in great favour with some one.
Etire mal avec quelqu'un,		{	to be out of favour with some one.
Etire à charge à quelqu'un,		{	to be chargeable, trou- blesome, or a burden to some one.
Etire but à but,			to be equal.
Etire de moitié,			to go halves.
Etire à la portée du fusil, du canon,		{	to be within mus- ket-shot, gun-shot.
Etire à la portée de la voix,			to be within call.
Etire {	à la veille de, sur le point de,	{	to be upon the brink, or very near to.
Etire en état de, voir le moyen de,		{	to afford.

EXERCISE ON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

Your brother is in good circumstances now. - - -
 Somebody told me he was in great favour with the
 king. - - - Yes, it is true, but he is out of favour
 with my father, because he is troublesome to the family.
 - - - Well, Mr. R. and he are equals. - - - I thought
 Mr. A. and Mrs. D. went halves in that affair, but I
 heard the contrary. - - - Suffer me to tell you, you do
 very wrong to treat her as you do, you undoubtedly
 must have forgotten she is in the queen's favour. - - -
 Well, if she be in the queen's favour, do you imagine I
 am not to tell her what I think of her conduct? - - -
 The two fleets were within gun-shot, and very near be-
 ginning the engagement, when we left them. - - - We
 will be within call. - - - Why do you not take a coach
 now and then? said she to me. I would willingly take
 one sometimes, replied I to her, but I cannot afford it.

ON FAIRE, TO MAKE, OR DO.

Faire cas de, to value, to esteem.

Faire un tour de promenade, to take a walk.

Faire le malade, to sham sickness.

Faire l'école buissonnière, to play truant.

Faire beaucoup de chemin, to go a great way.

Faire le bel esprit, to set up for a wit.

Faire fond sur quelqu'un, to rely upon one.

Faire savoir, (*envoyer dire*,) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to let one know, to inform,} \\ \text{to send word.} \end{array} \right.$

Faire voile, or $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to set sail.} \end{array} \right.$
Mettre à la voile,

Faire faire, to bespeak, to get made, to oblige one to do.

Faire de son mieux, to do our best.

Faire semblant, to pretend.

Faire de son pis, to do our worst.

Ne faire que de, to be just, or

Venir de, to have but just : ex.

Il ne fait que d'arriver, He is but just arrived.

Ne faire que, to do nothing but.

Se faire des amis, des ennemis, to get friends, enemies.

Se faire des affaires, to bring one's self into trouble.

S'en faire accroire, { to be conceited, to have a good
opinion of one's self.

C'en est fait de moi, I am undone, it is over with me.

C'en étoit fait de lui, he was undone, it was over with him.

C'en sera fait d'elle, { she will be undone, it will be over
with her.

C'en seroit fait de nous, { we should be undone, it would
be over with us.

The English verb, *to cause*, preceding the verb *to be*, immediately followed by a participle passive, is rendered in French, by the verb *faire*, and then the verb *to be* is not expressed, but the participle passive is turned into the infinitive mood : ex.

Il lui fit couper la tête, He caused his head to be cut off.

EXERCISE ON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

Do not lose that ring, for I value it much ; it is a particular friend of yours who gave it me. - - I would go and take a walk, if I were well. - - - Do you not sham sickness now and then ? - - - Did not your brother play truant last week ? - - - That man goes a great way for a trifle. - - Mr. P. sets up for a wit, wherever he goes. - - You may rely upon what I tell you. - - He succeeds better in being conceited, than in giving others a good opinion of himself. - - - I begin to be very much

satisfied with his brother, who now *does his best*, and will soon be able to write a French letter to his father.

- - - *Let me know* whether he will pay you or not. - -

We shall set sail about the fifteenth of the next month.

- - - Why did not you *bespeak* three or four pair of shoes more? - - - *Send word* to your brother, or *let him*

know, that there is a letter for him here. - - I will give him an exercise, and *oblige him to do it* in my pre-

sence. - - - She told me if she *were obliged to do it*, she *would do her worst*. - - - She *pretends* not to

listen, but I assure you she does not lose a word of what you say. - - - We *were but just* come in when it began

to rain. - - - It *would have been over with us*, could the enemy have known what passed in our camp. - - You

do nothing but play from morning till night. - - -

That young lady *will get* friends every where. - - -

If you do not take care, you *will bring yourself* into trouble. - - - Permit me to tell you, that they

are too much conceited. - - - Your brother is *un-*

done, if his master come to know of it. - - - In 1606;

King James caused the oath of allegiance to be drawn up; and, in 1621, summoned a parliament, in which

were formed the two parties, called Whigs and Tories.

ON DIFFERENT VERBS.

Aimer mieux, to have rather, to choose rather.

Se donner bien des airs, { to take a great deal upon
one's self.

Il ne faut pas s'étonner, it is no wonder.

Il me tarde de, I long to.

Penser, to be like. (Followed by a verb in the infinitive mood.)

S'en prendre à, { to lay the fault or blame upon one,
to look to one for.

S'y bien prendre, or { to go the right way to
S'y prendre de la bonne façon, { work.

S'y prendre mal, to go the wrong way to work.

S'y prendre tout autrement, { to go quite a different, or
another, way to work.

Prendre en mauvaise part, to take amiss.

Venir à bout de, to bring about, to accomplish.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

I choose rather to set out now than later. - - - She told me she *had rather* do any thing than speak to Mr. L. - - - They *had rather* have had you stay in Italy two or three years longer. - - - Do not you think Mrs. H. *takes a great deal upon herself*? - - - *It is no wonder* that I do not speak French so well as you; you have been several years in France, and I never was there. - - - I hope your brother will succeed in his undertaking; for, he *goes the right way to work*, and I am certain that he *will bring it about*. - - - Your cousin, on the contrary, will always be poor; for, he *goes the wrong way to work* in every thing he undertakes. - - - She *longs to see* your father, and tell him how well you have behaved all the time of his absence. - - - I *had like* to have been killed in coming here. - - - If he lose, he *will lay the blame upon you*. - - - Why do you *lay the blame upon* her? she was not even in the room when that happened. - - - Should not your sister succeed, whom *would she lay the fault upon*? - - - You

say you *long* to speak French ; and I too, I assure you.
 - - - I *long* to tell you something, nevertheless I do
 not know how to communicate it to you for fear of
 disobliging you. - - When you have a mind to tell me
 something disagreeable, you should *go quite a different*
way to work. - - - I beg of you *not to take amiss* what I
 tell you. - - Do not begin a thing, unless you are sure
to bring it about.

ON DIFFERENT VERBS.

Se passer de, to do without, or to be easy without.
Savoir bon gré, to take kindly of.
Trouver mauvais que, to take ill if.*
Trouver à redire à, to find fault with.
Tenir maison, to be a house-keeper.
Tenir boutique, to be a shop-keeper.
Tenir parole, to keep our word.
Ne tenir qu'à, { to be in a person's power.
 { to lie in a person's power: ex.
Il ne tient qu'à moi, à vous, It is in my, your, his, her,
 à lui, à elle, &c. power, &c.
Il ne tient pas à moi, à vous, It is not my, your, fault,
 &c. que, &c. if.†
S'en tenir à, to stand to.
Vouloir du bien à, to wish one well.
En vouloir à, to have a spite against.
Je souhaiterois pouvoir, I wish I could.
Il y va, il y alloit, de votre vie, your life is, was, at stake.
Il y va, il y alloit, de mon honneur, { my honour is, was,
 { concerned in it.
Je ne laisse pas de, I nevertheless, or for all that.

* With the following verb in the subjunctive.

† With the following verb in the subjunctive, and *ne* before it.

EXERCISE ON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

When I have wine, I drink some ; but when I have none, I am *easy without it*. - - If you will be so kind as to write to my father, to let him know my situation, I shall take it kindly of you, and promise you never to find fault with what you may recommend to me. - - I wish I could do you that service, I would do it with all my heart. - - I hope you will not take it ill, if I write to your uncle at the same time. - - I shall stand to what you say. - - He has been a house-keeper these five and twenty years. - - He might have succeeded much better than he has done, had he followed his uncle's advice and mine ; but he never was satisfied, and was continually finding fault with what we were telling him. - - However little you send him at present, he will take it kindly of you. - - It is in her power to live in the country, and be very happy there. - - It will soon lie in your power to make us happy. - - I assure you it shall not be my fault, if you do not succeed ; for I wish you well. - - Since it lies in your power to recommend Mr. P. to your friend, why do you not do it ? - - When you see him, you may assure him, that, since it is in my power to do it, I will not forget him. - - You have a spite against my brother ; because it was in his power two or three times to oblige you, and he never would. - - I wish I could persuade you how sorry he was for it ; but his honour was concerned in not doing it : and, though you be very angry with him, he would, nevertheless, (or, for all that,) do you service if it were in his power. - - Had I

thought he would have refused me that favour, I never would have asked it of him; I might very well *have done without it*. - - You ought to have thanked him for that attention, instead of being angry with him; but when your sisters heard that you could not obtain his leave, *they took it amiss*, and have ever since *had a spite against him*. - - When they told me of it, I would most willingly have represented to them how much they *were in the wrong*: but I would *by no means* do it; for I know it is in *their power* to do me a great deal of harm, and I do not wish to *get enemies*. - - Every body admires her humanity; for, though he has behaved in so ungrateful a manner towards her, she would, *nevertheless*, have done him service, if he had lived.



GENERAL AND PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

OF THE UNDERSTANDING OF LANGUAGES.

The understanding of languages serves (for an) in-
intelligence, f. *de*
 troduction to all the sciences. By it we come
parvenir, v.
 with very little trouble at the knowledge of a great
 many fine things, which have cost those who in-
 vented them a great deal of pains. By it all
 times and countries lie open to us. By it
siècle, m. *être, v.*
 we become, in some measure, contemporary to all

ages, and inhabitants of all kingdoms. It (enables)
mettre en état,
us to converse with the most learned men of all
antiquity, who seem to have lived and laboured for
us. We find in them many masters, whom (we are
il nous
allowed) to consult at leisure; many friends who
est permis
are always at hand, and whose useful and agreeable
conversation improves the mind. It informs us of
enrichir, v.
a thousand curious subjects, and teaches us equally
(how to make an advantage) of the virtues and vices
à profiter, v.
of mankind. Without the assistance of languages,
all these oracles are dumb to us, and all these
pour, p.
treasures (locked up;) and, for want of having the
fermer, v.
key, which alone can open us the door (to them,) we
en, v.
remain poor in the midst of so many riches, and
ignorant in the midst of all the sciences.

OF STUDY.

We (come into the world) surrounded with a cloud
naître, v. *
of ignorance, which is increased by the false pre-
judices of a bad education. By study, the former
is dispersed, and the latter corrected. It gives

* See the observation on the preposition *with*, page 405.

proportion and exactness to our thoughts and reasonings; instructs how to range in due order whatever we have to speak or write; and presents us with

dire, v.

the brightest sages of antiquity as patterns for our conduct, whom, in this sense, we may call, with

modèle, m.

Seneca, the masters, and teachers of mankind. But the usefulness of study is not confined to what we

Sénèque, précepteur, m.

call science; it renders us also more fit for business and employment; besides, though this study

de plus, adv. quand, c.

were of no other use but (the acquiring) a habit of

labour, (the softening) the pains of it, (the pro-

curing a steadiness of mind and (conquering)

fermé, f.

our aversion to application or a sedentary life, or

whatever else seems (to lay a restraint upon) us, it

assujettir, v.

would still be of very great advantage. In reality,

it draws us off from idleness, play, and debauchery.

retirer, v.

It usefully fills up the vacant hours of the day, and renders very agreeable that leisure, which, without the

assistance of literature, is a kind of death, and, in a

manner, the grave of a man while he is alive. It ena-

† These participles active are to be rendered in French by the infinitive.

bles us to pass a right judgment upon other men's labours, to enter into society with men of understanding, to keep the best company, (to have a share in) *fréquenter, v.* *prendre part à* the discourses of the most learned, to furnish out matter for conversation, without which we must be silent, to *quoi,* render it more agreeable and more useful, by intermixing facts with reflections, and setting the one by the *relever, v.* other.

SECT. XI.

SCHEME FOR PARSING A SENTENCE.

As it is very essential to the thorough learning of a language, not to mistake one part of speech for another, we finish this grammar by giving a classical and methodical scheme for parsing a sentence. The examples, with very little change, may suit any language.

Article. *Questions* : Is it definite, partitive or indefinite? What gender? What number?

Examples. *Le pouvoir du roi, the power of the king; la liberté des hommes, the liberty of men; J'ai du pain, de la viande, des pommes; I have bread, meat, apples; La sœur de Pierre, Peter's sister.*

Application. *Le*, definite art. m.—*du*, contraction of *de le*, genitive defi. art. m.—*La* definite art. f.—*des*, contraction of *de les*, genitive defi. art. both genders, pl.—*du*, in the sense of *some*, part. art. m.—*de la*, in the sense of *some*, part. art. f.—*des*, in the sense of *some*, part. art. both genders, pl.—*de* indefinite art. both genders and numbers, geni. and abl.

Substantive. *Questions* : What gender? What number? If the noun is singular, name its plural; if plural, name its singular.

Examples. *Le pouvoir du roi ; la liberté des hommes ; le prix des denrées, the price of provisions.*

Application. *Pouvoir*, substantive, m. *pouvoirs* for its pl.—*Liberté*, subst. f. *libertés*, for its pl.—*Prix*, subst. m. *prix* for its pl.—*Denrées*, subst. f. pl. *denrée* for its singular.

Adjective. **Questions :** What gender? What number? What does it agree with in the sentence? If it be masculine, name its fem. If it be feminine, name its masc.

Examples. *Un beau chapeau, a fine hat ; ces femmes sont jolies, those ladies are pretty ; cette fille est orgueilleuse, that girl is proud.*

Application. *Beau*, noun adj. m. agrees with *chapeau* ; it has *belle* for its feminine.—*Jolies*, noun adj. f. pl. agrees with *femmes* ; it has *joli* for its masculine.—*Orgueilleuse*, noun adj. f. agrees with *fille* ; it has *orgueilleux* for its masculine.

Pronoun. **Questions :** Is it personal, conjunctive, possessive, relative, demonstrative, interrogative or indefinite? What gender? What number? With what does it agree in the sentence?

Examples. *Elle a mon livre, she has my book. Cette plume ne vaut rien, this pen is good for nothing. L'homme qui vous parloit, the man who was speaking to you. Il y a plusieurs années, some years ago. Quel homme? What man?*

Application. *Elle*, pronoun pers. f. agrees with *a*. *Mon*, pronoun poss. m. agrees with *livre*. *Cette*, pronoun demonstr. f. agrees with *plume*. *Qui*, pronoun rel. both genders and numbers, agrees with *homme*. *Plusieurs*, pronoun indef. pl. both genders, agrees with *années*. *Quel?* pron. int. m. agrees with *homme*.

Verb. **Questions :** Name its infinitive—its person—its number—its tense—its mode.

Examples. *Pendant qu'ils étoient ensemble, j'entendis sonner midi ; while they were together, I heard twelve o'clock strike. Quoiqu'il paroisse heureux, n'enviez pas son sort ; though he may appear happy, do not envy his situation.*

Application. *Etoient*, from *être* ; 3d pers. pl. imperf. tense, indic. mood. *Entendis*, from *entendre* ; 1st pers. sing. preterite, indicative mood. *Paroisse*, from *paroltre*, 3d pers. sing. pres. tense, subjunc. mood. *Enviez*, from *envier* ; 2d pers. pl. imperat. mood.

Preposition. What does it govern in the sentence ?

Examples. *Avant midi* ; *sans argent* ; *before noon* ; *without money*.

Application. *Avant*, a preposition, governs *midi*. *Sans*, a preposition, governs *argent*.

Conjunction. What mood does it require ? Name the verb it acts upon in the sentence.

Examples. *Lorsque le roi entra*, *when the king came in*. *Quoique vous soyez riche*, *though you be rich*. *Je lis pour m'amuser*, *I read to amuse myself*.

Application. *Lorsque*, a conjunction, requires the indic. Here it governs *entra*. *Quoique*, a conjunction, requires the subjunc. Here it governs *soyez*. *Pour*, a conjunction, requires the infinitive. Here it governs *amuser*.

Adverbs and interjections. Only name them.

Examples. *Ah ! mon ami*, *agissez prudemment* ; *ah*, *my friend*, *act prudently*.

Application. *Ah* is an interjection—*Prudemment* is an adverb.

A B R É G É

DE LA VERSIFICATION FRANCOISE.

LES vers, à ne les considérer que sous le rapport de leur mécanisme, sont des paroles arrangées selon certaines règles fixes et déterminées.

Ces règles regardent sur-tout le nombre des syllabes, la césure, la rime, les mots que le vers exclut, les licences qu'il permet, et enfin les différentes manières dont il doit être arrangé dans chaque sorte de Poème.

Des différentes espèces de Vers françois.

On compte ordinairement cinq sortes de vers françois. C'est par le nombre des syllabes qu'on les distingue.

1°. Ceux de douze syllabes, comme :

Dans le ré-duit ob-scur d'u-ne al-co-ve en-fon-cée
S'é-lè-ve un lit de plu-me à grands frais a-mas-sée :
Qua-tre ri-deaux pom-peux, par un dou-ble con-tour,
En dé-fen-dent l'en-trée à la clar-té du jour.

Ces vers s'appellent *alexandrins, héroïques* ou *grands vers*.

2°. Ceux de dix syllabes, comme :

Du peu qu'il a le sage est sa-tis-fait.

3°. Ceux de huit syllabes, comme :

L'hi-po-cri-te en frau-des fer-ti-le,
Dès l'en-fan-ce est pé-tri de fard ;
Il sait co-lo-rer a-vec art
Le fiel que sa bou-che dis-tille.

4°. Ceux de sept syllabes, comme :

Grand Dieu ! vo-tre main ré-clame
Les dons que j'en ai re-çus.
El-le vient cou-per la trame
Des jours qu'el-le m'a tis-sus.
Mon der-nièr so-leil se lève,
Et vo-tre souf-fle m'en-lève
De la ter-re des vi-vans ;
Com-me la feuil-le sé-chée
Qui, de sa ti-ge ar-ra-chée,
De-vient le jou-et des vents.

5°. Ceux de six syllabes, comme :

A soi-même o-di-eux
Le sot de tout s'ir-ri-te :
En tous lieux il s'é-vite,
Et se trouve en tous lieux.

Les vers qui ont moins de six syllabes ne sont guère d'usage que pour la poésie lyrique, et quelques petites pièces badines.

DE LA CÉSURE.

La Césure est un repos qui coupe le vers en deux parties ou hémistiches.

Ce repos doit être à la sixième syllabe dans les grands vers, et à la quatrième dans ceux de dix syllabes. L'esprit et l'usage de la césure sont très bien exprimés dans ces vers de Boileau.

Que toujours en vos vers, - le sens coupant les mots,
Suspende l'hémistiche, - en marque le repos.

Sur les ailes du temps - la tristesse s'envole.

Que le mensonge - un instant vous outrage,
Tout est en feu - soudain pour l'appuyer ;
La vérité - perce enfin le nuage,
Tout est de glace - à vous justifier.

Il n'y a que les vers de douze et de dix syllabes qui aient une césure.

Pour que la césure soit bonne, il faut que le sens autorise le repos ; ainsi dans les vers suivans, la césure est défectueuse.

N'oublions pas les grands - bienfaits de la patrie.
Faites voir un regret - sincère de vos fautes.
Mon père, quoiqu'il eût - la tête des meilleures,
Ne m'a jamais rien fait - apprendre que mes heures.

La césure ne vaut rien dans ces exemples, parce que le sens exige que le mot où est la césure, et celui qui le suit, soient prononcés tout de suite et sans pause.

Mais la césure est bonne dans les vers suivans :

Ses chanoines vermeils - et brillans de santé
S'engraissoient d'une longue - et sainte oisiveté.

Ici la césure est bonne, parce qu'on peut faire une petite pause après un substantif suivi de plusieurs adjectifs, ou entre plusieurs adjectifs qui suivent ou qui précèdent un substantif.

I. REMARQUE. Le dernier mot du premier hémistiche, peut se terminer par l'e muet, pourvu que le mot suivant commence par une voyelle.

Ami lui dit le chantre encor pâle d'horreur,
N'insulte pas de grâce à ma juste terreur.
Il trépigne de joie, il pleure de tendresse.

II. REM. Les pronoms *cela, celui, celui-là, etc.* et *de qui*, mis pour *dont*, peuvent aussi terminer le premier hémistiché, ou recevoir la césure ; on souffre cette négligence, mais il faut se la permettre rarement ; elle donne toujours aux vers un air prosaïque.

Il n'est fort entre ceux que tu prends par centaines,
Qui ne puisse arrêter un rimeur six semaines :
Bénéissons Dieu de qui la puissance est sans bornes.

Les vers de dix et de douze syllabes sont, comme tous les autres, assujétis aux règles dont il nous reste à parler.

DE LA RIME.

La Rime est la convenance de deux sons qui terminent deux vers. Quelquefois on exige aussi qu'il y ait convenance d'orthographe, que deux sons semblables soient représentés par les mêmes lettres.

Où me cacher ? fuyons dans la nuit infernale.
Mais que dis-je ? mon père y tient l'urne fatale.
Le sort, dit-on, l'a mise en ses sévères mains.
Minos juge aux enfers tous les pâles humains.

On distingue deux sortes de rimes, la féminine et la masculine. La première est celle des vers qui se terminent par un *e* muet, soit seul, soit suivi d'une *s* ou d'*nt*.

Travaillez à loisir, quelque ordre qui vous presse,
Et ne vous piquez point d'une folle vitesse.
Il veut les rappeler, et sa voix les effraie ;
Ils courent ; tout son corps n'est bientôt qu'une plaie.
Dans quels ravissements, à votre sort liée,
Du reste des mortels je vivrois oubliée.
Un jeune homme, toujours bouillant dans ses caprices,
Est prêt à recevoir l'impression des vices.
C'est peu qu'en un ouvrage où les fautes fourmillent,
Des traits d'esprit semés de temps en temps pétillent.

Ces vers féminins ont une syllabe de plus que les masculins : mais comme l'*e* muet sonne foiblement dans la syllabe qui termine le vers, cette syllabe est comptée pour rien.

La rime masculine est celle qui finit par une autre lettre que l'*e* muet, ou seul, ou suivi d'une *s*, ou enfin d'*nt*.

Chaque vertu devient une divinité ;
Minerve est la prudence, et Vénus la beauté.
Le travail est souvent le père du plaisir ;
Je plains l'homme accablé du poids de son loisir.

REMARQUE. La syllabe *oient* ou *aient*, qui se trouve dans les imparfaits et les conditionnels des verbes, forme

une rime masculine, parce que cette syllabe a le son de l'e ouvert. Ainsi les vers suivans sont masculins.

Aux accords d'Amphion les pierres se mouvoient,
Et sur les murs Thébains en ordre s'élevoient.

RIMES RICHES ET SUFFISANTES.

Les rimes masculines et féminines se divisent en *riches* et en *suffisantes*.

I. La rime riche est formée de deux sons parfaitement semblables, et souvent représentés par les mêmes lettres.

Indomptable Taureau, Dragon impétueux,
Sa croupe se recourbe en replis tortueux.
De rage et de douleur le monstre bondissant
Vient aux pieds des chevaux tomber en mugissant.
Au moment que je parle, ah, mortelle pensée !
Ils bravent la fureur d'une amante insensée.

II. La rime suffisante est celle qui n'a pas une convenance aussi exacte de sons et d'orthographe.

Hélas ! Dieux tout-puissans, que nos pleurs vous apaisent.
Que ces vains ornemens, que ces voiles me pèsent !
Quelle importune main, en formant tous ces nœuds,
A pris soin sur mon front d'assembler mes cheveux ?

III. Dans la rime masculine, on n'a guère égard en général, qu'au dernier son des mots : ainsi *maison* rime avec *poison* ; *piété* avec *pureté* ; *procès* avec *succès*.

IV. Mais dans la rime féminine, on fait une attention particulière au son de l'avant dernière syllabe, parce que celui de la dernière n'est ni assez plein, ni assez marqué, pour produire une conformité de son sensible et agréable à l'oreille. Ainsi *mère* et *mâre*, *audace* et *justice*, *estime* et *diadème* ne rimeroient pas ensemble, quoique ces mots se terminent par la même syllabe *re*, *ce*, *me*.

Mais *visible* et *sensible*, *monde* et *profonde*, *justice* et *précipice*, *usage* et *partage*, peuvent rimer ensemble, parce que ces mots ont une convenance de sons dans les avant-dernières syllabes.

V. Comme la convenance de sons est essentielle à la rime, on ne sauroit bien faire rimer les syllabes brèves avec les longues, les *l* mouillées avec les *l* non mouillées, etc. comme *maître* et *mètre* ; *joule* et *route* ; *jeune* (qui n'est pas vieux) et *jeûne* (abstinence) ; la *filie* et la *file* ; *péril* et *puéril*, etc. Ainsi J. B. Rousseau

a manqué à son exactitude ordinaire, quand il disoit à son ami ;

Et sur ce bord émaillé
Où Neuilli borde la Seine,
Reviens au vin d'Auvilé
Mêler les eaux d'Hypocrène.

VI. L'*e* fermé, l'*i* et l'*u*, soit seuls, soit suivis des consonnes *l*, *s*, *t* ou *z*, ne forment pas de bonnes rimes, si dans les deux syllabes rimantes ils ne sont précédés de la même consonne. Ainsi *bonté* et *donné*, *vertus* et *reçus*, *amis* et *avis*, *cultivez* et *portez*, ne rimeroient pas bien.

Choisissez des amis de qui la piété
Vous soit un sûr garant de leur fidélité.
Ami droit et sincère on doit à ses amis
Garder fidèlement ce qu'on leur a promis.

VII. L'observation précédente a lieu pour l'*a* dans les verbes : il *donna* et il *aima*, il *porta* et il *réva*, il *immola* et il *saura*, ne rimeroient pas ensemble. Et en général elle est d'usage pour tous les sons communs à un grand nombre de mots. Ainsi les sons *ant* ou *ent*, *eu* et *on* ne riment bien qu'autant qu'ils sont précédés des mêmes lettres, comme *puissant*, *chassant* ; *agrément*, *régiment* ; *passion*, *mission* ; *ambitieux*, *religieux* ; *vieux*, *mieux*.

Mais les mots suivans ne rimeroient pas bien ensemble : *puissant*, *chancelant* ; *raison*, *passion* ; *heureux*, *religieux*, etc.

VIII. Quand la rime est formée par des sons pleins, comme *ar*, *as*, *al*, *or*, *os*, *ol*, *er*, *ès*, *et*, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *au*, *eau*, *eu*, *ou* ; par *an*, *am*, *en*, *em*, *ion*, *oin* ; en un mot par des voyelles précédées d'une ou de plusieurs consonnes, alors on n'exige pas que la lettre qui précède soit la même dans les mots qu'on veut faire rimer. Par exemple, *embarras* et *combats*, *gros* et *sots*, *progrès* et *succès*, *mer* et *enfer*, *ouvert* et *souffert*, *soupir* et *désir*, *espoir* et *devoir*, *jamais* et *parfaits*, *pain* et *main*, *nuit* et *conduit*, *témoins* et *besoins*, *soutiens* et *conviens*, et autres semblables peuvent rimer ensemble.

IX. Un mot en *e*, *x*, ou *z*, ne peut rimer qu'avec un mot terminé par l'une de ces trois consonnes. Ainsi *admirable* et *tables*, *risible* et *plausibles*, *le secours* et *le jour*, *la vanité* et *vous méritez*, *la foi* et *les lois*, *le courroux* et *le genou*, etc. ne rimeront pas bien ensemble.

Mais *lois* et *Rois*, *courroux* et *tous*, *célestes* et *tu détestes*, *vanités* et *vous méditez*, *clefs* et *vous raclez*, le *discours* et le *cours*, formeront de bonnes rimes.

X. Dans les verbes *ois* et *oit*, ayant le son de l'*e* ouvert, ne riment guère qu'avec un autre verbe. Quoique *j'aimois* et *jamais*, *donnois* et *harnois*, *plaçoit* et *lacet*, *manquoit* et *banquet*, *je déplaçois* et *les succès*, se terminent par le même son, l'usage ordinaire est de ne les pas faire rimer ensemble.

XI. Les terminaisons *ent*, *oient* ou *aient*, ne doivent rimer qu'avec des verbes qui aient les mêmes terminaisons : ils *privent*, ils *écrivent* ; ils *lurent*, ils *burent* ; qu'ils *surfassent*, qu'ils *effacent* ; etc. mais ils *méprisent* ne rimeroient pas bien avec *entreprise* ; la *surface* avec *ils surpassent*.

XII. La convenance des sons et d'orthographe ne peut autoriser la rime du mot avec lui-même, d'un simple avec son composé, ni même de deux mots dérivés de la même racine, quand ils se ressemblent trop pour la signification. Ainsi la rime est défectueuse dans ces vers :

Je connois trop les Grands, dans le malheur *amis*,
Ingrats dans la fortune, et bientôt *ennemis*.

Elle est tout-à-fait vicieuse dans ceux-ci :

Les chefs et les soldats ne se connoissent *plus* ;
L'un ne peut commander, l'autre n'obéit *plus*.

XIII. Mais deux mots entièrement semblables par le son et l'orthographe riment bien ensemble, lorsqu'ils ont des significations différentes. Les dérivés sont dans le même cas, s'ils n'ont plus un rapport sensible pour le sens.

Prends-moi le bon parti, laisse-là tous les *livres* :
Cent francs au denier cinq, combien font-ils ? vingt *livres*.
Nobles, souvenez-vous qu'une naissance *illustre*
Des sentimens du cœur reçoit son plus beau *lustre*.
Dieu punit les forfaits que les rois ont *commis*,
Ceux qu'ils n'ont point vengés, et ceux qu'ils ont *permis*.

XIV. Les deux hémistiches d'un vers ne doivent pas rimer ensemble, ni même avoir une convenance de sons, comme :

Il ne tiendra qu'à *toi* de partir avec *moi*.
Aux *Saumaises* future préparer des *tortures*.

XV. Le dernier hémistiché d'un vers ne doit pas non plus rimer avec le premier du vers précédent ou du vers suivant.

Il faut, pour les avoir, employer tous vos *soins* ;
 Ils sent à moi, du *moins* tout autant qu'à mon frère.
 Un fiacre, me couvrant d'un déluge de boue
 Contre le mur *voisin* m'écrase de sa roue ;
 Et, voulant me sauver, des porteurs *inhumains*
 De leur maudit bâton me donnent dans les reins.

XVI. Il faut encore éviter la rime dans les premiers hémistiches de deux vers qui se suivent.

Sinon demain *matin*, si vous le trouvez bon,
 Je mettrai de *ma main* le feu dans la maison.

Quelquefois cependant la rime des premiers hémistiches n'a rien de choquant ; c'est lorsqu'elle se fait par la répétition d'une pensée, d'une expression qu'on reproduit à dessein, pour fixer davantage l'attention du lecteur ; comme :

Qui cherche *vraiment Dieu*, dans lui seul se repose ;
 Et qui craint *vraiment Dieu*, ne craint rien autre chose.

Des termes que le vers exclut.

I. Les bons Poètes rejettent avec soin tous les termes durs, ou difficiles à prononcer, ou bas et prosaïques. Rarement ils se servent des conjonctions que les orateurs emploient souvent pour lier et arrondir leurs périodes ; telles que *c'est pourquoi, parce que, pourvu que, puisque, de manière, de façon que, de sorte que ou en sorte que, outre, d'ailleurs, en effet, etc.*

Il est un heureux choix de mots harmonieux ;
 Fuyez des mauvais sons le concours odieux.
 Le vers le mieux rempli, la plus noble pensée,
 Ne peut plaire à l'esprit, quand l'oreille est blessée.

II. Un mot terminé par une autre voyelle que l'*e* muet, ne peut être suivi d'un mot qui commence aussi par une voyelle ou une *h* muette : ce seroit un *hiatus*.

Gardez qu'une voyelle à courir trop hâtée,
 Ne soit d'une voyelle en son chemin heurtée.

Ainsi les phrases suivantes ne formeroient pas de vers :

Que l'aimable vertu a peu d'adorateurs !
 Evitez le souci, et fuyez la colère.

III. Comme la conjonction *et* a toujours le son de l'*e* fermé, elle ne sauroit non plus dans le vers être suivie d'une voyelle. On ne pourroit pas dire en vers :

Qui sert et aime Dieu, possède toutes choses.

Mais on dira bien :

Qui connoit et sert Dieu, possède toutes choses,

IV. Les voyelles nasales qui, dans la prononciation, ne doivent pas être liées avec le mot suivant, ne peuvent avec grâce être suivies d'un mot qui commence par une voyelle. Ainsi la rencontre des voyelles nasales et des voyelles simples est désagréable dans ce vers :

Un grand *nom* est un poids difficile à porter.

Ah ! j'attendrai long-temps, la nuit est *loin* encore.

Cependant cette rencontre peut se souffrir, quand la prononciation permet de pratiquer un petit repos entre le mot qui finit par un son nasal, et le mot qui commence par une voyelle ; comme dans ce vers de l'*Athalie* de Racine :

Celui qui met un *frein* à la fureur des flots,

Sait aussi des méchants arrêter les complots.

V. L'*e* muet final et précédé d'une voyelle, comme dans *donnée, aimée, Asie, envie, la paie, la joie, la proie, la rue, entrevue*, etc. ne peut entrer dans le corps du vers qu'au moyen de l'élision ; ainsi les vers suivans sont mal construits :

Au travers du Soleil, ma *rue* s'éblouit.

Ils vous *lonent* tout haut et vous *jonent* tout bas.

Il *avoue* sa faute et demande pardon.

Mais ceux-ci sont réguliers à cause de l'élision ,

La *joie* est naturelle aux âmes innocentes.

A quels mortels regrets ma *vie* est réservée !

VI. L'*e* muet, dans le corps du mot et précédé d'une voyelle, est compté pour rien dans la prononciation ; souvent même on ne l'écrit pas. Il *agréra, criera, louera, reniement, dévouement*, etc. ne font pas plus de syllabes que *agréra, crîra, loûra, renîment, dévoûment*.

ENJAMBEMENT DES VERS.

Les vers n'ont ni grâce ni harmonie, quand on rejette au commencement du second vers des mots qui dépendent nécessairement de ce qui se trouve à la fin du premier.

Quel que soit votre ami, sachez que mutuelle
Doit être l'amitié ; même ardeur, même zèle.
Il n'est donc point d'amis, pour la dernière fois
Je le répète encor : peu connoissent les lois
D'une vraie amitié.

Dans le premier vers, *mutuelle* dépend nécessairement de ces mots *doit être l'amitié*.

Dans les deruiers, ces mots *d'une vraie amitié* sont dépendans de ceux-ci, *les lois*, et l'on ne peut les séparer dans la prononciation.

Ces enjambemens sont proscrits dans la haute poésie, mais ils se tolèrent dans les fables et dans les autres pièces de style familier.

Si néanmoins la dépendance d'un vers s'étendoit jusqu'à la fin du suivant, en sorte qu'à la fin du premier il y eût un petit repos, l'harmonie loin d'être blessée n'en seroit que plus sensible.

Là gît la sombre envie, à l'œil timide et louche,
Versant sur des lauriers les poisons de sa bouche.
Ce malheureux combat ne fit qu'approfondir
L'abîme dont Valois vouloit en vain sortir.—VOLT.

Des licences qu'on se permet dans les Vers.

Ces licences consistent dans certaines dispositions de mots, dans l'emploi de plusieurs termes dont la prose n'oseroit se servir, dans le retranchement d'une lettre.

DES TRANSPOSITIONS.

I. On place avec grâce les régimes composés avant les mots et les verbes dont ils dépendent.

A la Religion soyez toujours fidèle,
Les mœurs et la vertu ne sauvent point sans elle.
C'est Dieu qui *du néant* a tiré l'univers ;
C'est lui qui *sur la terre* a répandu les mers.
Sans Dieu rien n'eût été,
Et lui seul *des mortels* fait la félicité.
A vous former le cœur appliquez-vous sans cesse.

II. On place entre l'auxiliaire et le participe, entre le verbe et son régime, des mots qui n'y seroient pas soufferts en prose.

Un vieillard vénérable avoit, *loin de la Cour*,
Cherché la douce paix dans un obscur séjour :
Dieu fit *dans ce désert* descendre la sagesse.

Les transpositions, quand elles sont naturelles, et qu'elles n'embarrassent pas le sens de la phrase, donnent de la grâce et de la noblesse à la poésie ; mais elles ne valent rien, lorsqu'elles rendent le vers dur, ou qu'elles obscurcissent la pensée, comme dans les vers suivans :

Quoi ! voit-on revêtu de l'étole sacrée
Le prêtre de l'autel s'arrêter à l'entrée ?
Craignez de votre orgueil de vous rendre la dupe.
Que toujours la fierté, l'honneur, la bienséance
De cette folle ardeur s'oppose à la naissance.

Des mots propres à la Poésie.

La poésie se sert en général des mêmes mots que la prose ; cependant il y a quelques expressions que les Poètes emploient heureusement, et qui seroient déplacées dans la prose. Telles sont *antique* pour *ancien* : *coursier* pour *cheval* : *l'Eternel*, le *Très-Haut*, le *Tout-Puissant* pour *Dieu* : le *flanc* pour le *sein*, le *ventre* : le *glaive* pour *l'épée* : les *humains*, les *mortels*, la *race de Japet* pour les *hommes* : *hymen* ou *hyménée* pour *mariage* : *espoir* pour *espérance* : *le penser* pour la *pensée* : *jadis* pour *autrefois* : *naguère* ou *naguères* pour *il n'y a pas long-temps* : *labeur* pour *travail* : *repentance* pour *repentir* : *soudain* pour *aussitôt* : *ombre éternelle*, *sombres bords* pour *l'enfer*, etc.

Où sont, Dieu de Jacob, tes antiques bontés ?
On fait cas d'un coursier, qui, fier et plein de cœur,
Fait paroître en courant sa bouillante vigueur.
L'Eternel en ses mains tient seul nos destinées.
Célébrons dans nos chants la gloire du Très-haut.
Si quelque audacieux embrasse sa querelle,
Qu'à la fureur du glaive on le livre avec elle.
Souvent d'un faux espoir un amant est nourri.
Les Dieux m'en sont témoins, ces Dieux qui dans mon flanc
Ont allumé le feu fatal à tout mon sang,
Ces Dieux qui se sont fait une gloire cruelle
De séduire le cœur d'une foible mortelle.
Soumise à mon époux, et cachant mes ennuis,
De son fatal hymen je cultivois les fruits.
On n'aime plus comme on aimoit jadis.
Va dans l'ombre éternelle, ombre pleine d'envie ;
Et ne te mêle plus de censurer ma vie.

La lecture des bons Poètes fournira une foule d'autres expressions propres à la poésie.

Nous écrivons en prose *je crois, je vois, je dis, je sais, je vis, j'avertis*, etc. Les Poètes, selon le besoin, emploient ou retranchent l's dans ces mots. Ils écrivent de même *jusque* ou *jusques*, *encore* ou *encor*, *grâce au Ciel* ou *grâces au Ciel*. Ils emploient aussi *alors que*, pour *lorsque*, *cependant que* pour *pendant que*, *avecque* pour *avec*, etc.

Les bons Poètes se servent rarement de la plupart de ces dernières licences ; et ceux qui se livrent à la poésie ne doivent pas oublier le précepte de Boileau.

Sur tout qu'en vos écrits la langue réverée,
 Dans vos plus grands excès vous soit toujours sacrée ;
 Envain vous me frappez d'un son mélodieux,
 Si le terme est impropre ou le tour vicieux ;
 Mon esprit n'admet point un pompeux barbarisme,
 Ni d'un vers ampoulé l'orgueilleux solécisme.
 Sans la langue, en un mot, l'auteur le plus divin,
 Est toujours, quoiqu'il fasse, un méchant écrivain.

DE L'ARRANGEMENT DES VERS ENTR'EUX.

Dans les différentes manières dont les vers doivent être arrangés, il faut considérer la rime et le nombre des syllabes.

Le nombre des syllabes est arbitraire dans les pièces libres et dans la poésie lyrique ; mais il est déterminé dans les autres pièces sérieuses, qui sont la plupart écrites en vers de douze syllabes. Ainsi dans le Poème épique, l'Eglogue, l'Elégie, la Satyre, l'Epître, et dans la Tragédie et la haute Comédie, il est d'usage de n'employer que le vers Alexandrin.

Quant à la rime, deux vers masculins peuvent être suivis de deux vers féminins, *et vice versa* ; ou bien un vers masculin est suivi d'un ou de deux féminins, et un vers féminin d'un ou de deux masculins.

On appelle vers à *rimes plates* ceux qui sont disposés de la première façon, comme les suivans.

De figures sans nombre, égayez votre ouvrage ;
 Que tout y fasse aux yeux une riante image :
 On peut être à la fois et pompeux et plaisant,
 Et je hais un sublime ennuyeux, languissant.
 Un poème excellent où tout marche et se suit,
 N'est pas de ces travaux qu'un caprice produit :
 Il veut du temps, des soins ; et ce pénible ouvrage
 Jamais d'un écolier ne fut l'apprentissage.

On appelle vers à rimes croisées ceux qui sont ordonnés de la seconde manière, comme ceux-ci dans lesquels Rousseau dit en parlant de Circé furieuse :

Sa voix redoutable
Trouble les enfers,
Un bruit formidable
Gronde dans les airs,
Un voile effroyable
Couvre l'Univers.

Mais quand on n'observe d'autre règle que de ne pas mettre de suite plus de deux vers masculins ou féminins, et qu'on fait suivre un vers masculin ou féminin d'un ou de deux vers d'une rime différente, alors ils s'appellent vers à rimes mêlées, comme ceux-ci :

Ah ! si d'une pauvreté dure
Nous cherchons à nous affranchir,
Rapprochons-nous de la nature,
Qui seule peut nous enrichir.
Forçons de funestes obstacles ;
Réservons pour nos tabernacles
Cet or, ces rubis, ces métaux ;
Ou dans le sein des mers avides
Jetons ces richesses perfides,
L'unique aliment de nos maux.

Lorsque les vers sont en rimes plates, ils ont ordinairement le même nombre de syllabes. Mais lorsqu'ils sont à rimes croisées ou à rimes mêlées, souvent ils ont une mesure inégale.

Dans les vers à rimes plates, c'est un défaut de faire revenir deux rimes masculines ou féminines déjà employées, de manière qu'elles ne soient séparées de deux autres semblables que par deux rimes d'une espèce différente, comme dans cet exemple :

Soudain Potier se lève et demande audience :
Chacun, à son aspect, garde un profond silence.
Dans ce temps malheureux par le crime infecté,
Potier fut toujours juste, et pourtant respecté.
Souvent on l'avoit vu, par sa mâle éloquence,
De leurs emportemens réprimer la licence,
Et, conservant sur eux sa vieille autorité,
Leur montrer la justice avec impunité.

L'oreille est aussi choquée par la convenance de sons dans les rimes masculines et féminines qui se suivent, comme dans ces vers, d'ailleurs pleins de belles images.

Tel des antres du Nord échappés sur la terre,
Précédés par les vents, et suivis du tonnerre,
D'un tourbillon de poudre obscurcissant les airs,
Les orages fougueux parcourent l'*Univers*.

On compose à rimes plates les grands poèmes, tels que l'Épopée, la Tragédie, la Comédie, l'Eglogue, l'Élégie, la Satyre, l'Épître ; à rimes croisées, l'Ode, le Sonnet, le Rondeau ; et à rimes mêlées, les Stances, l'Epigramme, les Fables, les Madrigaux, les Chansons.

Il n'y a d'autres règles à observer dans les grands poèmes pour la distribution des rimes, que d'éviter la consonance, et de ranger les vers masculins et féminins deux à deux les uns après les autres. Nous ne nous étendrons donc pas davantage sur cet article par rapport à l'Épopée, à la Tragédie, etc. Nous ne dirons rien non plus des autres règles de ces poèmes. Ces dissertations nous mèneraient trop loin. Consultez l'Art poétique de Boileau, et les meilleures poétiques anciennes et modernes.

Mais l'ordonnance des vers dans plusieurs petits poèmes a des règles fixes et particulières. Ce sera le sujet des articles suivans.

DES STANCES.

Une *Stance* est un certain nombre de vers, après lesquels le sens est fini. Dans une Ode elle s'appelle *Strophe*.

Une stance n'a pas ordinairement moins de quatre vers, ni plus de dix. La mesure des vers y est arbitraire ; ils peuvent être ou tous grands ou tous petits, ou bien mêlés les uns avec les autres.

Les stances sont appelées *régulières*, lorsqu'elles ont un même nombre de vers, un même mélange de rimes, et que les grands et les petits vers y sont également distribués. Elles sont appelées *irrégulières* lorsqu'elles n'ont pas toutes ces convenances.

Pour la perfection des stances, il est nécessaire, 1°. Que le sens finisse avec le dernier vers de chacune.

2°. Que le dernier vers d'une strophe ne rime pas avec le premier de la suivante.

3°. Que les stances d'une même pièce commencent et finissent par des rimes de même nature ; c'est-à-dire, que si le premier vers d'une strophe finit par une rime masculine, les premiers vers des strophes suivantes doivent également être masculins. Il est cependant bon de remarquer que quoiqu'en général il ne soit pas permis de mettre de suite quatre rimes de même espèce, cependant plusieurs auteurs l'ont fait d'une strophe à l'autre, parce qu'ils ont regardé chaque strophe d'une pièce comme isolée, et comme indépendante de celle qui suit. Mais nous croyons que cette licence ne peut être tolérée que dans les chansons.

Si une strophe est seule, elle prend un nom particulier, du nombre de vers dont elle est composée. Elle s'appelle *Quatrain*, si elle en a quatre ; *Sixain*, si elle en a six ; *Dixain*, si elle en a dix. Et quelquefois à raison du sujet, c'est une *Epigramme*, un *Madrigal*. On appeloit autrefois *Octave* une strophe de huit vers.

On voit que toutes ces strophes sont du nombre pair. Il y en a aussi du nombre impair, de cinq, de sept et de neuf vers.

RÈGLES POUR LES STANCES DE NOMBRE PAIR.

I. Stances de quatre vers.

Ces stances sont plusieurs quatrains joints ensemble, et liés par un sens qui dure jusqu'à la fin de la pièce. Entre le premier vers masculin ou féminin, et celui qui lui répond, on met un ou deux vers d'une rime différente, comme dans ces vers où l'Amitié fait elle-même son portrait.

J'ai le visage long, et la mine naïve,
 Je suis sans finesse et sans art.
 Mon teint est fort uni, ma couleur assez vive,
 Et je ne mets jamais de fard.
 Mon abord est civil ; j'ai la bouche riante,
 Et mes yeux ont mille douceurs :
 Mais quoique je sois belle, agréable et charmante,
 Je règne sur bien peu de cœurs.

On me proteste assez, et presque tous les hommes
 Se vantent de suivre mes lois :
 Mais que j'en connois peu dans le siècle où nous sommes,
 Dont le cœur réponde à ma voix !
 Ceux que je fais aimer d'une flamme fidèle,
 Me font l'objet de tous leurs soins ;
 Et quoique je vieillisse, ils me trouvent fort belle,
 Et ne m'en estiment pas moins.
 On m'accuse pourtant d'aimer trop à paroître
 Où l'on voit la prospérité ;
 Cependant il est vrai qu'on ne me peut connoître
 Qu'au milieu de l'adversité.

Autre exemple :

Dans ce salon pacifique
 Où président les neuf sœurs,
 Un loisir philosophique
 T'offre encor d'autres douceurs.

Là, nous trouverons sans peine
 Avec toi, le verre en main,
 L'homme après qui Diogène
 Courut si long-temps en vain.

Et dans la douce allégresse
 Dont tu sais nous abreuver,
 Nous puiserons la sagesse
 Qu'il chercha sans la trouver.—J. B. ROUSSEAU.

REMARQUE. Les véritables quatrains n'ont aucune liaison pour le sens, et la morale en est ordinairement la matière. Exemple :

Ne demandez à Dieu ni gloire, ni richesse,
 Ni ces biens dont l'éclat rend le peuple étonné :
 Mais pour bien commander, demandez la sagesse ;
 Avec un don si saint tout vous sera donné.

Ecoutez et lisez la céleste parole,
 Que, dans les livres saints, Dieu nous donne pour loi.
 La politique humaine au prix d'elle est frivole,
 Et forme plus souvent un tyran qu'un bon Roi.

II. Stances de six vers.

Elles sont composées d'un quatrain et de deux vers d'une même rime, qui se mettent au commencement ou à la fin. D'ailleurs les vers d'un quatrain se mêlent de la même manière que ci-dessus.

Si les deux vers d'une même rime sont au commencement, alors à la fin du troisième, on met ordinairement un repos, et le sens ne doit pas s'étendre jusqu'au qua-

trième. Ce repos donne beaucoup de grâce et d'harmonie à cette sorte de stances.

On peut voir, par les exemples suivans, que ce repos peut être plus ou moins marqué, et qu'il n'est pas rigoureusement exigé dans les sixains.

Ce n'est donc point assez que ce peuple perfide,
De la sainte cité profanateur stupide,
Ait dans tout l'Orient porté ses étendards ;
Et paisible tyran de la Grèce abattue,
Partage à notre vue
La plus belle moitié du trône des Césars.
Des veilles, des travaux un foible cœur s'étonne.
Apprenons toutefois, que le fils de Latone,
Dont nous suivons la cour,
Ne nous vend qu'à ce prix ces traits de vive flamme
Et ces ailes de feu qui ravissent une âme
Au céleste séjour.

La place de ce repos varie, et est tantôt après le second, tantôt après le quatrième vers, dans les sixains où les deux vers d'une même rime sont à la fin de la strophe, comme dans les stances suivantes.

Seigneur, dans ton temple adorable,
Quel mortel est digne d'entrer ?
Qui pourra, grand Dieu pénétrer
Ce sanctuaire impénétrable,
Où tes saints inclinés, d'un œil respectueux,
Contemplant de ton front l'éclat majestueux ?

Ce sera celui qui du vice
Evite le sentier impur,
Qui marche d'un pas ferme et sûr,
Dans le chemin de la justice ;
Attentif et fidèle à distinguer sa voix,
Intrépide et sévère à pratiquer ses loix ;

Celui devant qui le superbe,
Enflé d'une vaine splendeur,
Paroît plus bas dans sa grandeur
Que l'insecte caché sous l'herbe ;
Qui bravant du méchant le faste couronné,
Honore la vertu du juste infortuné.

III. Stances de huit vers.

Ces stances ne sont ordinairement que deux quatrains joints ensemble. Le sens doit finir après le premier ;

et les vers de tous les deux s'entrelacent, comme nous l'avons déjà dit. Exemple :

Tel en un sacré vallon,
Sur le bord d'une onde pure,
Croît à l'abri de l'Aquilon
Un jeune lys, l'amour de la nature.
Loin du monde élevé, de tous les dons des Cieux
Il est orné dès sa naissance ;
Et du méchant l'abord contagieux
N'altère point son innocence.

RACINE, *chœurs d'Athalie*.

Si quelque jour étant ivre
La mort arrêtoit mes pas,
Je ne voudrois pas revivre
Après un si doux trépas :
Je m'en irois dans l'Averne
Faire enivrer Alecton,
Et bâtir une taverne
Dans le manoir de Pluton.—MARTIN ADAM.

Ces stances peuvent aussi commencer par deux vers sur une même rime, et les six autres sont sur des rimes croisées. Quelquefois aussi ces stances n'ont qu'un sixain sur deux ou trois rimes, après quoi viennent deux vers de même rime.

Ces mélanges de rime peuvent aisément se concevoir, sans qu'il soit nécessaire d'en citer des exemples ; d'ailleurs ils ne sont pas communs.

IV. Stances de dix vers.

Les stances de dix vers ne sont autre chose qu'un quatrain et un sixain, dont les vers s'entremêlent selon les règles ordinaires. Elles tirent leur harmonie d'un premier repos placé à la fin du quatrain, et d'un second après le septième vers. Ex.

C'est un arrêt du Ciel, il faut que l'homme meure ;
Tel est son partage et son sort :
Rien n'est plus certain que la mort,
Et rien plus incertain que cette dernière heure,
Heureuse incertitude, utile obscurité,
Par où ta divine bonté
A veiller, à prier, sans cesse nous convie !
Que ne pouvons-nous point avec un tel secours,
Qui nous fait regarder tous les jours de la vie
Comme le dernier de nos jours !

Les Cieux instruisent la terre
 A révérer leur auteur ;
 Tout ce que leur globe enserre,
 Célèbre un Dieu Créateur.
 Quel plus sublime cantique
 Que ce concert magnifique
 De tous les célestes corps !
 Quelle grandeur infinie !
 Quelle divine harmonie
 Résulte de leurs accords !

RÈGLES POUR LES STANCES DE NOMBRE IMPAIR.

Les stances de nombre impair ont toutes trois vers sur une même rime. L'ordonnance des vers y est d'ailleurs arbitraire, excepté qu'on ne peut mettre que deux rimes semblables de suite, et que le quatrain par lequel commencent les stances de sept ou de neuf vers, doit être terminé par un repos.

Stances de cinq vers.

O rives du Jourdain ! ô champs aimés des Cieux !
 Sacrés monts, fertiles vallées,
 Par cent miracles signalées,
 Du doux pays de nos ayeux
 Serons-nous toujours exilées ?

Pardonne, Dieu puissant, pardonne à ma foiblesse,
 A l'aspect des méchants, confus, épouvanté,
 Le trouble m'a saisi, mes pas ont hésité ;
 Mon zèle m'a trahi, Seigneur, je le confesse,
 En voyant leur prospérité.

Stances de sept vers.

Si la loi du Seigneur vous touche,
 Si le mensonge vous fait peur,
 Si la justice en votre cœur
 Règne aussi bien qu'en votre bouche ;
 Parlez, fils des hommes, pourquoi
 Faut-il qu'une haine farouche
 Préside aux jugemens que vous lancez sur moi ?

Stance de neuf vers.

Quel rempart, quelle autre barrière
 Pourra défendre l'innocent
 Contre la fraude meurtrière
 De l'impie adroit et puissant ?
 Sa langue aux feintes préparée,

Ressemble à la flèche acérée
 Qui part et frappe en un moment.
 C'est un feu léger dans l'entrée,
 Que suit un long embrâsement.

DU SONNET.

Boileau feint qu'Apollon,

Voulant pousser à bout tous les rimeurs françois,
 Inventa du Sonnet les rigoureuses lois,
 Voulut qu'en deux quatrains de mesure pareille,
 La rime avec deux sons frappât huit fois l'oreille ;
 Et qu'ensuite six vers artistement rangés,
 Fussent en deux tercets par le sens partagés.
 Sur-tout de ce poème il bannit la licence,
 Défendit qu'un vers foible y pût jamais entrer,
 Et qu'un mot déjà mis osât s'y remontrer.
 Du reste il l'enrichit d'une beauté suprême :
 Un Sonnet sans défaut vaut seul un long Poème.

Le Sonnet est composé de quatorze vers d'une mesure égale, et pour l'ordinaire de douze syllabes ; ces vers sont partagés en deux quatrains et un sixain.

Les rimes masculines et féminines des deux quatrains sont semblables, et on les entremêle dans l'un, de la même manière que dans l'autre.

Le sixain se coupe en deux tercets, c'est-à-dire, en deux stances de trois vers. Ces tercets commencent l'un et l'autre par deux rimes semblables, en sorte que le troisième vers du premier rime avec le troisième du second.

Il faut éviter que le mélange des rimes, dans les quatre derniers vers du sixain, soit le même que dans les quatrains.

Le second vers de chaque quatrain doit avoir un repos. Les deux quatrains et les deux tercets doivent être terminés chacun par un repos encore plus grand.

D'ailleurs tout doit être noble dans ce Poème, pensées, style, élocution. Point de répétitions, point de redondance. La force et l'élévation en sont les principaux caractères.

On voit cependant des Sonnets, dont les sujets ne sont pas sublimes ; le style alors en est médiocre, et doit l'être. Voici deux exemples du Sonnet. Le pre-

mier dans le genre simple, exprime la nature même du Sonnet.

Doris, qui sait qu'aux vers quelquefois je me plais,
Me demande un Sonnet et je m'en désespère.
Quatorze vers, grand Dieu, le moyen de les faire !
En voilà cependant déjà quatre de faits.
Je ne pouvais d'abord trouver de rime, mais
En faisant, on apprend à se tirer d'affaire.
Poursuivons ; les quatrains ne m'étonneront guère,
Si du premier tercet je puis faire les frais.
Je commence au hasard, et si je ne m'abuse,
Je n'ai pas commencé sans l'aven de ma Muse,
Puisqu'en si peu de temps je m'en tire si net.
J'entame le second, et ma joie est extrême ;
Car des vers commandés j'achève le treizième.
Comptez s'ils sont quatorze, et voilà le Sonnet.

AUTRE SONNET.

Grand Dieu tes jugemens sont remplis d'équité :
Toujours tu prends plaisir à nous être propice ;
Mais j'ai tant fait de mal, que jamais ta bonté
Ne me pardonnera qu'en blessant ta justice.
Oui, Seigneur, la grandeur de mon impiété
Ne laisse à ton pouvoir que le choix du supplice.
Ton intérêt s'oppose à ma félicité,
Et ta clémence même attend que je périsse.
Contente ton désir, puisqu'il t'est glorieux ;
Offense-toi des pleurs qui coulent de mes yeux :
Tonne, frappe, il est temps, rends-moi guerre pour guerre.
J'adore, en périssant, la raison qui t'aigrit :
Mais dessus quel endroit tombera ton tonnerre
Qui ne soit tout couvert du sang de Jésus-Christ.

DU RONDEAU.

Le Rondeau né Gaulois a la naïveté.

Tel est le caractère de ce petit poème. Toutes sortes de vers y sont propres, excepté les Alexandrins qui ont trop de gravité. Il y entre treize vers de même mesure, sur deux rimes.

On peut faire dans le Rondeau ce qu'on ne fait point dans les autres Poèmes. Comme il ne doit y avoir dans les huit derniers vers que trois rimes féminines, on peut mettre de suite sur trois rimes masculines le cinquième, le sixième et le septième. Mais on fait rarement ce mélange dans les cinq derniers vers.

Le Rondeau a deux repos nécessaires, l'un après le cinquième vers, l'autre après le refrain.

Le refrain qui se place après le huitième vers, et à la fin de la pièce, n'est autre chose que la répétition d'un ou de plusieurs mots du premier vers. Il doit avoir un sens lié avec ce qui précède, et être amené délicatement. Le premier des deux Rondeaux qui suivent, explique les règles du poème.

*Ma foi, c'est fait de moi, car Isabeau
M'a conjuré de lui faire un Rondeau :
Cela me met en une peine extrême.
Quoi treize vers, huit en eau, cinq en éme !
Je lui ferois aussi-tôt un bateau.
En voilà cinq pourtant en un monceau :
Fesons-en huit en invoquant Brodeau,
Et puis mettons par quelque stratagème,
*Ma foi, c'est fait.**

*Si je pouvois encor de mon cerveau
Tirer cinq vers, l'ouvrage seroit beau :
Mais cependant me voilà dans l'onsième,
Et si je crois que je fais le douzième :
En voilà treize ajustés au niveau.
*Ma foi, c'est fait.**

AUTRE RONDEAU.

*Le bel esprit, au siècle de Marot,
Des dons du Ciel passoit pour le gros lot ;
Des grands seigneurs il donnoit accointance,
Menoit par fois à noble jouissance,
Et qui plus est fesoit bouillir le pot.
Or est passé ce temps où d'un bon mot,
Stance ou dixain, on payoit son écot ;
Plus n'en voyons qui prennent pour finance
*Le bel esprit.**

*A prix d'argent l'auteur, comme le sot,
Boit sa chopine et mange son gigot ;
Heureux encor d'en avoir suffisance !
Maints ont le chef plus rempli que la panse :
Dame Ignorance a fait enfin capot
*Le bel esprit.**

DE L'ÉPIGRAMME.

**L'Epigramme plus libre, en son tour plus borné,
N'est souvent qu'un bon mot de deux rimes orné.**

Cette pièce ne doit contenir qu'autant de vers qu'il en faut pour exprimer vivement la pensée ou le bon mot

qui en est l'âme. C'est pourquoi le nombre n'en est pas déterminé, non plus que la mesure et le mélange des rimes. Exemple :

Ci-gît ma femme : ah ! qu'elle est bien
Pour son repos et pour le mien !

Un Magister s'empressant d'étouffer
Quelque rumeur parmi la populace,
D'un coup dans l'œil se fit apostropher,
Dont il tomba, faisant laide grimace.
Lors un frater s'écria : place, place ;
J'ai pour ce mal un baume souverain.
Perdrai-je l'œil ? lui dit messer Pancrace.
Non, mon ami, je le tiens dans ma main.

AUTRE ÉPIGRAMME.

Entre Racine et l'aîné des Corneilles
Les Chrysogons se font modérateurs :
L'un, à leur gré, passe les sept merveilles ;
L'autre ne plaît qu'aux versificateurs.
Or maintenant, veillez, graves auteurs,
Mordez vos doigts, ramez comme corsaires,
Pour mériter de pareils protecteurs,
Ou pour trouver de pareils adversaires.

DU MADRIGAL.

Le Madrigal plus simple, et plus noble en son tour,
Respire la douceur, la tendresse et l'amour.—BOILEAU.

Ce petit poème ne diffère que par-là de l'Épigramme, dont la pointe est souvent aiguisée par la satire. Exemple :

L'autre jour l'enfant de Cythère,
Sous une treille à demi gris,
Disoit, en parlant à sa mère :
Je bois à toi, ma chère Iris.
Vénus le regarde en colère :
Maman, calmez votre courroux,
Si je vous prends pour ma bergère,
J'ai pris cent fois Iris pour vous.

NOTA. Le Sonnet et le Rondeau ont aujourd'hui perdu toute leur vogue, et il est très-rare que l'on s'exerce dans ces deux genres de poésie.

